

young ideas,—at least so I might judge from having seen his double in one of the largest and most important *infant* classes in the city a few days before, in a situation remote from Field Lane. The peculiar advantages of the mode of teaching used here over many more respectable schools, and advantages they decidedly are, arise from absolute necessity. The children must be kept interested, or the school would not hold together, and efforts are made to this end. Their minds are not taxed for any great length of time, and they have periods of rest during school hours. What they do is of a character to make every one interested, and bodily exercise and singing are brought to the aid of the teacher. The same necessity for exertion to interest the scholars with the same appliances, where possible, would be doubtless equally successful.

Care is taken of the children as they come on in years, and efforts are made to get them into good situations. Of hundreds who have been picked out for the navy, the report has been universally favorable. In connection with the Ragged-School system is that of the brigaded shoe-blacks, which are societies for the saving of money in a common fund. To-day was a fine day and a Monday—both unfavourable circumstances in the shoe-black business—so that the returns of the Red Brigade, whose members I saw this evening after six o'clock returning from the day's labors to their office near Temple Bar, were much below the average, being about an average of 1s. 6d. each. They bring in sometimes as much as six and seven shillings. They bring all their money to a superintendent, who hands back sixpence as a regular allowance to each boy, as well as a third part of the remainder,—the other thirds being one appropriated to the society, and the other placed in the bank. A boy may, if he will, put the money returned to him in the Savings' Bank also, from which he can draw when in need. When the money is paid in, the red flannel tunics are taken off, and the regular clothes put on, and the boys go down stairs where they get coffee and meat for supper, and are expected to attend the Ragged-School, to which they belong, in the evening, as also on Sunday. The money is taken as it is handed in, reliance being placed in the boy's honesty in a manner likely to fit them for responsible positions afterwards. Yet strict vigilance is exercised to prevent this confidence from being misplaced. In addition to inspectors who go from station to station, seeing how the work is done and that the boys are diligent, there are men employed in cases of suspected dishonesty to count the number of shoes cleaned during a day, and compare notes with the money returns. Thus an expensive machinery has to be kept up to preserve such fine order among them. If a boy is late in the morning he is fined in a penny or twopence, I am not sure which, and other delinquencies are similarly punished."

II. Papers on Practical Education.

1. STUDIES FOR SUMMER.

Many things can be taught better in summer than in winter, and it should be an object to teach things naturally. The teacher's plan ought to keep this principle in view. Thus Geography, Botany, and Geology are summer studies. Take your pupils into a field and try the object lesson plan, show them a peninsula, inland, cape, promontory, and an isthmus, and they will always remember the definition. Let them discover, and find the productions of a field, then of a farm, then a town, county, state. Let them take this natural course, even if there is no text-book to follow, and ask questions out of. After the children have exhausted all their knowledge, they will seize the books and newspapers readily enough. Let the children bring all kinds of plants to you, show them the distinction and varieties, orders and classes, and after weed and herb has been submitted to your gaze and briefly explained, then they will be prepared to hear and read of those in strange countries. Let them bring all of the different kinds of rocks and minerals; save a specimen of each kind, extemporize a cabinet, and build a play house of the refuse, then will you make every plant a lesson and each stone fence a volume which your children will study and learn profitable lessons from, never to be forgotten. There are other summer studies, but I cannot mention them now.—*Conn. Com. School Journal*.

III. Biographical Sketches.

N^o. 21.—WILLIAM BURNS LINDSAY, Esq.

Among our obituary notices of this morning, will be found that of the death of William Burns Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Canada; and in our summary of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, we do imperfect justice to the eloquent tributes to his memory, pronounced by members on both sides of that House of which he was so old and faithful a ser-

vant. His whole life had been indeed spent in the service of the Legislature of his country.

Mr. Lindsay was born in this city, in 1796. His father, Mr. William Lindsay, was appointed Clerk of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada in 1808, and in that same year the subject of our notice entered the service of the House as a writer in his father's office. He was then employed only during the session, the amount of business before the Legislature being very different from what it now is; and soon after the establishment of the Bank of Montreal he became an officer of that institution, and eventually teller, obtaining leave of absence for the session, and attending then to his duties in the Assembly. In 1829, he was appointed Clerk of the House, in the place of his father, whose failing health compelled him to resign; and he then left the service of the Bank, in which he had earned and obtained the good will and esteem both of his employers and of their customers—the merchants of Quebec. Mr. Lindsay continued Clerk of the Assembly until the times of trouble and the suspension of the Constitution, in 1837. Upon the organization of the Special Council for the affairs of Lower Canada, he was appointed clerk of that body, and retained the office until the Council itself ceased to exist, by virtue of the proclamation uniting the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, on the 10th of February, 1841.

When the Legislature of United Canada was at Kingston, Mr. Lindsay was appointed, by Lord Sydenham, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and holding this office he died,—almost in harness: for, though then very unwell, he attended in his place in the House at the opening of the present session, and for some time afterwards, and within a few days of his death he signed official papers.

As an efficient public officer, Mr. Lindsay was a very remarkable man. Without brilliant talents or acquisitions, he was emphatically the right man in the right place; forgot nothing and neglected nothing which it was his duty to think of and to do; and did every thing in time and well. Bred up among the fiercest political contentions, and in daily and hourly intercourse with men of the most opposite opinions, he never suffered himself to become a political partizan, or to show more favours or grant more facilities to one side than to the other. Feeling himself the servant of the whole House, he shewed equal courtesy to all; and therefore all parties alike bear equal testimony to his merits, and on this one point the House is unanimous. Among his subordinate officers of every degree, there is but one feeling,—they will never look upon his like again. They honoured and respected him as the able head of the Department to which they belonged; but they loved him, and lament his loss as their best and kindest friend.

Mr. Lindsay was a man of excellent constitution and active temperament. In the troubles of 1836 and 1837, he commanded a most efficient volunteer artillery company in this city; and when the *Trent* difficulty loomed darkly in the horizon, and our neighbours became most unneighbourly in their threats, he joined the civil-service rifle corps as an active member, and showed the same punctuality and attention in the drill-room, and the same good example to the younger members of the service, which he had so often shown them in his office. He was then sixty-five, and it is by no means improbable that the exertion and exposure to which he thus subjected himself, did accelerate, if they did not occasion the disease of which he died.

Mr. Lindsay died after a painful illness of two months, during the earlier part of which he performed, as we have before stated, all the duties of his office; for with him duty was, in sickness as in health, always the foremost and most abiding thought.—*Quebec Chronicle*, May 14th.

No. 22.—VERY REV. LOUIS JACQUES CASALTY, V.G.

The following sketch of the career of this devout friend of learning is condensed from a notice written by M. l'Abbe Ferland, which appeared in the *Abeille*, of Quebec:—"M. Louis Jacques Casault, Vicar-General, and formerly Superior of the Seminary of Quebec, was the first Rector of the Laval University, and lately director of the *Grand Seminaire*. He was born at St. Thomas, on the 17th of July, 1808, and consequently had not yet reached his fifty-fourth year when he died. Having at an early age given unmistakable proof of a studious disposition, he was placed in the College in Quebec, in 1822, and remained there six years, during which time he went through the usual course with distinguished success. He was about this time induced to prepare himself for the life of an ecclesiastic, and, after some years of study, received the orders of a priest, in November, 1831. In the autumn of 1834, he returned from Cap-Santé, whither he had gone in the capacity of vicar, and having accepted the offer of a Chair in the Seminary of Quebec, he entered that institution as Professor in Divinity; and during the twenty-eight years of his connection with the Seminary, he continued to discharge the most important and various duties.