

LIBRARIES, sent to Mechanics' Institutes, &c.—(Continued.)

	VOLS.	YEARS.
Napanee	27	1857
Newmarket	55	1858-9
Oakville	250	1856
Port Perry	109	1858
Smith's Falls	73	1857-8
St. Catharines	108	1854-9
Streetsville	110	1860
Thorold	300	1858
Toronto	275	1856
Vankleekhill	106	1858
Whitby	263	1857-8-9
Total	3,563	
Books were also sent to the Leeds & Grenville Agricultural Society	208	1855
Educational Department, L. C.	1,000	1860
McGill College, Montreal	200	1857
Sarnia Dialectic Society	82	1858
Southold Agricultural Society	23	1856
Various other Institutions, &c.	457	1851-8-60
	5,533	

PRISON LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA.*

The following table shows the number of volumes sent out to various prisons, &c., during the years 1856-60:

PRISON LIBRARIES.	Amount received.	Legislative App'tment.	TOTAL.	VOLS.
1856:				
Peterborough Jail	\$ 22 16½	\$ 22 16½	\$ 44 33	94
Toronto Jail	131 63	131 63	263 26	616
Woodstock Jail	20 00	20 00	40 00	71
	173 79½	173 79½	347 59	781
1857:				
Lanark and Renfrew Jail	60 00	60 00	120 00	282
Provincial Penitentiary*	46 13	46 13	92 26	174
Whitby Jail	20 00	20 00	40 00	106
	126 13	126 13	252 26	562
1858:				
Provincial Penitentiary*	100 00	100 00	200 00	251
1859:				
Brockville Jail	40 00	40 00	80 00	154
Guelph Jail	20 00	20 00	40 00	94
Pictou Jail	10 00	10 00	20 00	43
Sarnia Jail	25 00	25 00	50 00	93
Woodstock Jail	19 75	19 75	39 50	82
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene	17 00	17 00	34 00	96
	131 75	131 75	263 50	562
1860:				
Barrie Jail	20 00	20 00	40 00	84
Goderich Jail	25 16	25 16	50 32	87
London Jail	5 00	5 00	10 00	14
Peterborough Jail	20 00	20 00	40 00	82
Whitby Jail	10 00	10 00	20 00	36
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene	47 66	47 66	95 32	150
	127 82	127 82	255 64	453
1858:				
Provincial Lunatic Asylum	111 93½	111 93½	223 87	386
1860:				
Malden Lunatic Asylum	52 00	52 00	104 00	176
RECAPITULATION:				
For the year 1856	173 79½	173 79½	347 59	781
For the year 1857	126 13	126 13	252 26	562
For the year 1858	100 00	100 00	200 00	251
For the year 1859	131 75	131 75	263 50	562
For the year 1860	127 82	127 82	255 64	453
Lunatic Asylums, as above, 1858	111 93½	111 93½	223 87	386
" " 1860	52 00	52 00	104 00	176
	\$823 43	\$823 43		
Grand Total			\$1446 86	3171

* See page 29.

The following STATISTICAL TABLE has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada. This table proves conclusively how incorrect is the statement that the operations of the Educational Depository interfere with the interests of the booksellers:*

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in Lower Canada.	Value of Books entered at Ports in Upper Canada.	Total value of Books imported into the Province.	Proportion imported for the Educational Department for Upper Canada.
1850.....	\$101,880	\$141,700	\$243,580	\$ 84
1851.....	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852.....	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853.....	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854.....	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,660
1855.....	194,356	388,792	533,148	25,624
1856.....	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857.....	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858.....	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859.....	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860.....	Returns not yet published.			
1850 to '59	\$1,631,612	\$2,486,990	\$4,118,602	\$139,952

N.B.—Up to 1854, the "Trade and Navigation Returns" give the value on books entered at every port in Canada separately; after that year, the Reports give the names of the principal ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854, the proportion entered in Lower Canada was within a fraction of a third part of the whole, and, accordingly, in compiling this table for the years 1855-59, the value entered in "Other Ports" is divided between Upper and Lower Canada, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter.

II. Papers relating to Libraries.

1. IMPERIAL LIBRARIES IN EUROPE.

There have been recent reports from three of the great Public Libraries of Europe, the British Museum, and the Imperial Libraries of Paris and St. Petersburg. The course of the British Museum is onward, under the spirited management of Mr. Panizzi; the splendid annual appropriation for purchases of books, of \$50,000 is continued, and the greatest difficulty is to make room for the flock of students who daily assemble under the shadow of the spacious dome of the new reading room. The French Imperial Library is in gradual process of re-organization, and the vast collections of which it is composed, will no longer remain the chaotic mass they hitherto formed. A well-known antiquarian, M. Prosper Merimée, was detailed to examine the management of the British Museum Library, and has thence derived many valuable suggestions, now about to be reduced to practice. In the fine art department, nearly 800,000 engravings have been catalogued; the entire collection of these is said to embrace 2,500,000 separate engravings. A distinct reading room has been appropriated for casual visitors and general readers, apart from those devoted to students and men of science. From St. Petersburg there is sign of equal activity in the same direction. The Imperial Library is set down as consisting of nearly 900,000 volumes of printed books and MSS., an amount which, if correct, would place it above the British Museum, and second only to the Paris Library. Last year the readers amounted to 40,000.

2. THE INDIA-HOUSE LIBRARY.

The India-house library, now about to be removed to the offices of the Board of Control, Cannon-row, contains upwards of 24,000 volumes of every class of Eastern literature, of which 8,000 are manuscript; this latter part is famous throughout the world of literature as containing the choicest collection of Sanserit and Persian MSS. extant; some of beautiful calligraphy, superbly illuminated, and dressed in elegant native binding, among which are *Shah Namahs*, *Korans*, and poems in elegant variety, monuments of native skill and industry.

In this library is the famous *Koran*, written on vellum, in the

* From the *Annual Review of the Trade of Toronto*, for 1860, published in the *Globe* of the 7th inst., we insert the following: "WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND BOOKS.—This branch of trade, the existence of which in its present distinct character only dates back a few years, has been prosperous during the past season, and is rapidly becoming an important item in the commerce of the city. * * * The supplying of all the children in the country, at school, is an extensive trade in itself, not only with stationery but with school books, ranging from the primer to the classics. It will thus be seen that this is no unimportant trade; and Toronto is fortunate in possessing a number of establishments exclusively devoted to the business, which, in point of energy and ability, are not surpassed by those of any other branch. * * * The importations of books and stationery into Toronto, for three years past, is as follows: 1858. 1859. 1860.
"Devotional books