

and new school houses are being built, making 19 districts, 11 school houses and 13 schools. The rate payers are more ready and willing to pay, regularity and order is infused into the acts of the Commissioners, which is a gratifying result.

Shipton.—Has more than maintained the progressive character of its schools, which are increased in number to 18. I found them all well attended and making some progress. The affairs thereof are still wisely managed.

Wotton.—Sustains 3 schools, and a 4th one was about opening in the 2d Concession. Their schools have made some progress. These new settlers are thriving, and soon will be able to raise more funds and sustain more schools. There are 513 children of the proper age to attend school and only 118 of them are in 3 schools. I have met with and succeeded in settling difficulties here. But now ones have arisen.

Cleveland.—Has 9 districts and has kept open 7 schools, which have been well attended and some progress has been made, no complaints have arisen and their affairs have been very well conducted. A dissentient school has been opened and I have hopes of its doing well under its experienced teacher.

Durham No. 1.—Keeps open 15 schools out of 19 districts, which are well attended, and some progress is being made; there is one dissentient school which is very well attended and taught. The model school is doing well, the teacher lately obtained his diploma for it at the McGill Normal School, and I was much gratified with his thorough method of teaching.

Durham No. 2.—Has 3 districts, and I found 3 schools were open, one of which (Mr. Paterson's) is very promising—both English and French are here taught. I examined their Register, Rolls and Accounts and found them regular. The proposed high-school has not been built as was expected.

Kingscy.—Has 14 districts and sustains 14 schools, which are not making such progress as I should wish, they are not regularly open, nor attended, I am assured by the Sec.-Treas. who is working steadily to set them right, that some improvement may be expected the ensuing year, two new school houses have been lately built, two schools are to be ranked with the best, one in English, the other in French.

Yingwick.—Has 8 schools under control of Commissioners, and 3 under dissentient trustees, none of the former are very well taught or attended. The Commissioners say they cannot procure competent teachers, their funds will enable them to do so, but they have not been found willing to engage.

South-Ham.—Remains the same, and but feebly sustains its two little schools.

Dudswell.—Has made some advance, its schools (6 in number) have been open. One of which is joined to the Academy, and I am happy to say that the pupils in it, and the common schools have been well attended and some progress has been made in the elementary branches. Their funds are not very ample, but are well managed.

Winslow.—Has re-opened 4 schools, which are struggling on under the privations of a newly settled township. The disputes which unfortunately closed them for a time, are subsiding.

Lingwick.—Sustains 4 schools, one of which is a very good one, the others are backward. The Commissioners have employed some young teachers, whom I have examined and found qualified to teach the children of the small schools. The teacher in the village school was one of the best under my inspection, I am grieved that he died last spring.

Weedon.—Has 3 schools which are doing pretty well, as it is a newly settled place, and some little difficulty has arisen about rates. The school fund is small, as also the contributions to it. I am pleased to find some friends of education here, who have promoted their schools to their utmost power and influence.

Garthby and Stratford.—No schools to my knowledge opened in either of these townships, on my last visit this year encouragement was given me that 2 or 3 schools should be opened in the latter place, but no such for the former. The settlers outwardly shew prosperity. I trust schools will be opened and well sustained, and that I shall meet them on my tour this winter.

Wolfstown.—I intended to have gone there this year, but have been prevented by extra duty in other parts of my district; it lies 25 miles out of my way.

Westbury.—One school has been opened during this year, and the children have been well taught, and have made little progress in reading, spelling, and mental arithmetic, another school is about being opened, which will have more children in attendance. The inhabitants deserve well for their efforts, having built one school house, and are building another, the Commissioners and Sec.-Treas. are quite ambitious in promoting their schools.

Auckland and South Winslow.—Have not opened any schools, but are very willing to do so as soon as they have the number of children required by law.

I have now gone through with the 35 municipalities under my inspection, severally, and deem it my duty to make some general remarks, which are to be applied to the whole of them. Their contributions are very liberal and well paid, and under good and wise applications for the support of their schools, as also their school houses, many of which would do honor to any country. The parents also send their children to school as regularly on the whole as it is in their power.

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books.

DAWSON: Archaïa or studies of the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew scriptures, by J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. G. S., Principal of McGill College, 408 pages in-12o. B. Dawson & Son, Montreal.

The favour with which this work has been received is not confined to Canada as appears by the notice of it in Silliman's American Journal of Science and other foreign publications.

BORTHWICK: The British American Reader, 288 p. in-12o. Miller & Lovell, Montreal. This work is a compilation of historical, scientific and literary reading, on subjects almost all connected with Canada or America. It does the greatest credit to the industry and taste of Mr. Borthwick.

VASEY: The English Classical Spelling Book, 208 p. in-18o. Lovell & Miller, Montreal and Toronto.

The two following extracts will give an idea of this new spelling book.

Derivations of Standards of Measurement.—If we investigate the Standards of Measurement, we find that many of them have been derived from the human body, and more especially from its operative instrument, the hand.

Thus we have a *nail*—*pollex*, pouce, pulgada, (Swedish, *tum*)—for an *inch*; which word has been misapplied by our Saxon predecessors, and corrupted from the Latin *uncia*, which only related to weight.

We still measure by *digits*, by *fingers' breadth*, by *hands high*.

Cubit, from *cubitus*, was used formerly.

We now retain *Ell*, *aune*, *ulna*.

Foot, *pact*, *pas*, *pes*.

Yard, (not, as Tooke supposed, from the Saxon *gyrdan*, to prepare, but) from *gyrdan* (*cingere*,) and is employed to represent the girth of the body.

Fathom, the distance of the arms when extended to embrace, from which the meaning is implied in most languages.

Derivations of Geographical Terms.—It is equally curious to observe that Geographical positions, and the principal features of the sea and land, have derived their origin from the rude anatomy of the human body.

Thus we have a *cape*, or *head-land*; *ness*, *noss*, or *nose*; the *brow* of a mountain; *tongue* of land; *mouth* of a river; *chops* of the channel; *neck* of land; *arm* of the sea; *coast*, *costa*, the *ribs*.

We are said to penetrate into the very *heart* of the country, or to remove to the *back* settlements. We descend into the *bowels* of the earth in order to discover a *vein* of ore. We ascend from the *foot* of the mountain, and from its *ridge* (back) survey the prospect surrounding, &c., &c.

VASEY: English Grammar made Easy, 90 p. in-18o. Lovell & Miller, Montreal.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has recently inaugurated, in the Quebec Suburbs, a new *Salle d'Asile*, which is to be conducted by the Sisters of Providence. This is the second institution of the kind established in Canada.

—Miss Hanley, pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Montreal, has lately made her profession in religion, in the order of the Sisters of Providence. This lady is the first deaf-mute in this country, who has entered the religious state.