

61 lyceums, with.....	21,076 pupils	} 48,981
258 communal colleges	27,905 do	
825 lay private schools	42,462 do	
256 ecclesiastical ditto.....	21,195 do	
		63,657; but as
4,305 of these pupils attended the studies of the public schools, and are already included in the number of the latter, the real number of private school pupils is reduced to, 59,333		

Total.....108,352

The effect of the permission, granted by the law of 1850, to open private schools on easy conditions, have not been so much to increase the total number of secondary pupils, which only rose from 99,623, in 1850, to 108,333 in 1854, as to divert the direction of the education of the middle classes from the hands of the state to those of private individuals. In 1850 there were 462 lyceums and communal colleges, and 914 private schools, while in 1854, after only three years' operation of the new law, the lyceums and colleges had diminished to 314, while the private schools had risen to 1,081. The number of pupils in the lyceums rose from 19,269 in 1850, to 22,996 in 1856; but the pupils of the communal colleges diminished in the same time from 31,706 to 28,219, so that the two together increased by only 180 pupils in these six years; while the pupils in the private schools increased from 48,654 in 1850, to 59,352 in 1854, or 10,698 in four years. The rapidity with which this result was obtained may be taken to indicate a strong disposition for private schooling among the middle classes.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

II. REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual report of Mr. Sydney Turner, inspector of reformatories in Great Britain, states that the number of boys in these institutions at the end of 1859 was 2,636, and of girls 640; but another school for girls is urgently required.

During the year, 108 of the inmates emigrated, 57 were sent to sea, 143 were apprenticed or placed in service by the managers, 212 were allowed to return to their friends, or placed in service by them, 102 absconded and were not recovered.

Of those who enlist or go to sea, a large proportion turn out well; such a life suits the more adventurous and active boys. The majority are not characterized by thorough depravity and love of crime, but rather by restlessness, love of excitement, recklessness as to personal danger, inability of self-control, and facility for being influenced and led by others.

Of the whole number (637) of boys and girls discharged from English reformatories up to the end of 1858, above half (333) are known to be living honestly and maintaining a good character. The number known to have been reconvicted of crime is not more than 82, not quite 13 per cent. That is a great practical test of the usefulness of these establishments, and another is their effect upon juvenile crime in general.

In 1856 reformatories had got into considerable operation, and the number of commitments to prison of offenders under 16 has since decreased year by year, so that in 1859 it was (8,913) less by 14 per cent. than in 1858, less by nearly 29 per cent. than in 1857, and less by above 36 per cent. than in 1856 (13,981), while the commitments of older persons, which were 99,755 in 1856, rose higher in 1857 and 1858, and in 1859 were still 98,159.

The total expenditure for the year was £72,893, of which the Government paid for maintenance £51,681, the parents £1,604, and £16,169 was raised by voluntary contributions.

Mr. Turner speaks very favourably of the condition of the reformatories, and expresses a strong opinion that all young offenders convicted for the second time, are known to the police as living by crime, or as closely connected with criminals, should be committed for long periods to reformatory schools, and thus their career in crime interrupted, and their influence in corrupting others arrested. For very young and yet unpractised offenders, some short punishment is advisable, or committed to a certified industrial school, which is a cheaper and more preventive institution,—at present, indeed, languishing, but well adapted to save children from sinking into the criminal class, to qualify gradually for admission into the more costly reformatory.—*English Journal of Education.*

III. ENGLISH EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART—ESTIMATES FOR 1861.

This branch of the Civil Service Estimates amounts this year to £1,358,996, an increase of £30,584 over the previous year. The vote for education has risen to £1,089,171, of which £803,794 is for Great Britain. The number of children found present in the elementary day-schools inspected in the year 1860 was 962,932, an increase of 82,801 over 1859; and there were besides, 27,728 children inspected in poor-law schools, and 6,172 in industrial schools, of which last number 242 were detained under magisterial

sentence. The capitulation grant was paid on 262,006 children. The number of certificated teachers in charge of schools was 7,711, an increase of 833 over 1859; of pupil-teachers, 15,535, an increase of 311; of students in training colleges, 2,826, an increase of 32. The next vote is of £111,484 for the Science and Art Department. The visitors to the South Kensington Museum in 1860 were 610,696 in number, an increase of 135,331. A sum of £17,000 was voted last year for erecting better accommodation for the collections, and it is now proposed to grant £15,000 on account of an estimate of £27,000 for buildings to replace the wooden schools and provide residences for officers on duty at night; both votes were advised by the select committee that sat last year. It is mentioned that the schools of art in the United Kingdom in 1860 reached 86 in number, with 90,625 students, an increase of 4,856 over 1859. Passing over the votes of £100,414 for the British Museum, £16,285 for Scottish Universities (a grant which is more than doubled this year), and one or two minor grants, we are brought to the vote for the National Gallery, £12,134, including £6,000 for the purchase of pictures. The chief purchase in the past year is a "predella" (once forming part of an altar-piece), consisting of five figures by Fra Giovanni. Of this work Vasari says, "The infinite small figures which are seen in a celestial glory, are so beautiful, that they seem to be truly (beings) of paradise; nor can the spectator who draws near satiate himself with contemplating them." These pictures have arrived safely in England. They were purchased for the National Gallery, in October, for £3,500; but the additional expenses, in consequence of the demands of the Roman Government before allowing the exportation, were unusually great. Those demands, ostensibly founded on the excellence and celebrity of the works, were admitted to be also partly suggested by the state of the papal finances. The British Consul finally paid £700 for the permission of exportation. With respect to the gallery in Trafalgar Square, we learn that it is hoped it will be re-opened within the month of May. The number of visitors in 1860 was 684,639; but the alterations prevented the gallery being open after the 8th of September. The average number of students was 54; the pictures most frequently copied by them during the year were Reynolds's "Age of Innocence," Dyckman's "Blind Beggar," and Landseer's "Shoeing."

IV. Papers on Physical Geography.

1. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.—ITS MINERAL WEALTH.

Some time ago we noticed the origin and progress of the Geological Surveys of Great Britain and of the colonies. Since then, the publication of the maps and sections of the survey of Great Britain has gone steadily on; and these, we are glad to observe, are now generally accompanied by brief memoirs, the chief object of which is to explain the grounds on which the geological lines, as depicted on the maps, are drawn—thus, it is hoped, rendering them intelligible to the general public. Geological surveys in our colonies also proceed with proportionate vigour. The survey of Trinidad, under Mr. Wall, has been completed, and it is understood that this report will speedily pass through the press. A Survey of Jamaica—an island rich in copper ores—has been commenced, and it is to be hoped that the scientific fruits of that work will equal those that have resulted from the exploration of the island of Trinidad.

The history of geological surveys is nearly uniform. They being with purely scientific amateurs, whose love of exploration induces them to undertake the work for the sake of science alone; and, after a time, governments becoming alive to the economic value of the subject, start independent surveys. It is almost needless to say that, especially in regard to remote districts, science highly profits by these institutions being placed in the charge of men who are not mere grubbers for coal and ores of metals. For a true geologist, fit to take the charge of a colonial survey, is not only thoroughly alive to the usual branches of economic geology, but, going far beyond, he grasps and realizes upon paper the whole rocky structure of a country in a manner that gives his work, not only a present and positive, but also a negative and prospective value—negative, in that it shows sensible men what it might be unwise to attempt in mining speculation, and prospective, in so far that it is often impossible to foresee the future value of the actual mapping of even the most unpromising strata. The bearing, too, of such surveys, on the progress of so-called abstract geological science is always of use, and often of extreme importance. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that the reports of the colonial surveys are so little known; for, whether it be mere neglect, or the stinginess of Legislatures, so heedless are the colonial governments (the Canadian excepted) in distributing their printed documents, that, excepting the denizens of the Colonial Office, where the subject cannot be expected to be