

elucidating the text; and Maps which speak for themselves, have been provided to delineate every important branch of the subject.

CALENDAR OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Emporia, Kansas.

This Institution was opened in February 1865 and is maintained by the State of Kansas, for the education of Male and Female Teachers for the Public Schools of the Common Wealth. Students are admitted from all parts of the State and other States on the same condition, viz: that they intend to become teachers in the common schools of Kansas. There are three Departments,—1. The Teachers' Department,—2. The Preparatory Department,—3. The Model School. For admission, Male applicants to be 17 years of age, Females 16. Students are at no expense for *Text-Books*.

Tuition is free for all Teachers and those who design to teach. Other students pay \$8 per term.

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## MISCELLANY.

### Education.

— In the House of Commons, July 28th, on the vote of £64,721 for public education in Great Britain,

Mr. FORSTER said this year the education estimate was £914,721, being a net increase over last year of £74,010. The increase arose from two causes—an increase in the annual grants, and in the sum granted to training schools. There was in the building grants a decrease of £3000. As regarded Scotland there was an increase of £6300 owing to the certificated masters having increased by 37, the certificated schoolmistresses by 45, and the pupil teachers by 308. The increase in annual grants for England and Wales was £34,732, which being solely owing to an increase in the number of scholars he did not think the committee would grudge. In 1870 the number of day scholars in attendance was estimated at 1,082,000, while last year the numbers were close upon 1,200,000. The evening schools had increased close upon 8000, bringing the total number up to 80,000. The capitation grant was one penny less than what he asked last year, being 9s. 10d. as against 9s. 11d. Last year there was no increase in training schools, but this year he asked for an increase of £14,000, and considering the demand that there would be for teachers he was not sorry to be obliged to ask it. This year there were 233 male students in residence at the training schools and 114 more females than last. The value which the country received for its money would be seen from a few statistics. At the 31st of August, 1869, the number of schools assisted by government grants was 7845 day schools and 2240 evening schools, and these schools provided accommodation for 1,766,000 scholars there being on the school lists 1,570,000 whilst the average number in attendance was 1,000,063 in the day schools, and 64,000 in the evening schools. The number of certified teachers was 11,752, assisted by 12,357 pupil-teachers and 1233 assistant teachers. As regarded the cost of the schools, £469,44 was defrayed out of the government grants, £455,017 out of the school fees, and £428,513 out of endowments and subscriptions. That was the annual cost, but did not include that of inspection and building grants. Of the number of children who passed without failure the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, there were 470,000 in the day schools and 43,000 in the night schools. The per-centage of the former, who passed without failure was 65.5, and in the night schools. The per-centage was greater in the previous year. The number of children on the registers had increased 8 per cent., as against 7 cent. last year, and the attendance had increased 8½ as against 7½ last year. There had in fact been a much larger increase of scholars than of the population. The number who passed through the examination was 9 per cent. as against 8 last year. Regarding the training schools he might state that they were capable of holding 3261 students, and there were now in them 2000, being an increase of 327 this year. That number would enable the education department to turn out at next Christmas of teachers trained for two years no less than 1122, and at Christmas, 1871, as many as 1478. At last August there were in all 14,074 certificated teachers, and to keep up the requisite number 980 would have to be annually supplied. As regarded the pupil-teachers he had the most discouraging facts to lay before the committee. At Christmas, 1861, the number admitted was only 3092, whereas in 1869 they were no less

than 4031. These were facts which spoke for themselves, and he would not trouble the committee with any comments upon them.—*Papers for the Schoolmaster.*

### Literature.

—*Literary Exhaustion.*—It appears to me that I never meet anybody who is not as like as possible to every body else; that I never read an argument which has not been so hackneyed, that both the argument itself and the answer to it, and the rejoinder to the answer, are all so many foregone conclusions; and that even the most original of men often seem to be people with a diseased appetite for novelty, but whose essential likeness to the rest is manifest even in their superficial eccentricity. And, therefore—though I do not go so far as the gentleman who committed suicide, simply because he found it dull—I refrain from writing novels. But I know one or two people with whom all this is inverted. The world is to them a perpetual surprise. They never get into a railway-carriage without meeting somebody of altogether new and amazing character; they can scarcely take a constitutional without meeting an adventure; they can't listen to a couple of stockbrokers discussing the price of the funds without seeing something amazingly humorous in this unprecedented combination. The world to me, and, I fancy, to a large majority of us, is of a uniform dingy whitey-brown. To them it is full of sparkling and ever-varying colour, with dazzling light and gloomy shades, and infinite complexity of detail. Each new acquaintance presents some interesting psychological problem, and every bit of gossip affords them whole volumes of sympathetic speculation. I suppose it is that I am one of the crowd, and observe nothing strange about the walkers who are walking in the same path with me. More fortunate persons are moving, as it were, in a direction transverse to the general current, and are startled at every moment by the shock of somebody moving in a diverging line. Whatever the cause, there can be no happier endowment; and I envy, without being able to share, the never-failing pleasure which it excites in its fortunate possessors. Now, these persons are the born novelists. It is their function to convey to our humdrum and prosaic minds some glimpse of the freshness and the splendour continually present to them. Under their enchantment we can for a few moments see the world, as though we had just dropped from another planet, and everything had the charm of complete newness. No one can forget the first occasion on which he saw a foreign country, and how infinitely more foreign it looked than it has ever since appeared. The born novelist has the gift of preserving this freshness till comparatively late in life, and in regard not only to foreign countries but even to this monotonous and colourless place in which we pass our days. But though an essential element of great power, this is not the only qualification necessary. A man's early writings probably express the surprise and the delight, or the indignation, of a youth just entering the world, and discovering how different it is to his preconceived impressions. They have, it may be, the contagion of exuberant animal spirits, and remind us of the delight of a lively child when first taken to the play. If this is the only secret, a writer's power must decline as he grows older. The mere frank, unsophisticated surprise will go off, and the freshness will disappear with it, unless he has some more solid substratum of talent. In fact, his interest in the world will only be permanent if he has powers of reflection as well as observation, and a keen and vigorous intellect capable of always developing new causes for animated inquiry. This was, no doubt, the case with the great men I have mentioned. There is really enduring substance in their writings, because the intelligent interest of a grown man has succeeded to the simple surprise of the boy. No doubt, as Wordsworth tells us, something of "the glory and the dream" has disappeared; the vision which still attended the youth has faded into the light of common day; but the loss is not without compensation, if the mind has grown more powerful, though it may be less flexible and less easily impressionable. The greatest works will probably be those of men who have lived long enough to have been taught to sympathize by many sufferings, and to learn to look for something more than the mere superficial glitter which attracts us early in life. Cervantes would not have written "Don Quixote" without the bitter influence of a long and unfortunate life.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

—The *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1870 contains a comparison of the present position of the newspaper press with what it was in 1846. In that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz: 12 in England and 2 in Ireland. In 1870 there are 1390 papers, of which 99 are issued daily. The magazines in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 626, of which 251 are of a decidedly religious character.