

coöperation on the part of local Superintendents, we solicit their assistance in extending the circulation of this *Journal* by means of private subscriptions, as every such subscription will add to the usefulness of the *Journal*, and diminish the amount which must be applied from other sources, to defray the expences of its publication.

We hope also that local Superintendents, as well as all parties concerned, will give us the earliest notice of the incorrect address of the *Journal of Education* to, or the non-receipt of it, by any parties for whom it is intended.

Local Superintendents who have not reported to the Education Office the *actual number* of Sections under their own immediate superintendence, will please to do so without delay, so as to ensure accuracy in mailing the *Journal* to Trustees.

They will be particular that the Union School Sections of which they give the address, are those only which are defined in the latter part of the 4th clause of the 18th section of the School Act, so as to avoid sending two copies of the *Journal* to one Section.

Local Superintendents had better also notify each postmaster that the *Journal of Education* will be addressed to their post-office for such and such School Sections, so that, if not called for at once, they may not be transmitted to the Dead Letter Office at Quebec.

From the local Superintendents of the following Municipalities no reply has been received at the Education Office, to the Chief Superintendent's circular published in the *Journal of Education* for November last. The *Journal* cannot, therefore, be addressed to the Trustees in these Municipalities, until their Post office address be received:—

Lochiel.	Yonge.	Scarboro'.
Finch.	Hinchinbrooke.	Medonte.
Caledonia.	Hillier.	Barton.
Osnabruck.	Marmora.	Clinton.
Matilda.	Monaghan, North.	Wainfleet.
Williamsburgh.	Monaghan, South.	Oxford, West.
Huntley.	Manvers.	Wilmot.
Bastard.	All in the County of	Mosa.
Leeds and Lansdowne	Victoria.	Chatham.
(Front and Rear).	Hope.	Harwich.
Athol.	Markham.	Euphemia.
Hallowell.	Adjala.	Plantagenet, North.
Hungerford.	Ancaster.	Plantagenet, South.
Alwick.	Beantford.	Oxford (Grenville).
Cartwright.	Wellesley.	Escott.
Harvey.	Dorchester, North.	Richmond.
Whitby.	Camden.	Wolf Island.
Gore of Toronto.	Zone.	Thurlow.
Tiny.	Enniskillen.	Murray.
Glandford.	Maidstone.	Ennismore.
Walsingham.	Hawkesbury, East.	Chinguacousey.
Waterloo.	Torbolton.	Tay.
Adelaide.	Gower, South.	Flamboro', West.
Southwold.	Elizabethtown.	Charlotteville.
Brooke.	Montague.	Norwich.
Gosfield.	Portland.	Woolwich.
March.	Ernest-town.	Westminster.
Edwardsburgh.	Rawdon.	Dover, East.
Burgess, South.	Percy.	Dover, West.

SCHOOL PROGRESS IN A NEW TOWNSHIP.—The Local Superintendent of the Township of Athol, under date of the 14th ult., writes as follows:—"In this Township small school sections and the want of suitable school-houses have heretofore materially retarded the progress of education; but these obstacles will, I trust, soon be in a good degree removed. Our Township Council has, by reducing the number and altering the boundaries of several school sections, remedied the evils of small school sections; and the *one* new school-house, erected the past autumn, with *three* others to be built early in the coming spring, and which, I trust, will be of brick or stone, and in all other respects what school-houses ought to be, will, in a great degree, remove the evils of poor school-houses in this Township."

SHALL AUTHORITY BE GIVEN TO TAKE PIECES OF GROUND FOR SCHOOL-SITES, AS WELL AS FOR HIGHWAYS AND RAIL-ROADS?

The foregoing is a question of great importance for the interests of schools, in many places, and which has frequently been pressed upon our attention, and on which we have conferred with several public men, but without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. We should like to have the opinions of the public press on the subject. The question is practically and strongly stated as follows in a letter from a local Superintendent of Schools:—

"Allow me to suggest for your consideration, and, if you judge expedient, through the columns of *The Journal of Education*, to the consideration of the friends of education in the Province, the propriety of an addition to the School Act of a clause to provide for the settling questions which sometimes arise between the inhabitants of a school section and individuals, who, as it frequently happens, own the lands in the central parts of school sections, and who oppose the erection of school houses on any lands they possess; also to settle questions which may arise as to the *quantity* of land required and the *amount of money* to be paid for the lands required for common school purposes. Instances have happened in which individuals have held out inducements and made liberal promises in regard to sites for school houses, until the section has been established, and the house required to be erected, when they would demand an enormous price for the land required, or perhaps totally refuse to allow a house to be erected upon any conditions whatever. Where suitable sites exist, in, or near the centre of a section, it is, in my opinion, (especially if the section is large, as it should be,) but right and just that the school-house should be as near the centre as circumstances will permit. Our Legislature, to encourage the building of plank and macadamized roads, have, I believe, wisely provided that private property may be taken for public purposes, by allowing an equitable compensation; and have provided, (if I mistake not) a short and easy method of determining what that compensation shall be; and if the cause of education is of as much importance to the present and future generations, as plank roads, then I can see no good reason why they may not deal in a similar manner in reference to the necessary amount of land required in any school section for common school purposes. Again, if it is right to take *my money by law, for the purpose of erecting school-houses for public good, then why not my land, on which a house may be erected, should the public interest demand it.* But I need not stop to argue this question with you, believing, as I do, that your good sense will require no argument from me in favour of so equitable a measure. Enormous evils, which, to my knowledge have heretofore existed, and which I fear may exist hereafter, have induced me to make the above suggestions for your consideration, and should you agree with me as to the propriety of a measure of this kind, (and confident I am, if you had seen the evils arising from the want of such a measure that I have, you will,) I would suggest the propriety of settling disputes of this nature in the same manner as the School Act provides for the settling of differences of opinion between the majority of the inhabitants of a school section and the majority of the trustees, in regard to a site for a school-house; or, perhaps questions of this kind as to whether a school-house *shall be built on a man's land, against his wishes,—what quantity of land may be taken for such purposes,—and the amount to be given for such land,*—might be referred to the Municipal Council of the township in which such property is situated. For one, I am confident that some measure of this kind is required to remedy existing evils; and I hope, ere the ensuing session of Parliament closes, to see some equitable measure adapted to settle questions of the kind above referred to, which frequently arise."

SMALL SCHOOL SECTIONS.—The *Ohio Journal of Education* for January, 1853, remarks as follows, on the subject of small School Sections—a subject on which progress has been made in the right direction in many townships, but which still deserves the