

was very striking, and contributed much to the general effect of the Exhibition when standing under the central dome of the building.

The practical utility of such an exhibition of school apparatus, maps, &c., was felt by every one who witnessed it; and the multitudes who thronged to the Educational Court and sought information and explanation of the varied objects which it contained, showed how general was the desire of the public to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Department to supply the public schools of Upper Canada with these indispensable adjuncts to a successful teacher—those practical instruments of his profession, without which it is impossible from day to day to sustain a continued interest on the part of the pupils in the exercises and duties of the School room.

In connection with this feature of the Exhibition, the Chief Superintendent, at the special request of the Local Committee of the Exhibition, delivered an address on Agricultural Education, its advantages to the community and the importance of making it an element in Common School instruction; and on the use of visible illustrations and proper apparatus to facilitate its communication.

In regard to this feature of the Exhibition, the Brockville Recorder remarks that—

"The Educational Department of Upper Canada was represented fully. Between maps, charts, models, and other apparatus, we have never witnessed a more interesting collection. Such a display speaks well for the future of Canada. The collection formed one of the most interesting features of the exhibition."

In addition, we add the following from the correspondence of various newspapers:

*From the Hamilton Spectator.*

"We now pass to the north transept, which is occupied by the Educational Department. The Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, was fortunate enough to secure a variety of valuable and interesting models at the Paris Exhibition, all of which are shown here. They embrace Austrian and Prussian implements of husbandry of all kinds, and are great curiosities. It is probably the most complete thing of the kind ever got up in this country. In addition, there is a fine display of maps, philosophical drawings, and charts of various kinds. The collection is really a splendid one, and forms a grand feature in the Exhibition.

*From the Newburgh Index.*

We cannot, however, pass over this part of the Exhibition without referring particularly to the Educational Department. Its collection consisted of Maps, Charts, Models, and Apparatus of great variety and extent. It is doubtful if any country in America can show anything equal to it. For the United States this was conceded by enlightened Americans present.

*From the Toronto Globe.*

The southern division is appropriated to the Horticultural Department; the Educational Department of Upper Canada occupies a large portion of the northern division, with maps, plans, drawings, models, &c., under the charge of Mr. S. P. May. This portion of the Exhibition is very attractive. It comprises the numerous models of agricultural implements purchased by Dr. Ryerson at Paris, complete sets of electrical and other philosophical apparatus, maps in relief of many countries of Europe, showing very distinctly the mountains, rivers, &c., a large plan of Sebastopol in the same style, and many other objects which will receive hereafter more than this merely cursory mention. Dr. Ryerson, I understood, is expected to lecture in Kingston before the Exhibition closes. The Educational Department exhibits a philosophical curiosity under the name of Mechanical Paradox. The instrument is more than a pound weight. A metal wheel is made to revolve rapidly on the axis of a circle, also of metal, and at a right angles to the wheel. During the revolution of the wheel, the instrument sustains itself horizontally, its only support being a point at one extremity of the axis. So soon as the wheel stops, the instrument loses its balance and falls.

*From the Montreal Herald.*

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TORONTO.

Over this department are the words, "Educational Department of Upper Canada," displayed with the coat of arms in relief, underneath which is an embossed map of the Crimea, &c., and immediately in front is a full set of school meteorological apparatus, a splendid electrical machine, and other philosophical instruments. In the aisle is the motto, displayed in black letters on pink, surrounded with evergreens, "*Education of Canada her glory*;" underneath which are various maps, both geographical and physical, &c., zoological diagrams, chemical charts, &c. The stand contains models of agricultural implements from the Kingdom of Wurtemberg and the Imperial Agricultural Society of Austria, with other agricultural models from the Paris Exhibition. On the same side are displayed mechanical drawings from the department of Science and Art, Pall Mall, London; plaster drawing models of the human hand, feet, &c.; dissected models of the eye, mechanical and philosophical apparatus, chemical laboratories, cabinets and minerals, and fossils. At the extreme end there is a most elaborate physical map of France, executed in relief, belonging to the Provincial Museum of the Educational Department; likewise various kinds of object lessons, school furniture, and Johnston's cases of maps. In the left aisle facing the Kingston Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is the motto, "*Christianity the Soul of Education*," underneath which is a full set of Marshall's physiological diagrams, executed by the lithographers to the Queen; a set of the national maps, some beautiful French lithographs of steam engines, &c., &c.; Johnston's philosophical charts, Mattison's astronomical charts, and Reynold's various pictorial charts of manufactures and useful arts. On the stand beneath are various natural history and other object lessons, Johnston's, Ide and Dutton's, Cornell's, Holbrooks', and other globes, a bell-engine in operation, with galvanic battery, magic lantern, phantasmagoria, slides, &c., and a cromatope; geometrical slides; dissected cubes, flexible slates, mathematical instruments, rules, &c.; reading and figure tables. In the centre of the stand is a beautiful illustration of the mechanical paradox, Sopworth's geological models, specimens of color from the Department of Science and Art, glass models of crystals from the Provincial Museum; atlases, models of steam and locomotive engines, showing the interior and exterior workings, air-pump, condensing syringes, and other philosophical apparatus. On the front are arrayed a full series of French embossed maps, showing elevations of mountains. Among the above was a splendid planetarium, a very large set of mechanical powers and a magic lantern, which is to be forwarded at the close of the Exhibition to the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, the Superintendent of Education, Montreal, completing a full set of apparatus purchased by that gentleman from the Educational Department, Toronto, for the proposed Normal School at Montreal.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN UPPER CANADA.

It is pleasant to turn from the strife of politics to review, occasionally, the progress which our country is making as well in her literary and scientific institutions, as in her material wealth. And in regard to the latter, which way soever we turn our eyes—whatever be the gage or test we adopt—the same fact stands out boldly, and challenges our admiration and congratulation, viz: the rapid extension and development of the resources of our country. If we look to the tables of Imports and Exports, the greatly increased tonnage of our rivers and lakes, notwithstanding the Railway facilities now brought into competition—the magnitude of the Railway traffic—the rise and extension of the local manufactures, and the character and quality of those manufactures, our astonishment at the amazing strides with which the enlightened spirit of the age hurries onward, keeps pace only with our unbounded admiration. Formerly our manufactures were of a rude kind—substantial, it may be, and suited to the circumstances of the times—but now there is a demand for finer articles: the cabinet shop can supply nothing too elegant: musical instruments of every description; books, maps, paintings, statuary, all that wealth can purchase or is indicative of its possession, seem to be in demand, and the standard of taste and social refinement is being every day raised higher and higher. Let us hope that the standard of morals will suffer no deterioration.

But our chief object in this article is to direct attention to our Academic and Educational establishments. And here, we are most happy to say, we have most unmistakeable marks of progress. Here in the quiet seclusion of our County Grammar Schools and Common Schools, as well as in our Colleges and Universities, is the foundation being laid upon which the superstructure of our national greatness must be reared. For what is wealth without intelligence? What is it shall serve to perfect and consolidate our institutions—to fortify as with a bulwark our civil and religious liberties and privileges—to give tone, strength and vigour to the body politic—to perpetuate the blessings of internal tranquility, and save us from becoming an easy prey to an avaricious