

The Mechanics' Institutes which have received Libraries from the Depository, and the No. of Vols. sent to each, are, in alphabetical order, as follows

| | VOLS. | YEARS. | | VOLS. | YEARS. |
|------------------------|-------|--------|--|-------|--------------|
| Baltimore | 75 | 1858 | St. Catharines..... | 108 | 1854-9 |
| Berlin | 158 | 1855 | Streetsville..... | 110 | 1860 |
| Chatham | 313 | 1853-4 | Thorold | 300 | 1858 |
| Cobourg | 350 | 1856 | Toronto | 410 | 1856-61 |
| Collingwood | 46 | 1857 | Vankleekhill | 106 | 1858 |
| Drummondville | 6 | 1859 | Whitby | 267 | 1857-8-9-6 1 |
| Fonthill | 137 | 1858 | | | |
| Lindsay | 106 | 1858 | Total | 3,742 | |
| Guelph | 372 | 1853-4 | | | |
| Huntingdon, C. E. | 150 | 1855 | <i>Books were also sent to the</i> | | |
| Milton | 68 | 1858 | Leeds and Grenville Agricultural Society | 208 | 1855 |
| Mount Forest..... | 106 | 1860 | Educational Department, L. C. | 3,103 | 1860-1 |
| Napanee | 27 | 1857 | McGill College, Montreal | 200 | 1857 |
| Newmarket | 55 | 1858-9 | Sarnia Dialectic Society | 82 | 1858 |
| Oakville | 250 | 1856 | Southwold Agricultural Society | 23 | 1856 |
| Pickering | 40 | 1861 | Various other institutions, &c. | 781 | 1851-8-60 |
| Port Perry | 109 | 1858 | | | |
| Smith's Falls | 73 | 1857-8 | | 8,139 | |

PRISON LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA.

The following table shews the number of volumes sent out to various prisons, &c., during the years 1856-61.—(See p. 36.)

| PRISON LIBRARIES. | Amount received. | Legislative App'ment. | TOTAL. | Vols. |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1856: | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| Peterborough Jail | 22 16½ | 22 16½ | 44 33 | 94 |
| Toronto Jail | 131 63 | 131 63 | 263 26 | 616 |
| Woodstock Jail | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 71 |
| | 173 79½ | 173 79½ | 347 59 | 781 |
| 1857: | | | | |
| Lanark and Renfrew Jail | 60 00 | 60 00 | 120 00 | 282 |
| Provincial Penitentiary | 46 13 | 46 13 | 92 26 | 174 |
| Whitby Jail | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 106 |
| | 126 13 | 126 13 | 252 26 | 562 |
| 1858: | | | | |
| Provincial Penitentiary | 100 00 | 100 00 | 200 00 | 251 |
| 1859: | | | | |
| Brockville Jail | 40 00 | 40 00 | 80 00 | 154 |
| Guelph Jail | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 94 |
| Pictou Jail | 10 00 | 10 00 | 20 00 | 43 |
| Sarnia Jail | 25 00 | 25 00 | 50 00 | 93 |
| Woodstock Jail | 19 75 | 19 75 | 39 50 | 82 |
| Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene | 17 00 | 17 00 | 34 00 | 96 |
| | 131 75 | 131 75 | 263 50 | 562 |
| 1860: | | | | |
| Barrie Jail | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 84 |
| Goderich Jail | 25 16 | 25 16 | 50 32 | 87 |
| London Jail | 5 00 | 5 00 | 10 00 | 14 |
| Peterborough Jail | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 82 |
| Whitby Jail | 10 00 | 10 00 | 20 00 | 36 |
| Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene | 47 66 | 47 66 | 95 32 | 150 |
| | 127 82 | 127 82 | 255 64 | 453 |
| 1861: | | | | |
| Grey Jail | 10 00 | 10 00 | 20 00 | 47 |
| 1858: | | | | |
| Provincial Lunatic Asylum | 111 93½ | 111 93½ | 223 87 | 386 |
| 1860: | | | | |
| Malden Lunatic Asylum | 52 00 | 52 00 | 104 00 | 176 |
| RECAPITULATION: | | | | |
| For the year 1856 | 173 79½ | 173 79½ | 347 59 | 781 |
| For the year 1857 | 126 13 | 126 13 | 252 26 | 562 |
| For the year 1858 | 100 00 | 100 00 | 200 00 | 251 |
| For the year 1859 | 131 75 | 131 75 | 263 50 | 562 |
| For the year 1860 | 127 82 | 127 82 | 255 64 | 453 |
| For the year 1861 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 20 00 | 47 |
| Lunatic Asylums, as above, 1858 | 111 93½ | 111 93½ | 223 87 | 386 |
| " " 1860 | 52 00 | 52 00 | 104 00 | 176 |
| | \$833 43 | \$833 43 | | |
| Grand Total | | | \$1666 86 | 3218 |

The following STATISTICAL TABLE has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, shewing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada. This table proves conclusively how incorrect is the statement that the operations of the Educational Depository interfere with the interests of the booksellers: *

| YEAR. | Value of Books entered at Ports in Lower Canada. | Value of Books entered at Ports in Upper Canada. | Total value of Books imported into the Province. | Proportion imported for the Educational Department of Upper Canada. |
|-------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1850 | \$101,880 | \$141,700 | \$243,580 | \$ 84 |
| 1851 | 120,700 | 171,732 | 292,432 | 3,296 |
| 1852 | 141,176 | 159,268 | 300,444 | 1,288 |
| 1853 | 158,700 | 254,280 | 412,980 | 22,764 |
| 1854 | 171,452 | 307,808 | 479,260 | 44,660 |
| 1855 | 194,356 | 338,792 | 533,148 | 25,624 |
| 1856 | 208,636 | 427,992 | 636,628 | 10,208 |
| 1857 | 224,400 | 309,172 | 533,572 | 16,028 |
| 1858 | 171,255 | 191,942 | 363,197 | 10,692 |
| 1859 | 139,057 | 184,304 | 323,361 | 5,308 |
| 1860 | 124,900 | 205,544 | 330,444 | 8,846 |
| 1861 | Returns not | yet published. | | |
| 1850 to '60 | \$1,756,512 | \$2,692,534 | \$4,449,046 | \$148,798 |

N.B.—Up to 1854, the "Trade and Navigation Returns," give the value on books entered at every port in Canada separately; after that year, the Reports give the names of the principal ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854, the proportion entered in Lower Canada was within a fraction of a third part of the whole, and, accordingly, in compiling this table for the years 1855-60, the value entered in "Other Ports" is divided between Upper and Lower Canada, in the proportion of two thirds to the former and one-third to the latter.

* From the *Annual Review of the Trade of Toronto*, for 1880, we insert the following: "WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND BOOKS.—This branch of trade, the existence of which in its present distinct character only dates back a few years, has been prosperous during the past season, and is rapidly becoming an important item in the commerce of the city. The supplying of all the children in the country, at school, is an extensive trade in itself, not only with stationery but with school books, ranging from the primer to the classics. It will thus be seen that this is no unimportant trade; and Toronto is fortunate in possessing a number of establishments exclusively devoted to the business, which in point of energy and ability, are not surpassed by those of any other branch. . . . The importations of books and stationery into Toronto, for three years past, are as follows:

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| " Devotional Books..... | \$ — ... | \$28,773 ... | \$100,350 |
| " Books, periodicals, and pamphlets, | 99,875 ... | 55,334 ... | 19,169 |
| " Stationery | 33,097 | 33,423 | 27,519." |

We also insert the following from the *Annual Review of Trade in Toronto for 1861*: "WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND BOOKS.—No change of material importance has taken place in this trade during the year. Sales have not been so large as were anticipated, yet they do not fall short of those of the preceding year. The depressed condition of the trade in the United States has caused a number of bankrupt stocks to be thrown into the market, at this and at other points, composed for the most part of a great deal of trash,† leavened with a very little of really sound literature. American houses, hitherto reported as rich, have likewise held auctions and sold largely at very low rates. Notwithstanding this, however, the regular legitimate trade has not languished, and on the whole has resulted satisfactorily. Of the standard works of English literature there has been a fair amount imported, but the new publications,—especially those from the American press, have been brought in very sparingly. The retail trade is in a generally healthy condition, and its character, especially in the country, is yearly improving. * * * Other indications of quite as favourable a character are noted, and the trade must prosper with the progress of the country. The importations for the year of books are \$155,842 against \$119,419 last year—an increase of \$36,423. Of stationery the imports amount to \$28,765 against \$27,519 last year—a difference only of \$1,146 in favour of 1861."

† Dr. Russell, the admirable correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated Toronto, February 1st, thus refers to this class of literature, which is silently circulated in numerous channels throughout Canada. He says, (referring to Hamilton): "A pretty custom house in cut stone, from which floated the Union Jack—the first I have set eyes on for many a long month—flanks the entrance from the railway station to the long straggling town, which but for that token might be taken to be in the United States. Indeed, the influence of the Republic extends some way into the dominions of Her Majesty. The people in the carriages were reading the paltry pictorial papers which do so much to deprave the taste of the Americans, and to unsettle their notions in perspective and in material forms, or were deep in the pirated editions of English works which constitute the staple trade of the mass of "enterprising publishers." The New York papers were the only journals hawked about for sale in the train. The sides of the carriages were covered with New York and Boston advertisements. Not a smack of Canada, in book, or print or journal, or trade, could be detected."