

age, attending school in the following countries, is of recent date:—Saxony 100 nearly; New England States, 95; in Holland, 92; Prussia, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, Austria, Scotland and England, each a per centage of 45. In India, with her two hundred millions of inhabitants, the average proportion of persons who can read, is not more than two out of every one hundred of the entire population.

In Ireland, by the census of 1841, in seventy-four towns, each with a minimum population of 2500, there was not a single bookseller; and still worse, there were six counties, Donegal, Kildare, Leitrim, Queen's Westmeath, and Wicklow, which had not a bookseller, or a single circulating library. These, says the *Literary Gazette*, may be considered strange, and most assuredly they are startling facts; the same authority says that Scotland, with a third of the population, has three times the number of booksellers, being in the proportion of nine to one.

Prince Albert stated in a speech recently delivered in London, that while in half a century population has only doubled itself within the British

Islands, the number of schools has increased as 14 to 1; that in 1801 the number of Schools in England and Wales was between 3000 and 4000 while in 1851 it had risen to 46,000; and while the proportion of day Scholars to the entire population was in 1818, 1 to 17, it was in 1833, 1 to 11, and in 1851, 1 to 8. England having no national system of education, the School attendance is very fluctuating,—in 1850, 37 per cent of the population attended School, while in 1857 the School attendance fell to within a fraction of 27 per cent.

A system of education has existed in Piedmont, for upwards of seven hundred years, "more rational and efficient (says Dr. Dick,) than has yet been established in the British Isles."

In the year 1765, Silesia established a School system which has been since improved, and provides that "the boys must all be sent to School from their sixth to their thirteenth year, whether the parents are able to pay the school tax or not. * * Every parent or guardian who neglects to send his child or pupil to School, without sufficient cause, is obliged to pay a double tax."

(To be Continued.)

Education of the Eye.

It is assuredly then a thing to be profoundly regretted, that not one man in a thousand develops the hidden capacities of his organs of vision, either as regards its utilitarian or its æsthetic applications. The great majority of mankind do not and cannot see one fraction of what they were intended to see. The proverb that "None so blind as those that will not see" is as true of physical as of moral vision. By neglect and carelessness, we have made ourselves unable to discern hundreds of things which are before us to be seen. Thomas Carlyle has summed this up in the one pregnant

sentence. "The eye sees what it brings the power to see." How true is that? The sailor on the look-out can see a ship where the landsman sees nothing; the Esquimaux can distinguish a white fox amidst the white snow; the American backwoodsman will fire a rifle-ball so as to strike a nut out of the mouth of the squirrel without hurting it; the Red Indian Boys hold their hands up as a mark to each other, certain that the unerring arrow will be shot between the out-spread fingers; the astronomer can see a star in the sky, where to others the blue expanse is