The Mechanics' Institutes which have received Libraries from the Depository, and the number of volumes sent to each, are, in alphabetical order, as follows:

Baltimore	Vols. 75 158 313 350 46	Years. 1858 1855 1853-4 1856 1857	Smith's Falls St. Catharines Streetsville Thorold Toronto	Vols, 73 108 162 300 410	Years. 1857-8 1854-9 1860-3 1858 1856-61
Drummondville	6 137 106	1859 1858 1858	Vankleekhill	106 267	1858 185 7- 8-9 -60- 1
GreenwoodGuelph	106 101 372	1862 / 1853-4	Total	3 896	
Huntingdon, L.C. Milton	150 6 8	1855 1858	Leeds and Grenville Agricultural Society Educational Department, L.C		1855 1860 –1
Mount Forest	106 27 55	1860 1857 1858-9	McGill College, Montreal Sarnia Dialectic Society Southwold Agricultural Society	82	1857 1858 1856
Newmarket	250 41	1856 1861	Various other Institutions	781	1851-8-60
Port Perry	109	1858		8293	1

3. PRISON AND ASYLUM LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA.

The following table shews the number of volumes sent to various Prisons, &c., during the years 1856-64:

Prison and Asylum Libraries.			Legisla Appo'n		Tota	1.	Vols				Legisla Appo'm		Total		Vols
1856 :		cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		1860 :		cts.		ts.	\$ ct		
Peterborough Jail	22	161	22	161	44	33	94			00	20		40 (84
Toronto Jail	131	63	131	63	263	26	616			16		16	50 3		87
Woodstock Jail	20	00	20	00	40	00	71		_	00		00	10 (14
	 -							Peterborough Jail	20	00	20	00	40 (82
	173	791	173	791	347	59	781	Whitby Jail		00	10	00	20 (36
1857:	<u> </u>							Refor'y Prison, Penetanguishene	47	66	47	66	95 3	32	150
Lanark and Renfrew Jail	1	0 0		00	120		282								
Provincial Penitentiary		13		13		2 6	174		127	82	127	82	2 55 6	34	453
Whitby Jail	20	00	20	00	40	00	106	1861:						1	
•							ļ——	Grey Jail	10	00	10	00	20 (00	47
	126	13	126	13	252	26	562	1862:			ļ			!	
1858:			ļ					Provincial Panitontians	55	00	55	00	110 (00	167
Provincial Penitentiary	100	00	100	00	200	00	251	1863:			i				
1859:	I		·		ļ			Norfolk Jail	95	60	25	00	50 (20	101
Brockville Jail		00		00		00	154		40	00		00	80		142
Guelph Jail	1	00		00		00	94		-20	vo	1 30	•	•	,	174
Picton Jail	1	00		00		00		1864:				00			
Sarnia Jail		00		00		00	93	-	10	00	10	00	20	00	37
Woodstock Jail	19			75	39			1858:			·				
Refor'y Prison, Penetanguishene	17	00	17	00	34	00	96	Provincial Lunatic Asylum	111	931	111	931	223	87	386
			·				·	1860:	 						
	' 131	75	131	75	263	50	562	Malden Lunatic Asylum	52	00	52	00	104	00	176

PRISON AND ASYLUM LIBRARIES-Continued.

			Legislative Appo'ment.	Tota	Vols	
RECAPITULATION:	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	
For the year 1856						781
For the year 1857	126		126 13	252		562
For the year 1858		00		200		251
For the year 1859		75	131 75	263	50	562
For the year 1860		82	127 82	255	64	453
For the year 1861	10	00	10 00	20	00	47
For the year 1862	55	00	55 00	110	00	167
For the year 1863	65	00	65 00	130	00	243
For the year 1864		00	10 00	20	00	37
Lunatic Asylums, as above, 1858.	111	931	111 931	223	87	386
" 1860	52	00	52 00	104	00	176
	\$963	43	\$963 43			
Grand total				\$1926	86	3665

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, shewing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada. This table proves conclusively how incorrect is the statement that the operations of the Educational Depository interfere with the interests of the booksellers:

literature in the province. The improvement in the circumstances, capacity, and general business ability of those in the trade, which we have noted from year to year, has continued to manifest itself, and we see now, in almost every town, a bookself or two conducting business on a sound basis, with more capital than ever before, and a better knowledge of the trade, and of business principles generally. This is evinced most in the improved credit in which the retail trade stands, in the promptitude with which engagements are met, and in the judicious care with which stocks are selected and curtailed. As a distinct branch, the trade is but young. The progress made in the last three years, however, shows that it is not only well established, but that it is rapidly assuming a healthy and prosperous condition. An equally gratifying fact is found in the improved character of the works introduced into general circulation. For years the country has been flooded with the lowest and most trashy class of literature from the American press. Books whose only merit was their bulk and binding, have been hawked into every nook of the province by a migratory tribe of itinerant pedlars. Sometimes a stray work of utility has been found among the stock, but for the most part the special efforts of these book hawkers have been directed to the disposing of some very superificial and uninteresting volumes, which, if even read, would leave the reader a trifle less wise than when he commenced them. We are happy to say that this style of business is rapidly on the decline, and that works from the best publishing houses, and sold through the legitimate trade, are finding their way into many sections of the country, and meeting a largely increased sale. We are not by any means, however, depreciating the efforts are only properly directed, they may do grent good. They are improving in the books which they present to the public, and our dealers will lose nothing by encouraging them, so long as their wares are of a good class. In periodical

[•] We extract the following from the Annual Report of the Board of Trade of Toronto, Canada West, for 1862, compiled by Mr. E. Wyman: "The year's business in this branch of trade has been quite satisfactory. Though perhaps less in extent, in common with other departments, it has been quite as profitable if not more so than in former years, while not a few features have developed themselves which are not only advantageous to the legitimate trade, but are gratifying to every well wisher of sound