

language can describe or heart conceive, nor imagination picture, the miseries that the working of the Division Court system has engendered on the unfortunate settlers in the County of Bruce.

In enumerating the tradesmen that are subjected to the annoyances of the Division Court, I forgot to mention some of the professional gentlemen, that don't get quite clear of it either, and these are the doctors. Now when one or two of these gentry happens come into these rising villages, which, thank providence, are not in much need of doctors, but for fashion sake. Broken limbs now and then, and ladies under certain circumstances which lead to the increase of the population, the principal occasions for which their assistance is required. Gentlemen of this description when first setting out in life are not embarrassed with cash, and if they have any are very bad economists. Let their advice be what it will the pay is very uncertain, for where people in their wealth and strength are hard set enough to live, how can they with those that have it not.

But these persons will get credit, not on their own responsibility, but because their fathers are rich men, and won't see them go bankrupt, or their things sold, but sometimes all this is disappointed. I have seen every doctor possessed exposed, even his medical apparel, his anatomical maps or plates, his instruments of the most particular nature. A surgeon's instruments ought to be exempt from seizure, when there is only one in the profession in the county.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

There is one thing lacking in the school system and how it could escape the notice of all authorities, from the framer of the Bill down to the humblest teacher, I don't know, that is proper accommodation for the teacher. To every school site there should be a house for the teacher, with at least a acre of ground, which should be furnished with plain necessary furniture, such as bedsteads, chairs, tables, and cupboards. The school should be cultivated after the most appropriate manner. After it was put in working it would be the most beautiful relaxation from the monotonous drudgery of teaching to it weeded and attend to it that a person enjoys. The produce of the ground would be for the teacher and his family in the first year and in the next he could, would, and should teach the principles of agriculture.

Every teacher should be as well posted in agriculture, grain growing, green crops, as arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Every boy of fifteen years of age (and I am not certain if the same knowledge would injure the girl) should be able to describe every kind of grain in the country, every kind of manure requisite for the soil, every kind of grain, root and vegetable that is required for the use of mankind. The teacher could on his own grounds give practical demonstrations to the pupils, and they should be encouraged to produce these things in their gardens, and be allowed to exhibit them yearly at the school and receive small prizes. The expenses would be but little, and the benefit would be beyond all calculation.

The present system is little better than none at all. The teachers are young men that take to it in preference to agriculture, the rate-payers through motives of economy get third class male-teachers or females that are but ill qualified either to restrain or instruct the wild young boys that attend. A teacher boarding in a farmer's house can have no comfort in comparison to what he would have in his own, marry he dare not, for it he has a school this year he may not have one next. The whim or spleen of any vulgar churl that may be appointed trustee, on account of his opposition to high salaries, may work so much to his disadvantage that he will be obliged to leave, no matter how well qualified he is. Changing teachers so often is the most injurious practice in the institution. By providing a home of this kind for the teacher they could obtain a first class one for \$200 a year, of which he would not need more than would provide him clothing and a little flour. If a teacher is worthy of the office the longer he is in one place the better, not less than three years at any rate. But one thing is certain, if agriculture is not taught in our schools we shall never have it in general perfection on our farms.

Miscellaneous.

FORESTRY—INFLUENCE ON CLIMATE.—That a tree should ever need an advocate, is strange enough. It can assert priority of claim,—'the right of possession,'—it was here before the white man,—before the Indian even! It is about as handsome as any man, full as honest, and sometimes a good deal more useful. It is the most perfect specimen of architecture that human eyes ever looked upon. If a tree must be felled,