



# JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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**SUMMARY.**—**EDUCATION:** The Educational Department of the International Exhibition; Report of the Jury, (concluded from our last).—Paper on Elementary Education, by T. A. Gibson, M. A.—On the Study of Botany in Common Schools.—Good Judgment ever necessary to the Teacher.—Commencing a New Study.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Erection of School Municipalities.—Appointment of School Commissioners.—Diplomas Granted by the Boards of Examiners.—Donations to the Library of the Department.—Situation Wanted.—Teacher Wanted.—**EDITORIAL:** Distribution of the Grant in Aid of Superior Education.—Nineteenth Conference of the Teachers' Association in connection with the Jacques Cartier Normal School.—Extracts from Reports of Inspectors of Schools.—**NOTICES OF BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS:** Munro: Statistics of British North America.—Jogues: Norum Belgium.—British American Journal of Medical Science.—Lemoiné: Les Pêcheries du Canada.—Provancher: Flore Canadienne.—Eloge de M. Painchaud.—The British Canadian Review.—Canadian Journal of Science.—Brunet: Note sur les Plantes du Labrador.—Le Foyer Canadien.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—Literary Intelligence.—Scientific Intelligence.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—**OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS:** Table of the Distribution of the Superior Education Fund, for 1862.—**ADVERTISEMENT:** The Scientific American.

## EDUCATION.

The Educational Department of the International Exhibition.

REPORT OF THE JURY.

(Concluded from our last.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

**ENGLISH COLONIES.**—The attention of the Jury has been necessarily attracted by the remarkable evidence afforded in the Exhibition, of the growth of several English colonies in wealth, in population, and in enterprise. In so far as Class XXIX is concerned, the objects exhibited in the Colonial department are chiefly collections illustrating the *flora* of particular districts, or classified collections of their animal and mineral products. Some of these collections are as meritorious for their scientific arrangement as they are interesting for their commercial importance, and for the promise of material prosperity which they afford. Medals have been awarded to the Colonial Committees, by whom these collections have been prepared, in Jamaica, in New Brunswick, in South Australia, and in British Guiana. But it has been especially gratifying to the Jury to notice that in several remarkable instances public instruction has progressed *pari passu* with the development of commercial resources, and that in one or two of them the amount of zeal and care devoted to the intellectual culture of a rising colony has greatly exceeded that which is exhibited in many older countries.

A notable example of this is to be found in the colony of VICTORIA. In the court devoted to the display of the products of that colony, there is a large volume, every page of which is of vellum, illuminated with singular taste and skill, and presenting almost as great

a variety of design as is to be found in the most elaborate missals of the middle ages. This volume, the production of a number of colonial artists, contains the latest statistics of the colony; and from it, and the information kindly furnished by Sir Redmond Barry, the Commissioner for Victoria, it appears that the population amounted in 1836 only to 177 persons; in 1851 it had reached 77,445, and had increased in 1861 to the number of 540,322. Primary and secondary instruction is for the most part given under the denominational and national school boards. In 1851 the total number of schools was 129, and of scholars 7060; in 1861 the schools were found to have increased to 886, and the scholars to 51,668. The cost of sustaining these schools is defrayed partly by the Government, which contributed in 1860 no less a sum than 110,155l.; and partly by school fees and voluntary contributions, which amounted to 61,402l. It is believed that there are few of the Victorian children who do not acquire some degree of scholastic instruction; and very vigorous efforts are being made by the various denominations and others, to secure a system, at once just, firm, and economical, that shall furnish for every child in the community capable of securing instruction, a good intellectual, moral, and religious education. All the religious denominations have Sunday schools; and night schools have been established for adults in various parts of the colony. There are mechanics' institutions and philosophic and literary societies to the number of nearly fifty in Melbourne and its suburbs alone. A magnificent building, photographs of which are exhibited in the Victoria court, was erected in 1856 in Melbourne, at a cost of 36,000l., and opened as a public library. In 1860 it contained 22,024 volumes, classified and arranged on a plan designed to promote systematic study; and it received no less than 162,115 readers. A University has also been founded which in the course of six years has made considerable progress. During the last year it had thirty-six matriculated students, fifty-three attending lectures in law, and fifteen in attendance at the civil engineering and surveying classes. The scheme of academical instruction prescribed to candidates for degrees is very comprehensive, and the examinations, as far as may be gathered from the papers and documents displayed at the Exhibition, are of a very high and severe character.

In Upper and Lower Canada, education, though carried out under social conditions of exceptional difficulty, receives a large share of public attention. The Jury have had great satisfaction in distinguishing by a Medal the services of the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, to whose personal influence and energy much of the success of the methods of primary instruction in the colony is due. They have had before them copies of the Monthly Journal of Education which is circulated from Montreal among the teachers and school-managers, and which is filled with matter of a practical and professional kind. The colony produces many of its own school-books, among which may be mentioned Lovell's General Geography, a trust-worthy and attractive manual, remarkable for its clear arrangement and for the fulness of its illustrative and statistical contents.