

profound acquaintance with the Eastern Church, of which the Archbishop is so distinguished a prelate. The proceedings of the congregation necessarily commenced with the passing of certain graces—that authorizing the degree upon the Archbishop, passed at the last congregation. During the passing of the graces, the Archbishop retired to the Vice-Chancellor's robing-room, and shortly issued thence in all his archiepiscopal splendour. His crozier was borne before him by one of the archimandrites or ecclesiastics, while the junior of the three supported his train. The Archbishop, who is a man of a singularly noble presence and stature, was splendidly robed in purple and amber satin, richly embroidered in gold thread. A Greek cross, apparently of brilliant, was suspended from his neck, resting upon his breast, and the front of his outer robe was secured at the bottom by a diamond button. The applause from the galleries on his entry in this costume was tremendous. He was conducted in due form to Mr. Orator (Mr. Jebb, of Trinity), who in his turn presented him to the Vice-Chancellor, in a Latin speech, rendered into Greek as a matter of courtesy to the visitors. During the admirable delivery of this speech, which was of course subject to the usual running fire of commentary and criticism from the undergraduates, who, on such occasions as this, elect themselves special judges of Mr. Orator's Latinity, and freely express their opinions thereon, the countenances of the Archbishop and his confreres evinced some amusement at the customs, as displayed before them, of undergraduate life, but none of them for a moment departed from an almost statuesque dignity. At the Orator's conclusion, the Vice-Chancellor rose from his seat, and standing conferred the degree, and while he was in the act of doing so, some irreverent wag in the gallery suggested that the Archbishop should favour the congregation with the Grecian bend. The degrees were next conferred in due form upon the Archimandrites Stratuli and Depastras.

—THE SCHOOL REPORT OF NEW BRUNSWICK for last year shews an attendance of 47,000 children. There are many thousands not at school who ought to be, owing to the aversion of a great number of persons to spend the smallest sum of money on the education of their children. The Chief Superintendent says:—"It is pitiful to hear of districts being destitute of school privileges for their children, because their parents, in their struggles for a living, can spare nothing as yet for education; but it is, if possible, a still sadder spectacle to see men in comfortable and easy circumstances rearing families, and sending them abroad into the world, without even the merest rudiments of school instruction. Such extreme cases of delinquency may, indeed, be rare, and let us hope, for humanity's sake, that they are so; but they exist, nevertheless, and no doubt they will continue to exist, in greater or less numbers, till all who are guilty of such delinquency are required by law to act more faithfully toward their families and their country, by being compelled to see and feel that property has its duties as well as its rights, and that one of its most sacred duties is to aid in the general education of the people." The Inspector of the district comprehending the counties of Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland and Restigouche, says that in 1868 there was "a population of 17,675, between the ages of 6 and 16; and he shows that 9,692, more than one half of this number did not attend school for a single day; and worse than all, a large proportion of them can neither read nor write." The expenditure for school purposes was, we are told, "larger than in the year previous. The Provincial aid, amounting to \$36,930.95, and the local support was \$112,915.62; making a total of \$199,746.57. The increased expenditure was, of course, owing to the increase in the number of schools." The school System is represented as defective, and a strong feeling seems springing up in favour of Free Schools, universal taxation for school purposes, and compulsory attendance.—*Globe.*

## VIII. Departmental Notices.

### TRUSTEES' BLANK FORMS.

The usual supply of blank forms of Trustees' yearly and half-yearly returns, has been sent out to the County Clerks for distribution to the schools, through the Local Superintendents.

### FOUR KINDS OF LIBRARIES WHICH MAY BE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

"The Public School Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the Institution of the Province."—LORD ELGIN.  
"Had I the power I would scatter Libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his seed."—HORACE MANN.

Under the regulations of the Department, each County Council can establish *four classes* of libraries in their Municipality, as follows. City, Town, Village, and Township Councils can establish the first three classes, and School Trustees either of the first and third classes.

1. An ordinary *Common School Library* in each school-house for the use of the children and ratepayers.
2. A *General Public Lending Library*, available to all the ratepayers of the Municipality.
3. A *Professional Library* of books on teaching, school organization, language and kindred subjects, available to teachers alone.
4. A *Library in any Public Institution*, under the control of the Municipality, for the use of the inmates, or in the *County Jail*, for the use of the prisoners.

It cannot be too strongly urged upon School Trustees, the importance and even the necessity of providing, (especially during the autumn and winter months,) suitable reading books for the pupils in their school, either as prizes or in libraries. Having given the pupils a taste for reading and general knowledge, they should provide some agreeable and practical means of gratifying it.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS, MAPS, APPARATUS, AND SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS.

The Chief Superintendent will add *one hundred per cent.* to any sum or sums, *not less than five dollars*, transmitted to the Department by Municipal and School Corporations, on behalf of Grammar and Common Schools; and forward Public Library Books, Prize Books, Maps, Apparatus, Charts and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required. In all cases it will be necessary for any person acting on behalf of the Municipal or Trustee Corporation, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books, &c., to be sent, can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

☞ Catalogues and forms of Application furnished to School authorities on their application.

\* \* If Library and Prize Books be ordered, in *addition to Maps and Apparatus*, it will be NECESSARY FOR THE TRUSTEES TO SEND NOT LESS THAN *five dollars additional* for each class of books, &c., with the proper form of application for each class.

In the catalogue are given the net prices at which the books and school requisites enumerated therein may be obtained by the Public Educational Institutions of Upper Canada, from the Depository in connection with the Department. In each case, cash must accompany the order sent.

### TABLET READING LESSONS.

The new Tablet Reading Lessons, consisting of thirty-three large sheets, can be obtained at the Depository at 75 cts. per set; at \$1.00, free of postage; or from \$3 to \$5, mounted on cardboard, according to the quality of the cardboard and the style of mounting. The 100 per cent. is allowed on these lessons when ordered with maps and apparatus, but not otherwise.

### TRUSTEES' SCHOOL MANUAL.

In reply to numerous applications for the Trustees' School Manual, we desire to intimate that a new edition of the School Acts is now ready. Single copies, 35 cents, including postage. New School Sections will be supplied gratuitously.