

vince. It will be a pamphlet of about 70 pages octavo.

5. We have received specimens of the following Educational Works, published by Burgess & Co., New York.

Smith's Quarto Geography. Neatly got up and illustrated by good maps; but chargeable with the same fault that has induced us to discountenance all American Geographical books except Morse. It devotes 14 pages of letter press and 11 maps to the United States, and only 5 pages and 3 maps to the whole of Europe, including Great Britain. We should not like a view so distorted to be given to the children of Nova Scotia, and we think it not desirable even for those of the United States. A general Geography should give a well proportioned view of the whole world; and the inhabitants of each country should study the geography of their own portion of the globe in separate works specially devoted to it.

Smith's Illustrated Astronomy. A good work, well brought up to the latest discoveries, and presenting great facilities for the study of the heavens as seen in this latitude. Its illustrations are numerous and very well executed. We should have preferred it, if the matter had been arranged in another form than that of a catechism; but on the whole we can recommend it to all teachers who give instructions on astronomy, or may be desirous of introducing it as a general or occasional exercise.

Tower's Intellectual Algebra or Oral exercises in Algebra.—This is something quite new to us, and intended, the author says, to take in Algebra the place which Colburn's mental Arithmetic has long occupied in that study. We have no doubt that it may be made to furnish many useful and pleasant exercises to Algebra classes.

Reports of Commissioners for 1852.

To avoid unnecessary trouble and postage, the clerks of the Commissioners are requested to send their returns for the present year to the Superintendent in Pictou, as he will probably be in that place while preparing his report.

It is to be hoped that the returns will be forwarded punctually "on or before the 31st December" as required by law, as much inconvenience was experienced last year in consequence of the long delay of some of the returns.

Some of the Boards of commissioners append to their statistical report, very interesting notices of their proceedings, and of the state of Education in their districts. This appears to have been contemplated in the law, and it is much to be desired that the practice should become general. Suggestions in reference to a new law might also be very appropriately added to the reports.

District Assessment.

It would appear that Cape Breton is taking the lead of Nova Scotia proper in the introduction of assessment for schools under the present law. The following

extract from a letter refers to the school at Coxheath, near Sydney:—

"This school is one of the few in the Island which is supported by local taxation, this being the second year of its being in operation on that system, and so far it works well; there were only three dissentient voices at the last meeting, and they were parties who had no relatives to educate. There are 27 families in the district, upwards of 80 children, 46 on the register, 30 average daily attendance in summer 38 in winter."

The numbers in attendance in this case are not so large as usual in cases of assessment. There is probably some local reason for this of which we are not informed.

Industrial Statistics of Nova Scotia.

From the Census of 1851.

Professions and Trades.—Clergymen, 288; Lawyers, 143; Physicians, 145; Merchants, 2,415; Persons employed in Manufactures, 3,200; Mechanics, 8,895; Farmers 31,604; Fisherman, 9,927; Seamen, 5,374; Lumberers, 1,254.

Buildings and Property.—Inhabited houses, 41,455; Uninhabited houses, 2,028; Houses building, 2,347; Stores, Barns &c., 52,758; Churches, 567; Schools, 1,096; value of Real Estate, £8,050,923.

Agriculture.—Acres of dyked land, 40, 012; other improved land, 759,310; Horses, 28,789; Neat Cattle, 156,857; Milch Cows, 86,856; Sheep, 282,180; Swine, 51,533; bushels of Wheat, 297,157; Barley, 196,037; Rye, 61,438; Oats, 1,384,437; Buckwheat, 179,301; Indian Corn, 37,475; tons of Hay, 287,837; bushels of Peas and Beans, 21, 638; bushels of Grass Seeds, 3,686; bushels of Potatoes, 1,986,789; bushels of Turnips, 467,127; other roots, 82,225; pounds of Butter, 3,613,890; pounds of Cheese, 652, 069.

Fisheries.—No. of Vessels, 812; Tonnage, 43,333; Men, 3,681; No. of boats, 5,161; Men, 6,713; Nets and seines 30,154; cwt of Dried Fish, 196,434; barrels of Salmon 1,669 do of Shad, 3,536; do of Mackerel, 100,047; do of Herring, 53,299; do of Alewives, 5,343; boxes of smoked Herring, 15,403; value of Fish, £217,270; gallons of Fish Oil, 189,250 value, £17,754.

Manufactures.—No. of Saw Mills, 1,153; Grist Mills 398; Steam Mills and Factories, 10; Tanneries, 237; Foundries, 9; Weaving and Carding establishments 81; Handlooms, 11,096; yards of fullcd cloth, 119,698; yds of unfulled cloth, 790,104; yds of Flannel 219,352; Breweries and distilleries, 17; other Factories, 131; value of Agricultural implements, Cabinet Ware and other wooden manufactures, £56,519; Bricks, 2,815,400; value of soap, £28,277; Candles, £ 21,210; pounds of Maple Sugar, 110,441; no. Vessels built 486; Tonnage 57,776; No of boats 2, 654.

Mines, Quarries &c.—Chaldrons of Coal, 114,992; Tons of Gypsum, 79,795; easks of Lime 28,603; Iron, 250 tons; Grindstones, 37,100 tons.

In addition to the above there are large exports of timber, deals, battens, boards, building stones, fruit, &c., the amount of which is not stated.

Cumberland has the largest number of Manufacturers, and Halifax of Mechanics, Pictou of Farmers, and Queens of lumberers. Cumberland exceeds other counties in extent of dyked land, in buckwheat and butter. Pictou has the greatest extent of im-

proved upland, and raises the largest quantity of wheat, oats, grass seed, and peas and beans, and has the greatest number of neat cattle, sheep, horses, and swine. Colchester is the greatest grower of hay. Cape Breton, including Victoria, excels in milch cows. Lunenburg exceeds the others in barley, and Kings is the greatest producer of potatoes, and Annapolis of turnips and other roots, as well as of cheese and smoked herring.—Shelburne cures the largest quantity of dried fish, and prepares the largest quantity of fish oil; Guysboro of herring and salmon. Colchester of shad, Halifax of mackerel, and Inverness of alewives. Colchester smelts most Iron, Pictou raises most coal and lime; Hants quarries most gypsum, and Cumberland most grindstones; Halifax manufactures most leather, bricks and malt and distilled liquors; Inverness most fullcd cloth; Colchester most not fullcd; and Pictou most flannel.

Comparison of the increase of population in Nova Scotia with New Brunswick, and adjoining States of the United States of America.

Territory.	Population in		Increase.	
	year 1851	year 1851	Number in	percent in
Nova Scotia,	208,181	276,117	13 yrs 67,936	10 yrs 25.10
New Brunswick	1840	143,800	11 yrs 39,800	" 29.40
State of Maine	501,796	563,088	10 yrs 61,292	" 16.20
" N. Hampshire	284,374	317,864	" 33,490	" 11.70.
" Vermont	291,948	313,611	" 21,663	" 7.42
" Massachusetts	737,699	992,883	" 255,189	" 34.50

The above is taken principally from the census of New Brunswick, and shows the increase of our population to compare favorably with that of New Brunswick and the more northern States. It is, however, much smaller than that of Up. Canada and the western states, though about equal to the average of the American Union.

Practical Lessons on Schools from Boston.

1. The respect in which teachers of youth are held, and the value attached to their labors. The teachers of the public schools in Boston rank with the members of the Legal and Medical professions; and several of those teachers receive larger salaries than the Governor of the State. The Boston city Superintendent of Schools (having the oversight of 210 schools) receives a salary of \$2,500, or £625 per annum. The Secretary of the State Board of Education receives a salary of \$2,000, besides his travelling expenses. The Salary of the Governor is only \$2,500; and that of the Secretary of State \$1,600. To no offices or departments in the State is higher importance and value attached than to those connected with public common school education. The daughter of the present President of the United States was two or three years since a Normal School Student at Albany, and since then a Teacher at a public school in Buffalo.—Governor SEWARD, of New York, v as