

TOWNS—Continued.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Niagara	189 00	59 00	248 00
Oakville	112 00	66 00	177 00
Ow-n Sound .....	.....	.....	265 00
Paris	222 00	62 00	284 00
Perth .....	.....	.....	285 00
Peterborough	335 00	142 00	477 00
Pictou	175 00	73 00	248 00
Port Hope	499 00	.....	499 00
Prescott	166 00	144 00	310 00
Sandwich	133 00	.....	133 00
Sarnia	250 00	.....	250 00
St. Catharines	497 00	275 00	772 00
St. Mary's	333 00	.....	333 00
St. Thomas	195 00	.....	195 00
Simcoe	222 00	.....	222 00
Stratford	302 00	49 00	351 00
Whitby	273 00	50 00	323 00
Windsor	320 00	.....	320 00
Woodstock	400 00	.....	400 00
			13506 00

Villages—	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Am-prior	\$118 00	.....	\$118 00
Ashburnham	119 00	.....	119 00
Aurora	144 00	.....	144 00
Bath	90 00	.....	90 00
Bradford	115 00	.....	115 00
Brampton	195 00	.....	195 00
Brimston	141 00	.....	141 00
Caledonia	138 00	.....	138 00
Cayuga	90 00	.....	90 00
Chippewa	115 00	31 00	146 00
Clinton	134 00	.....	134 00
Colborne	96 00	.....	96 00
Dunnville	154 00	.....	154 00
Elora	150 00	.....	150 00
Enbro	72 00	.....	72 00
Fergus	120 00	16 00	136 00
Port Erie	72 00	24 00	96 00
Sananogue	181 00	.....	181 00
Georgetown	156 00	.....	156 00
Hawkesbury	151 00	.....	151 00
Hespeler	87 00	.....	87 00
Holland Landing	88 00	.....	88 00
Iroquois	74 00	.....	74 00
Kemptville	128 00	.....	128 00
Kincardine	128 00	.....	128 00
Linark	72 00	.....	72 00

VILLAGES—Continued.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Merrickville	71 00	37 00	108 00
Mitchell	163 00	.....	163 00
Morrisburg	110 00	.....	110 00
Mount Forest	85 00	13 00	98 00
Newburgh	140 00	.....	140 00
Newcastle	123 00	.....	123 00
New Hamburg	111 00	.....	111 00
Newmarket	115 00	53 00	168 00
Oil Springs	117 00	.....	117 00
Orangeville	92 00	.....	92 00
Oshawa	204 00	42 00	246 00
Pembroke	56 00	25 00	81 00
Portsmouth	84 00	58 00	122 00
Port Dalhousie	159 00	.....	159 00
Preston	132 00	82 00	214 00
Renfrew	84 00	.....	84 00
Richmond	65 00	.....	65 00
Smith's Falls	136 00	.....	136 00
Southampton	83 00	.....	83 00
Stirling	90 00	.....	90 00
Strathroy	273 00	.....	273 00
Streetsville	98 00	.....	98 00
Thorold .....	.....	.....	210 00
Trenton	121 00	69 00	190 00
Vienna	108 00	.....	108 00
Waterloo	152 00	.....	152 00
Welland	104 00	.....	104 00
Wellington	97 00	.....	97 00
Yorkville	183 00	.....	183 00
			\$890 00

Summary of Apportionment to Counties for 1866.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Glengarry	\$238 00	\$280 00	\$518 00
Stormont	1985 00	.....	1985 00
Dundas	2120 00	.....	2120 00
Prescott	1586 00	130 00	1716 00
Russell	825 00	.....	825 00
Carleton	3434 00	87 00	3521 00
Grenville	2305 00	23 00	2328 00
Leeds	3642 00	23 00	3665 00
Linark	3310 00	16 00	3326 00
Renfrew	2276 00	99 00	2375 00
Frontenac	2879 00	155 00	3034 00
Addington	1932 00	75 00	2007 00
Lennox	927 00	.....	927 00

SUMMARY—Continued.

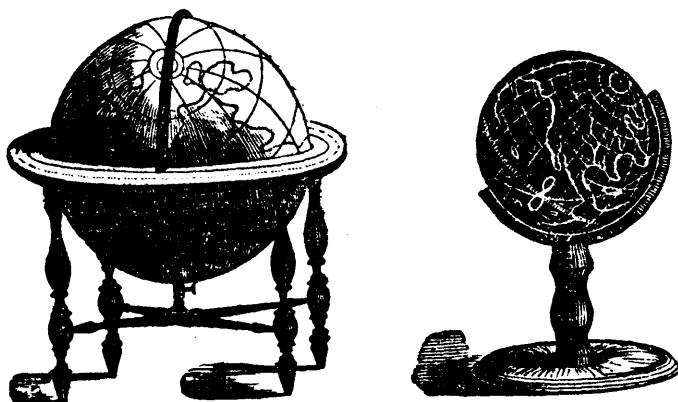
	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Prince Edward	2158 00	.....	2158 00
Rastings	4293 00	10 00	4293 00
Northumberland	4111 00	10 00	4733 00
Durham	3767 00	.....	3767 00
Peterborough	2333 00	52 00	2435 00
Victoria	2827 00	.....	2827 00
Ontario	4516 00	.....	4516 00
York	6305 00	274 00	6619 00
Peel	2976 00	21 00	2997 00
Simcoe	5014 00	53 00	5067 00
Halton	2309 00	.....	2309 00
Wentworth	3418 00	64 00	3482 00
Brant	2386 00	.....	2386 00
Lincoln	2098 00	42 00	2140 00
Welland	2231 00	113 00	2344 00
H. Edmund	2474 00	20 00	2494 00
Norfolk	3226 00	32 00	3258 00
Oxford	4817 00	.....	4817 00
Waterloo	2694 00	147 00	2841 00
Wellington	4695 00	367 00	5062 00
Grey	4373 00	233 00	4606 00
Perth	3822 00	84 00	3906 00
Harou	5234 00	76 00	5310 00
Bruce	3380 00	46 00	3426 00
Middlesex	6553 00	115 00	6668 00
Elgin	3553 00	.....	3553 00
Kent	3166 00	85 00	3251 00
Lambton	2659 00	56 00	2715 00
Essex	2330 00	40 00	2370 00
District of Algoma	290 00	.....	290 00
			\$136938 00

GRAND TOTALS.

Counties & District	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Cities	5442 00	4097 00	12539 00
Towns .....	.....	.....	13608 00
Villages .....	.....	.....	6920 00
Reserved for Separate Schools newly established .....	.....	100 00	100 00
			\$170000 00

* The Common School Reports for the Town of Perth, and the Villages of Thorold, not having been received, the division of the apportionment between the Common and Separate Schools there cannot be made.

II. Papers on Practical Art.



1. THE MANUFACTURE OF GLOBES*.

Most of our readers have probably at some time or other derived interest and information from the use of the artificial globe, terrestrial or celestial, or both; yet few of them, perhaps, have any idea of the method by which these useful instruments are manufactured. In the present paper we shall endeavour to give a brief account of the process.

Any person who handles a well-made globe—and it is a very unusual thing to meet with one that is made otherwise than well—will hardly fail to remark three things which, considered from a mechanic's point of view, are well worthy of note; these are its extraordinary lightness, its firmness and strength of fabric, and its perfect sphericity. If it were wanting in these qualities, it would be neither very durable nor half so useful as it is found to be; how it becomes possessed of these qualities will shortly appear.

If a globe could be made by turning in a lathe, or by any other

* As the globes sent out from the Educational Depository to the Public Schools of Upper Canada are all manufactured in Toronto, an account of the process of manufacture may be interesting to our readers.

means, out of a solid substance which should be at once light, firm, and not liable to warp or crack under the influence of time or temperature, no doubt globes would be so made; but in the want of any such substance, other means have to be resorted to. In the first place a mould has to be made of the size of the globe intended to be produced; and this mould generally is turned out of solid wood, of a single piece, if for a small-sized globe, or, in the case of very large globes, of pieces forming a solid mass throughout. It is desirable, of course, to have the mould as nearly a perfect sphere as possible; but perfect accuracy in this respect is not indispensable, as any slight deviation from a true sphere would be corrected in the course of the manufacture. The wooden mould is fixed in the frame in which it turns freely upon its axis, formed by a couple of wire pegs fixed one at either pole. The operator begins building up the globe that is to be, by laying upon the round ball of wood a substratum of paper of a tough description, cut into strips and well sodden in water, no paste or adhesive mixture being, for a very good reason, used in this first covering of the mould. Every portion of the mould has to be covered, and to ensure that this is done the strips of wet paper as they are laid on are allowed to overlap each other. The covering of moist paper, being complete, is not allowed to dry; if it were to dry it would shrink and curl up and come away, and the work would have to be done over again; but, while it is still wet, it is covered over with a layer of paper spread with strong paste, which is also applied in long strips. Upon the first layer of pasted paper is placed a second, upon the second a third, and so on until the mould is enveloped in six or seven layers (or, for globes of a large size, several more), brown paper and white being used alternately. When all this pasting is done, the embryo globe, still resting upon its axis in the frame, is laid aside upon a shelf in the drying room. The drying will require considerable time, varying according to the size of the globe and the number of paper layers covering the mould.

The next operation, supposing the drying to be satisfactorily accomplished—which may not be until after the lapse of a fortnight or three weeks—is to release the wooden mould from its paper envelope. This can only be done in one way—namely, by severing the envelope into two equal parts. A sharp steel edge is brought into contact with the sphere at a point exactly central between the two axes; the globe is made to revolve, and in two or three revolutions the severance is made. Although the paper, in drying, has shrunk so as to cling closely to the mould, there is no difficulty in separating the latter from the former, no paste having been used in placing