

structors of the future occupants ciate the services of the teachers of the world. Let us then appreciate youth.

Education in the State of Massachusetts.

From the Report of the Board of Education for 1858, being the twenty-second annual report under the present law, we gather the following summary:—

The amount drawn in 1858 from the State fund	\$1,522,898.
Amount raised by tax	1,341,252.
Total amount	\$2,864,150.
Wages of Male Teachers per month	\$50
“ Female do. do.	19½
Amount of voluntary contributions for common schools	\$35,324.
Amount expended in the purchase of dictionaries for com. schools	\$600.
Number of Public Schools	4,421.
Number of Scholars, (summer)	199,792.
“ “ (winter)	218,198.
Average attendance in summer	154,642.
“ “ winter	175,526.
Number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 15 years	223,304.

Amount raised by tax per scholar between the ages of five and fifteen years is six dollars. Increase in school attendance of children from five to fifteen years of age in 1858 over 1857 is 1,856.—“ while the mean average attendance for the year in the public schools has increased 10,607,—a very gratifying result.” The State is divided educationally into three hundred and thirty two towns.

Each town is required by law to raise ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per child, between five and fifteen, as a condition of receiving a share of the income of the State School Fund.

Number of incorporated Academies	70
Average number of scholars	4,338
Amount paid for tuition	\$84,401.
Number of private Schools and Academies	672
Estimated average of students	18,044
Estimated amt. paid for tuition in private schools and Academies	\$374,119.

The law of the State provides for Teachers' Institutes;—the session of each institute continues for five days.

The amount appropriated by the Legislature in 1858 to defray the expenses of these gatherings of teachers is \$4,250.

“ While we witness,” says the report, “improvements in the system of common school education, the question will arise, to what extent is education to be provided for the rising generation. On the proper moral, mental and physical culture of the future citizens hangs the fate of all that will render the state prosperous and happy. It is true that men are capable of self-government, that in our country the sovereignty is in the people, it is clear that the smallest amount of education should never be less than to qualify each citizen for the social and civil duties which he will be called upon to discharge as one of the sovereign people of this republic. In our system of education the moral element is too often neglected. If there was a more rigid obser-