

755—being only 4,148 more than the number reported for 1851. The whole number of pupils reported for 1852 was 179,587—being 9,333 more than the number reported for 1851. There is thus a difference of 83,168 between the number of children of school age reported, and the number of children reported as attending school; and after the most liberal allowance for the number of children attending private and other schools, there is still the painful and startling fact of more than 60,000 children in Upper Canada not attending any school in 1852. The whole number of teachers employed during the year was 3,388—being 111 more than the number employed during a longer or shorter period of the preceding year. Of this number, 2,541 were males, being a decrease of 10; and 847 were females—being an increase of 121. The whole number of school houses reported was 3,003, of which 127 were brick, 160 stone, 1,249 frame, 1,427 log, and 45 not reported. The total number of libraries of different kinds reported was 1,045—increase 175; total number of volumes, 164,147—increase, 33,213.

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V.—*The transactions of the Iowa State Medical and Chirurgical Society.*  
Pp. 48.

Some few years back Iowa was a wild uncultivated territory. Now it is one of the flourishing states of Western America. It has a medical college at Keokuk, the faculty of which publish a medical journal. It has a state medical and chirurgical society who publish a volume of transactions yearly. The energy displayed by the Iowa physicians is certainly to be commended, and ought to put older communities to the blush. Where, we would ask, are the published transactions of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Canada East? What has this body done to elevate Canadian medicine, and make the profession known and esteemed abroad?

In the above pamphlet there are two excellent addresses—one delivered by Prof. D. L. McGugin, the other by Dr. J. D. Elbert, and there are reports from committees on Surgery, and on Obstetrics and diseases of women.

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