

success of these is made to depend wholly on the energy and zeal of the head master. While therefore, a few of them as Barrie, Toronto, and Galt, have risen to honorable eminence, the majority are, it must be owned neither more nor less than common schools in which a little Latin is taught. And this state of things must continue so, while the salaries offered are so paltry that competent teachers will not accept them, and while the trustees remain powerless to aid in that or any other way.

The multiplication too of so called Grammar Schools, and the formation of what are called Union schools, has a direct tendency to perpetuate the evils of which we have been speaking, to lower the standard of education and to cause the Grammar Schools to be looked upon as municipal rather than county institutions. The senior Grammar school should, we think be made emphatically the educational centre and main spring for the county. It should be made intermediate between the common schools and the university. Prizes of tuition, money or books, should be offered in it for competition among the pupils of the Common Schools as a means of producing among them the healthful rivalry which the university scholarships are intended to call forth among the Grammar Schools.

We would therefore express our total disagreement with the suggestion of the present inspector, "that the management of the Grammar Schools should be transferred from the county councils to the municipal authority of the city, town, or village where they are situated." To this we think there are at least three strong objections:

1. The schools would become mere local institutions.
2. The trustees would in general be selected from an inferior class as the choice would be restricted and the election would inevitably be made to suit party purposes.
3. The county councils could not in that case be expected to aid in the support of the Grammar Schools.

Looking to the interests of the law, we are anxious to have the condition of the Grammar Schools made better than it is. With the exception of those already mentioned, few of them send men into our profession prepared by previous education to rise above its barren technicalities. To make a sound lawyer, capable of appreciating and applying the noble principles of British justice, something more is requisite than the study of forms and precedents. The mind must be previously disciplined to habits of reflection and accurate deduction, and nothing more certainly gives solidity and sinew as it were to the reasoning powers, or more enlarges and quickens the perceptions than the studies which are pursued in good Grammar Schools.

No after labour we are convinced will make up for the want of such early training.

At present there is we know great room for improvement both in the amount and quality of the instruction given in our Grammar Schools, but this and the other imperfections we have pointed out, we consider to arise rather from the youth of the Educational system, and the position of the country than from any error in the system itself, and we have no doubt that a few years hence when party opposition shall have subsided, and time have been given for the gradual correction of acknowledged defects, when the incompetents shall have been replaced by qualified teachers, from the Central Institution Toronto, our Grammar Schools will be found equal to those in any other country in the world.

It is with no little satisfaction that, on reading the papers of the Superintendent's Report, we are led to reflect on the vast amount of good that must have already been effected in our public libraries in almost every county, and every township, and by one extended school machinery, and that in view of the increasing zeal and more matured experience of the educational department, we look confidently forward to a steadily accelerated progress.

GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SURROGATE COURTS OF UPPER CANADA, as directed by the Judges appointed under the 14th Sec. Surrogate Courts Act, 1858, including Rules as to Guardianships under 8 Geo. IV., cap. 6. Forms, Table of Fees, &c.—Thompson & Co., Toronto.

Every Lawyer and Surrogate Courts' Officer must possess himself of a copy of the above Rules and Forms to which we have before now referred, and which justify our preconceived notions, founded on the known ability of those chosen to frame them. A knowledge of the Act would of course be of little use without a knowledge of the Rules and Forms, framed under it. The latter will be found to be suited to every particular case, and elaborated so as almost to prevent the possibility of a mistake being made by those who will have to use them.

The book is prefaced by a table of Contents and a very excellent Index.

THE LOWER CANADA JURIST for December is received. As usual it abounds with interesting and useful decisions. There are contained in the number the reports of sixteen adjudicated cases, the most important of which to an Upper Canadian lawyer is *Nordheimer v. Hogan et al.* It determines that an hotel keeper has no lien for board on a piano brought into the hotel by a permanent boarder or against the owner of the piano.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY. New York: Oaksmuth & Co., for February is received.

Its contents are varied and interesting. The following is a list of the contents:—Caius Julius Cæsar. Crystaline—the Created. The History of the Great Republic. The Emerald Isle. The Reapers, (Poetry). Negro Minstrelsy. Valentine-Day. The Street Musicians of New York. William Caxton. Life and Travels in the Southern States. Old St. Paul's in New York. Niagara, (Poetry). College life in America, Pear Talk, (Poetry). Samuel Hahnemann. Desert Lanes. (Poetry). Margranna Lane. Impotence, (Poetry). Seven years in Ye Western Land. New York Cosmopolitan Fashions illustrated. The Minstrel Lover's Serenade. Comic Hits at the Times.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &c.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

ALBERT PRINCE, of the city of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.—(Gazetted January 6, 1859.)

FREDERICK C. MACARTNEY, Esquire, of Paris, to be a Notary Public, in Upper Canada.—(Gazetted January 15, 1859.)

THOMAS A. LAZIER, of the Town of Belleville, Esquire, to be a Notary Public, in Upper Canada.

CHARLES F. ELLIOT, of the Town of Sandwich, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public, in Upper Canada.—(Gazetted January 22, 1859.)

JOHN ALBERY, of the village of Meaford, Esquire, to be a Notary Public, in Upper Canada.—(Gazetted January 29, 1859.)

CORONERS.

HENRY McNAUGHTON, Esquire, M. D., Associate Coroner, county of Wellington.

TIMOTHEUS POMROY, Esquire, Surgeon, Associate Coroner, county of Hastings.

ROBERT C. McMULLEN, Esquire, Associate Coroner, county of Lambton.

JOHN MAHAFFEY, Esquire, M. D., Associate Coroner, county of Grey.—(Gazetted January 8, 1859.)

DAVID C. McINTYRK, Esquire, M. D., and DONALD HENDERSON, Esquire, M. D., Associate Coroners, for the county of Middlesex.—(Gazetted January 22, 1859.)

HENRY JOHN PHILPOT, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon, Associate Coroner, for the county of Norfolk.—(Gazetted January 29, 1859.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PAUL DUNN, OTTO KLOTZ, BAILIFF, T. H., and JOSEPH JEFFREY.—Under "Division Courts."

A MAGISTRATE, A SUBSCRIBER, ENQUIRER, JOHN FRANKS, MICHAEL MYERS, R. K., and JAMES PORTER.—Under "General Correspondence."

A. H., Wardville.—Too late for this number.