

and also of the Canada system of school libraries. These are not surpassed in any of our States. It is the Slave States that hang as a millstone about our neck: we participate in all their degradation, and thus in the fairest portion of our system we can, as a whole, scarcely compare with our young and vigorous neighbour. No, indeed; Canada has none of this oppressive monstrosity to contend against, and hence it has progressed and will progress, and that rapidly. Without envy we bid it God speed, and should it eventually pass us in the race the fault lies in our own social system, and we have no other party but ourselves to blame.

The annexed table exhibits the progress of the educational means of Upper Canada, and the result since 1842:

Year.	School pop.	Colleges.	Acad's, &c.	Com. Sch'ls.	Scholars.
1842	141,143	5	69	1,721	65,976
1843	—	5	—	—	—
1844	183,539	5	85	2,810	96,756
1845	202,913	5	95	3,736	120,062
1846	204,580	5	111	2,589	101,912
1847	230,975	6	160	2,727	131,360
1848	241,102	6	152	2,800	135,295
1849	253,364	7	196	2,871	144,409
1850	259,253	7	238	3,066	159,616
1851	258,607	7	231	3,001	175,895
1852	262,755	8	244	3,410	189,319
1853	268,957	8	256	3,127	203,936

The number of teachers in 1845 was 2,890, and in the years succeeding 2,925, 3,028, 3,177, 3,209, 3,476, 3,277, 3,338, and 3,539, respectively.

The following exhibits the proportion of scholars at school to the whole population in the undernamed countries:

Upper Canada	1 to 4.7	Saxony	1 to 9.0
Lower Canada	1 to 3.2	Belgium	1 to 8.3
United States	1 to 5.5	Holland	1 to 14.3
Great Britain	1 to 7.0	Austria	1 to 13.7
Ireland	1 to 14.5	Greece	1 to 18.6
Denmark	1 to 4.6	France	1 to 10.5
Sweden	1 to 5.6	Russia	1 to 50.0
Norway	1 to 7.0	Portugal	1 to 31.5
Prussia	1 to 6.2	Spain	1 to 42.6

It will be seen from the above comparative table, and need scarcely be stated here, that in Lower Canada the educational status is much inferior to that of Upper Canada. But even in this section of the Province, there has been much accomplished, and many of the barriers which formerly negated all attempts at improvement have been thrown down.

From the Report for 1853, it appears that in Lower Canada the total number of educational institutions was 2,418, and of scholars 108,284. These are represented in detail, as follows:

2,114 Elementary Schools	with 92,275 scholars.
67 Model Schools	with 3,524 scholars.
53 Superior girls' Schools	with 3,041 scholars.
19 Academies	with 1,169 scholars.
14 Classical Colleges	with 2,110 scholars.
44 Convents	with 2,786 scholars.
35 Independent Schools	with 4,923 scholars.

The number of teachers of all grades was 2,212, of which 808 were males and 1,404 females. The amount expended for wages, school-houses, &c., in the year, was \$275,587, of which sum \$109,739 was appropriated by Government, and \$165,848 was derived from assessments and contributions. Of the whole number of scholars attending schools

- 55,351 were learning the alphabet and reading.
- 27,865 could read well.
- 50,072 could write.
- 18,281 were learning simple arithmetic.
- 12,418 were learning compound arithmetic.
- 12,185 were learning geography.
- 6,788 were learning history.
- 15,358 were learning French grammar.
- 7,066 were learning English grammar.

—New York Tribune, December, 1855.

### THE "LONDON TIMES" ON CANADA AS REPRESENTED AT PARIS.

Canada has had many compliments paid to her for her representation at London in 1851, and at Paris in 1855, and to receive them is pleasant. The *London Times* exceeds itself and all other papers in the article, which we copy below, from its impression of the 7th ult. The circulation of such views cannot fail to produce the benefit that we have ever hoped from this Exhibition:—

We have said that the interesting characteristics of separate nationalities have been broken up by the piecemeal way in which the Exhibition has been completed, but in some respects, perhaps, it is not to be regretted that such should be the case, for one result is that visi-

tors are enabled to concentrate their attention upon specialties which amid the grandeur and more comprehensive attractions of 1851, scarcely obtained the notice or consideration which they deserved. For example, we were not then, as we are now, fascinated by that rivalry between the most advanced productions of private enterprise and of Government establishments which strikes us in the contrast between Minton and Sevres, between Whitcomb and the Ecole des Arts et Mé-tiers, between the Engineering works of English enterprise and those of the French Ponts et Chaussées Corps. In Hyde Park, with a free-trade policy established, it was not necessary, as now, to take the measure of that remarkable system, made up of protective duties on the one hand, and of Government patronage and endowment on the other, under which the natives of the country are seeking to rear the fabrics of their special industries. Nor had we much inducement or opportunity there to study with the attention which they undoubtedly deserved the contributions of those new and now just rising into form and consistency in fresh regions of the world, and moulded from the overflowing materials of European civilization. Of all the subjects of interest which the Paris Exhibition presents to an enquiring mind, the last is certainly one of the most striking. What can be more delightful than to watch the first stages of progress in infant communities—how hardly and industriously, applying every resource of modern science and skill, they hew out wealth and independence for themselves from primeval wilds—how they subjugate nature with a rapidity and completeness unknown in any past age of the world, and self-governed and self-relying, tread with confidence in the face of the nations, the path of greatness to which their destiny manifestly calls. That is the touching and sublime spectacle which, with pride in his heart, every Englishman will scan as, making the round of this Exhibition, his steps lead him to where our colonies unfold their young resources. Let us take our readers with us through the Canadian Department as a specimen of the rest, and invite them to ponder well over the significance of a display possessing little external beauty, but not the less pregnant with that moral and intellectual interest which we have endeavoured thus faintly to indicate. On entering the department, the first objects that attract attention is a great timber trophy, occupying the centre, and in which are collected specimens of all the more important results that our adventurous emigrants have won with their axes and strong arms from the "backwoods" of the "far West." There are sections sound to the core, of the trunks of all the most useful timber of commerce, including oak, yellow pine, black walnut, maple, beech, birch, cherry tree, and hickory, and, close beside the wood itself, its manufactured products, turned out by machinery at a price which, even to Englishmen, with their wealth of mechanical appliances as compared with other countries, appears fabulously low. There are window frames complete, with jalousie blinds on the French pattern, for 7s, and doors with their framing, ready for use, for 16s, and mouldings, 8 inches wide and 100 feet long, at the same price, and capital oak wheel-spokes for 5d each, and beautifully turned and shaped handles for axes in the best material for 6d, and oak flooring, ready made at 20s per 10 square feet. Even the waste of this branch of manufacture has, in a careful spirit of industry which cannot be too highly commended, been overhauled, and among the objects to which the attention of the European markets is thus invited, gigantic shavings, which give some idea of the scale of the operations in wood, are included. In other portions of the space are exhibited a number of objects further illustrating the advanced state and capabilities of this branch of colonial industry, and among them may be specially mentioned a good, strong wooden bridge of 150 feet span, costing only £600, and the part of a strong box for packing sugar, which go into the smallest possible space when in pieces, can be put together when required at once, are much better for stowage and in every other way than hogsheads, and cost only 2s. Following up this subject of manufacturing in wood, we find the Canadians exhibiting, at the opposition end of the Annexe, some excellent and ingenious machines for working in this material. One of these, shown by Mr. Munro, is capable of performing seven different operations in planing, tonguing, and grooving. Another, for heavy ship carpenters' works, by Mr. Rodden, besides its special merits, points to what the colony is doing in the formation of a commercial marine; and besides these there is an ingenious nail-making machine and other interesting objects.

So much for the results which Canadian enterprise has extracted from the forests which it has to vanquish that these vast provinces of the British empire may be subject to the full dominion of civilized man. Now what has Canada done in agriculture, the next stage in the great progress of young communities. She has not carried away the prize for the finest cereals, but her display of agricultural produce is superior to any other in the cleanness of the different kinds of seeds, the evenness of their quality, the compactness with which large samples in proper bulk are exhibited, and the admirable variety in which the most useful fruits of the earth for human use are shown. Not only is the abundant and varied fertility of the soil perfectly illustrated by the actual produce in its unmanufactured state, but the collection