

that each union school section composed of portions of adjoining townships, shall, for all purposes of Trustee elections and control, be deemed one school section, and shall be considered, in respect to superintendence and taxing for the erection of a school-house, as belonging to the township in which the school-house may be situated.*

Fifthly.—To cause the Clerk of such township, to furnish the Local Superintendent of Schools with a copy of all the proceedings of such Council relating to the formation or alteration of school sections, all school assessments and other educational matters.

The following is from the Supplementary School Act of 1853 :

IV. And be it enacted, That whenever any school section shall be formed in any Township, as provided in the third clause of the eighteenth section of this Act, the Clerk of the Township shall communicate to the person appointed to call the first school meeting for the election of Trustees, the description and number of such school section : and such person shall, within twenty days thereafter, prepare a notice in writing, describing such section, and appointing a time and place for the first school section meeting, and shall cause copies of such notice to be posted in at least three public places in such school section, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting.†

XXV. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of each Township Municipality to prepare, in duplicate, a Map of the Township, shewing the divisions of the township into school sections and parts of union school sections, one copy of which shall be furnished to the County Clerk for the use of the County Council, and the other shall be retained in the Township Clerk's Office, for the use of the Township Municipality.

* See third and fourth provisos of the fourteenth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853.

† *Form of Notice of a first School Section Meeting.*

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of this Township having formed a part of the Township into a School Section, and designated it School Section No.—, its boundaries and limits are as follows :—[*Here insert the description of the Section.*]

The undersigned, having been authorized and required by the Municipal Council to appoint the time and place of holding the first meeting, for the election of Trustees for the School Section above described, hereby notifies the Freeholders and Householdors of said School Section that a public Meeting will be held at — on — day, the — of —, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing three fit and proper persons as School Trustees of the said Section, as required by the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, sect. 4.

Given under my hand, this — day of —, 18—. [*Name.*]

REMARKS—Should the person authorized and appointed by the Municipal Council to call the first Section Meeting refuse or neglect to do so, he subjects himself to a penalty of one pound five shillings, recoverable for the purposes of such School Section; and then, any two Householdors are authorized, within twenty days, on giving six days' notice, to call a meeting for the election of Trustees. The form of their notice—to be posted in at least three public places in the School Section concerned, and at least six days before the time of holding such meeting—should be as follows—

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of this Township, having formed part of the Township into a School Section, and designated it "School Section No.—," its boundaries and limits are as follows :—[*Here insert description.*]

The undersigned, Householdors of the School Section so described, in conformity with the 9th section of the School Act of 1850, hereby give

THE DIFFICULTIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

His Excellency the Governor General was present at the recent opening of the new building for McGill College in Montreal, Burnside Hall. In reply to the address presented to him, his Excellency said :

In attending here on the present occasion, I do so with much satisfaction, for in this building I see a proof of the energy which has hitherto guided, and will, I doubt not, continue to guide this university. A few short months have elapsed since the spot where we stand was covered with the ashes of the building which has been destroyed. But those ruins have been speedily replaced, and I say that in this fact we have a pledge of the fitness of the men charged with its administration for carrying on the business of the institution. As to the subject matter just discussed by the President, no one can be more deeply convinced of the truth of what he has advanced—nor can any concur in it more fully than myself. I know and see the difficulties that impede the higher education. In a new country, where every young man is anxious to enter life, going into the wilderness to seek his fortune, or entering into the pursuits of commerce—in such a country it seems hard to make an application of those branches of learning which have no direct bearing upon advancement in wealth. But the time will come when this opinion will be acknowledged to be in error, and when the benefits of a superior education will be recognized more extensively than at present. At that time I trust that one of the earliest fruits of the change in opinion will be the greatly increased prosperity of this institution, as a fitting reward for the efforts of those who now conduct it. If there is one thing more striking than another, indeed, in the progress of modern society, it is the constant repetition of proof that no one can say what are the limits which divide abstract science from practical and applied science. Going back a hundred years, we find that the philosophic dreams of that day with respect to the lightning have become realities in our own, so that this same lightning is now employed to convey our messages, quickly as its own motion, from Montreal to Toronto, and from Toronto back to Montreal. Yet 100 years ago nothing seemed less connected about the business of life than these dreams about the employment of electricity. The truth is that the destinies of empires may depend on such a discovery as that which has been made in the manufacture of iron—a discovery arising out of previous acquaintance with natural facts, reasoned out in the mind of Mr Bessemer, the inventor. The formulæ worked out by the mathematician in his closet may become the rule for some vast economical process. The true way is to look on every scientific fact, whether in abstract or natural science, as so much more gained for the human race—so much added to a store hereafter to be worked out for us and our posterity. I have said so much of abstract science and economical application; but the same remarks apply equally to literary pursuits. It is a mistake to suppose that those who are entering on the business of life have nothing to do with literary tastes or those finer feelings which are connected with the arts. He who neglects literature, whether ancient or modern, throws away the chances of future improvement and amusement, and thus rejects one source of happiness which Providence has placed within his grasp. Happiness is not the result of money making and material success. These should be sought as instruments of happiness, not as its complete fulfilment; but literary taste and the softening influence derived from it, add a charm to the ordinary pursuits of life, and saves many from that despondency which comes over him when dealing merely with the material world. Any university course which did not attach importance to classical literature, as well as to the literature of modern nations will be incomplete, and would withhold from those who sought instruction one of the great elements of satisfaction through life—that to be derived from knowing the thoughts and actions of those who preceded them. Classical literature may be said to have been over valued in some universities, not because its real value was not of the highest kind; but, because it was used as if there was no other kind, because it has been used to the exclusion of all other kinds. The Principal has well distinguished as to the propriety of separating instruction from discipline. But there is no discipline equal to that derived from learning a foreign language, if that language be thoroughly taught. The mind learns there what it can never learn any other

notice to the Freeholders and Householdors of the said School Section, that a Public Meeting will be held at —, on — day, the — of —, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing three fit and proper persons as School Trustees for the said Section.

Dated this — day of —, 18—. A. B. }
C. D. } *Householders.*

NOTE.—The same notice can be given, in case the Municipal Council neglects to appoint a person to call the first annual school meeting. Care should, however, be taken to insert the description of the section, as embodied in the resolution or bye-law of the Municipal Council,—a certified copy of which should be obtained from the Township Clerk for this purpose.