

King's College at Fredericton into a university institution of education at a cost of £3000 per annum, while New Brunswick is annually bestowing large sums of money on sectarian academies, situate in most every village of the province, would be neither more nor less than labour lost.

We may be asked, why not introduce the normal and model systems, which are found to work so well in Western Canada? We answer, that circumstances are against us. Upper Canada is a large, fertile, and rapidly increasing country, with a population numbering over 1,000,000 inhabitants: while Nova Scotia, a long settled colony, contains 300,000, New Brunswick, 220,000, and Prince Edward Island 72,000, amounting in the aggregate to little over half the population of Canada West. The lands and buildings, etc., comprising the normal and model school premises of this section of Canada, cost £25,000, besides heavy annual expenditures.—We admit that the mere question of

pounds, is but a small consideration in connection with a proper system of education. But it is not to be taken in a practical point of view simply as we may see it: but how will it be viewed by the body politic—the people who have to pay for its support, and whose duty might be considered to be to unite in rendering such an institution a provincial boon.

We have long been of the opinion, that central establishments of this nature, however well founded, and however much admired at the time of their establishment by their promoters, have a tendency to lose their value among the mass of the people, and others more local, such as county organizations, take their place. There is a very general inclination among mankind, to look to their own local wants, and at the same time lose sight, to a very great extent, of objects centered at a distance, and apparently out of reach and above their controul.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Legislative session of 1854, authorised the Government to appoint a Commission "to inquire into the present state of King's College, its management and utility, with the view of improving the same, and rendering that institution more generally useful, and of suggesting the best mode of effecting that desirable object; and should such commission deem a suspension of the present charter desirable, then to suggest the best mode of applying its endowment in the mean time for the educational purposes of the province."

The commission, which was composed of the honorables John H. Gray, John S. Saunders, and James Brown, members of the Legislature of New Brunswick, and Dr Ryerson of Canada, and James W. Dawson of Nova Scotia, made their report in 1855.

The commissioners, in speaking of a collegiate system of education, "best adapted to the circumstances of New Brunswick," say, "we were unanimously of opinion that it ought to be at

once comprehensive, special, and practical; that it ought to embrace those branches of learning which are usually taught in colleges both in Great Britain and the United States—and special courses of instruction adapted to the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits of New Brunswick." The "special courses" here referred to, are to consist of civil engineering and land surveying—embracing English language and literature, mathematics, general physics, chemistry, surveying, drawing and mapping, mechanics, hydrostatics, mineralogy and geology, and civil engineering, including the principles of architecture.—

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"The second special course of study is that of agriculture—embracing the English language and literature, chemistry, elements of natural philosophy, zoology and botany, theory of agriculture, physical geography and history, mineralogy and geology, surveying and mapping, history and diseases of farm