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Common and Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance of pupils at both classes of Schools during last year, as reported and certified by the Trustees.

The gross sum apportioned to all the schools this year is about \$4,000 more than that apportioned last year.

The apportionment is made on the supposition that the amount usually placed on the estimates, for the support of Common Schools, will be voted during the present session of Parliament. There is, however, I think, no doubt that the whole sum will be voted by the Legislature.

I shall endeavour to have the apportionment paid at this Office, to the Agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, about the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and that they, together with the Auditors' and Local Superintendents' Reports, have been duly transmitted to this Department.

It is particularly desirable that the amounts should be applied for not later than the third week in July, as it is inconvenient to delay the payment. There are, however, a number of municipalities which have not yet sent in their accounts of school moneys, now several months over due, and in these cases the payment must necessarily be deferred until the law has been complied with.

I trust that the liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
E. RYERSON.

Education Office,
Toronto, 16th June, 1866.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT FOR UPPER CANADA, FOR 1866.

Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town and Village Municipality in Upper Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year, of the Legislative School grant to each City, Town, Village, and Township in Upper Canada.

The basis of apportionment to the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships for this year, is the school population as reported by the Local Superintendents for 1865, and I have no more generally accurate statistics of a late date. From 1862 to the present time, the census of 1861 was the basis; but the large increase of population in some townships necessitated another standard for 1866.

Where Roman Catholic Separate Schools exist, the sum apportioned to the Municipality has been divided between the

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1866.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.	
Townships.	Apportionment
Charlottenburgh.....	\$696 00
do for Separate Schools.....	\$107 00
Kenyon.....	592 00
Laucaster.....	474 00
do for Separate Schools.....	73 00
Lochiel.....	536 00
do for Separate Schools.....	100 00
	\$250 00\$2288 00
Total for County,	\$2,568 00.

2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.	
Townships.	Apportionment.
Corstwait.....	\$340 00
Finch.....	229 00
Onabruk.....	698 00
Roxborough.....	380 00
	\$1,686 00
3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.	
Townships.	Apportionment.
Matilda.....	\$586 00
Mountain.....	465 00
Williamsburgh.....	561 00
Winchester.....	508 00
	\$2,120 00

4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.	
Townships.	Apportionment
Alfred.....	\$166 00
Caledonia.....	129 00
Hawkesbury, East.....	399 00
do for Separate Schools.....	108 00
do West.....	269 00
Longueuil.....	193 00
Plantagenet, North.....	228 00
do for Separate School.....	\$22 00
do South.....	148 00
	\$180 00 1586 00
Total for County,	\$1,716 00

5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Cambridge, Clarence, Cumberland, Russell.

6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Fitzroy, Gloucester, Goulbourn, Gower, North, Huntley, March, Marlborough, Nepean, Osgoode, Torbolton.

7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Augusta, Edwardsburgh, Gower, South, Oxford on Rideau, Wolford.

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Bastard, Burgess, South, Crosby, North, Elizabethtown, Elmsley, South, Escott, Front, Kitley, Leeds and Lansdowne, Front, Yonge, Front, Yonge and Escott, Rear.

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Bathurst, Beckwith, Burgess, North, Dalhousie, Darling, Drummond, Elmsley, North, Lanark, Lavant, Montague, Pakenham, Ramsay, Sherbrooke, North, South.

10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Admaston, Algoma, Alice, Bagot and Blithfield, Brougham, Bromley, Brudenell, Baglan and Radcliffe, Gratian, Horton, McNab, Pembroke, Petawawa, Buchanan and McKay, Ross, Sebastopol, Griffith and Matawatchan, Stafford, Westmeath, Wilberforce.

11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Barrie and Clarendon, Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Keenebec.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Kingston, Loughborough, Miller and Canoto, Olden, Oso, Palmerston, Pittsburgh, Portland, Storrington, Wolfe Island.

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Amherst Island, Anglesa, Camden, East, Denbigh and Abinger, Ernestown, Kaladar, Sheffield.

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Adolphustown, Fredericksburgh, North, Richmond.

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, Hillier, Marysburgh, Sophiasburgh.

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Elzevir, Hungerford, Huntingdon, Madoc, Marmora and Lake, Rawdon, Sidney, Tudor, Thurlow, Tyendinaga.

16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Alnwick, Brighton, Cramahs, Haldimand, Hamilton, Monaghan, South, Murray, Percy, Seymour.

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Cartwright, Cavan, Clarke, Darlington, Hope, Manvers.

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, Douro, Dummer, Ennismore, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stanhope and Dyaart, Otonabee, Smith, Snowden.

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Anson, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Eldon, Emily, Fenelon, Hindon, Laxton and Digby, Lutterworth, Macaulay and Draper, Mariposa, Ops, Somerville, Verulam.

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Brock, Mara, Pickering, Rama, Reach, Scott, Seuzor Island, Thorah, Uxbridge, Whitby, East, West.

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Etobicoke, Georgina, Gwillimbury, East, North, King, Markham, Scarborough, Vaughan, Whitchurch, York.

22. COUNTY OF PEELE.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Gore of Toronto, Toronto.

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Adjala, Essa, Plos, Gwillimbury, West, Innisfil, Medonte, Mono, Morrison and Muskoka, Mulmur, Nottawasaga, Orillia and Matchedash, Oro, Sunnidale, Tay and Tiny, Tecumseth, Tossoronto, Vespra.

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include E-quezing, including Georgetown, Nassagaweya, Nelson, Trafalgar.

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Table with 2 columns: Townships, Apportionment. Rows include Ancaster, Barton, Beverley, Binbrooke, Flamborough East, Flamborough West, Glanford, Saltfleet.

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Townships.	Apportionment
Brantford	\$323 00
Burlford	713 00
Dumfries South	468 00
Oakland	246 00
Onondaga	130 00
	\$2,380 00

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor	\$210 00
Clinton	350 00
Gainborough	355 00
Grantham	268 00
do for Separate School	\$42 00
Grimshy	360 00
Louth	242 00
Niagara	282 00
	\$42 00 \$2,098 00
Total for County,	\$2,140 00.

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie	\$320 00
Crowland	178 00
Humberstone	306 00
do for Separate School	\$58 00
Pelham	317 00
Stamford	322 00
do for Separate School	42 00
Thorold	340 00
Wainfleet	277 00
Willoughby	171 00
do for Separate School	13 00
	\$113 00 \$2,231 00
Total for County,	\$2,344 00.

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough	\$150 00
Cayuga North	258 00
do South	114 00
Dunn	124 00
Moulton and Sherbrooke	214 00
Oneida	345 00
do for Separate School	\$20 00
Rainham	254 00
Seneca	405 00
Walpole	610 00
	\$20 00 \$2,474 00
Total for County,	\$2,494 00.

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville	\$430 00
Houghton	247 00
Middleton	380 00
Townsend	689 00
Walsingham	582 00
Windham	459 00
do for Separate School	\$32 00
Woodhouse	459 00
	\$32 00 \$3,226 00
Total for County,	\$3,258 00.

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford	\$239 00
Blenheim	848 00
Dereham	657 00
Nissouri East	445 00
Norwich North	412 00
do South	351 00
Oxford North	212 00
do East	327 00
do West	314 00
Zorra East	540 00
do West	442 00
	\$4,817 00

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries North	\$439 00
Waterloo	957 00
Wellesley	603 00
do for Separate Schools	\$103 00
Wilmot	696 00
do for Separate Schools	44 00
Woolwich	639 00
	\$147 00 \$3,394 00
Total for County,	\$3,541 00.

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Amaranth	\$158 00
Arthur	257 00
do for Separate Schools	\$174 00
Eramosa	447 00
Erin	617 00
Garafraza	520 00
Guelph	370 00
Luther	95 00
Maryborough	397 00
Minto	256 00
do for Separate School	27 00
Nichol	254 00
do for Separate School	33 00
Paol	508 00
do for Separate School	92 00

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

Townships.	Apportionment.
Pilkington	246 00
do for Separate School	41 00
Pushlitch	570 00
	\$387 00 \$4,685 00
Total for County,	\$5,062 00.

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia	\$332 00
do for Separate Schools	\$11 00
Bentick	414 00
Collingwood	242 00
Derby	176 00
Erremont, including Mount Forest	377 00
Euphrasia	213 00
Glencle	349 00
do for Separate Schools	40 00
Holland	256 00
do for Separate School	44 00
Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke	71 00
Melancthon	160 00
do for Separate School	17 00
Normanby	423 00
do for Separate Schools	58 00
Osprey	280 00
Proton	121 00
do for Separate School	29 00
St. Vincent	408 00
Sullivan	200 00
do for Separate School	8 00
Sydenham	352 00
do for Separate School	26 00
	\$233 00 \$4,373 00
Total for County,	\$4,606 00.

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard	473 00
Downie	400 00
do for Separate School	\$51 00
Easthope North	375 00
do South	292 00
Ellice	230 00
do for Separate School	33 00
Elna	309 00
Fullarton	358 00
Hibbert	383 00
Logan	271 00
Mornington	338 00
do for Separate School	13 00
Wallace	310 00
	\$97 00 \$3,809 00
Total for County,	\$3,906 00.

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield	\$360 00
Colborne	220 00
Goderich	430 00
Grey	350 00
Hay	480 00
Howick	330 00
Hullett	326 00
do for Separate School	\$24 00
McKillop	320 00
Morris	310 00
Stanley and Bayfield	420 00
Stephen	306 00
do for Separate School	35 00
Tuckersmith	400 00
Turnberry	190 00
Wawanosh	442 00
do for Separate School	19 00
Usborne	430 00
	\$70 00 \$5,234 00
Total for County,	\$5,310 00.

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Albemarle	\$ 8 00
Amabel	27 00
Arran	347 00
Brant	422 00
Bruce	290 00
Carrick	421 00
Culross	263 00
do for Separate School	\$17 00
Elderslie	250 00
Greenock	201 00
do for Separate School	29 00
Huron	296 00
Kincardine	380 00
Kinloss	252 00
Saugeen	223 00
	\$46 00 \$3,890 00
Total for County,	\$3,426 00.

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	\$316 00
Biddulph	378 00
do for Separate Schools	\$44 00
Carradoc	489 00
Delaware	215 00
Dorchester North	500 00
Ekfrid	318 00
Lobo	427 00
London	1175 00
McGillivray	477 00
do for Separate School	23 00

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Continued.

Townships.	Apportionment.
Metcalfe	224 00
Mosa	383 00
Nissouri West	339 00
Westminster	738 00
do for Separate School	16 00
Williams East	297 00
do West	233 00
do for Separate School	33 00
	\$115 00 \$6,553 00
Total for County,	\$6,668 00.

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldborough	\$279 00
Bayham	616 00
Dorchester South	279 00
Dunwich	346 00
Malahide	638 00
Southwold	656 00
Yarmouth	739 00
	\$3,553 00

40. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden and Gore	\$329 00
Chatham and Gore	430 00
Dover, East and West	318 00
Harwich	675 00
Howard	466 00
do for Separate School	\$14 00
Orford	308 00
Raleigh	379 00
do for Separate School	71 00
Romney	57 00
Tilbury East	151 00
Zone	154 00
	\$35 00 \$3,168 00
Total for County,	\$3,251 00.

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	\$397 00
Brooke	210 00
Dawn	92 00
Enniskillen	129 00
Euphemia	263 00
Moore	330 00
do for Separate School	\$31 00
Plympton	416 00
Sarnia	207 00
Sombra	183 00
do for Separate School	35 00
Warwick	425 00
	\$56 00 \$2,659 00
Total for County,	\$2,715 00.

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	\$153 00
do for Separate School	\$57 00
Colchester	316 00
Gosfield	280 00
Maldstone	176 00
do for Separate School	23 00
Malden	201 00
Mersea	273 00
Rochester	166 00
Sandwich, East	375 00
Sandwich, West	312 00
Tilbury, West	169 00
	\$49 00 \$2,330 00
Total for County,	\$2,379 00.

Apportionment for Cities, Towns, and Villages, for 1866.

Cities—	Common Schools.	E. C. Sep. Schools.	Total.
Toronto	\$3315 00	\$2068 00	\$5383 00
Hamilton	1892 00	399 00	2291 00
Kingston	1216 00	433 00	1649 00
London	1271 00	191 00	1462 00
Ottawa	748 00	1012 00	1760 00
	\$8442 00	\$4097 00	\$12539 00

Towns—	Common Schools.	E. C. Sep. Schools.	Total.
Amherstburg	\$100 00	\$116 00	\$216 00
Barric	117 00	78 00	195 00
Bellefleur	561 00	192 00	753 00
Berlin	244 00	31 00	275 00
Bowmanville	326 00	.....	326 00
Brantford	621 00	127 00	748 00
Brookville	335 00	158 00	493 00
Chatham	481 00	58 00	539 00
Clifton	94 00	61 00	155 00
Cobourg	473 00	124 00	597 00
Collingwood	166 00	.....	166 00
Cornwall	289 00	.....	289 00
Dundas	230 00	117 00	347 00
Galt	368 00	.....	368 00
Goderich	387 00	.....	387 00
Guelph	442 00	167 00	609 00
Ingersoll	229 00	89 00	318 00
Lindsay	133 00	100 00	233 00
Milton	108 00	.....	108 00
Napanee	181 00	33 00	214 00

TOWNS—Continued.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Niagara	189 00	59 00	248 00
Oakville	112 00	66 00	178 00
Ow'n Sound .....	.....	.....	255 00
Paris	222 00	62 00	284 00
Perth .....	.....	.....	255 00
Peterborough	335 00	142 00	477 00
Pictou	175 00	73 00	248 00
Port Hope	499 00	.....	499 00
Prescott	166 00	144 00	310 00
Sandwich	133 00	.....	133 00
Sarnia	250 00	.....	250 00
St. Catherine's	497 00	275 00	772 00
St. Mary's	333 00	.....	333 00
St. Thomas	195 00	.....	195 00
Simcoe	222 00	.....	222 00
Stratford	302 00	49 00	351 00
Whitby	273 00	50 00	323 00
Windsor	320 00	.....	320 00
Woodstock	480 00	.....	480 00
.....	.....	.....	13506 00

Villages—

Am prior	\$118 00	.....	\$118 00
Ashburnham	119 00	.....	119 00
Aurora	144 00	.....	144 00
Bath	90 00	.....	90 00
Bradford	115 00	.....	115 00
Brampton	195 00	.....	195 00
Brixton	141 00	.....	141 00
Caladonia	138 00	.....	138 00
Cayuga	90 00	.....	90 00
Chippewa	115 00	31 00	146 00
Clinton	134 00	.....	134 00
Colborne	96 00	.....	96 00
Dunnville	154 00	.....	154 00
Flora	150 00	.....	150 00
Embro	72 00	.....	72 00
Fergus	120 00	16 00	136 00
Port Erie	72 00	24 00	96 00
Sananogue	181 00	.....	181 00
Georgetown	156 00	.....	156 00
Hawkesbury	151 00	.....	151 00
Hespeler	87 00	.....	87 00
Holland Landing	88 00	.....	88 00
I-quois	74 00	.....	74 00
Kemptville	123 00	.....	123 00
Kincardine	123 00	.....	123 00
Lanark	72 00	.....	72 00

VILLAGES—Continued.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Merrickville	71 00	37 00	108 00
Mitchell	163 00	.....	163 00
Morrishburg	110 00	.....	110 00
Mount Forest	85 00	13 00	98 00
Newburgh	140 00	.....	140 00
Newcastle	123 00	.....	123 00
New Hamburg	111 00	.....	111 00
Newmarket	115 00	53 00	168 00
Oil Springs	117 00	.....	117 00
Orangeville	92 00	.....	92 00
Oshawa	204 00	42 00	246 00
Pembroke	56 00	25 00	81 00
Portsmouth	84 00	58 00	122 00
Port Dalhousie	159 00	.....	159 00
Peston	132 00	32 00	164 00
Renfrew	84 00	.....	84 00
Richmond	65 00	.....	65 00
Smith's Falls	136 00	.....	136 00
Southampton	83 00	.....	83 00
Stirling	90 00	.....	90 00
Strathroy	213 00	.....	213 00
Streetsville	98 00	.....	98 00
Thorold .....	.....	.....	210 00
Trouton	121 00	69 00	190 00
Vienna	108 00	.....	108 00
Waterloo	152 00	.....	152 00
Welland	104 00	.....	104 00
Wellington	97 00	.....	97 00
Yorkville	183 00	.....	183 00
.....	.....	.....	\$890 00

Summary of Apportionment to Counties for 1866.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Glengarry	\$298 00	\$250 00	\$548 00
Stormont	1985 00	.....	1985 00
Dundas	2120 00	.....	2120 00
Prescott	1586 00	130 00	1716 00
Russell	825 00	.....	825 00
Carleton	3434 00	87 00	3521 00
Grenville	2305 00	50 00	2355 00
Loeds	3642 00	23 00	3665 00
Lanark	3310 00	16 00	3326 00
Renfrew	2276 00	99 00	2375 00
Frontenac	2379 00	153 00	3034 00
Addington	1932 00	75 00	2007 00
Lennox	927 00	.....	927 00

SUMMARY—Continued.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Prince Edward	2158 00	.....	2158 00
Hastings	4283 00	10 00	4293 00
Northumberland	4111 00	10 00	4733 00
Durham	3787 00	.....	3787 00
Peterborough	2330 00	52 00	2415 00
Victoria	2627 00	.....	2627 00
Ontario	4516 00	.....	4516 00
York	6405 00	274 00	6619 00
Peel	2976 00	21 00	2997 00
Simcoe	5014 00	53 00	5067 00
Halton	2309 00	.....	2309 00
Wentworth	3418 00	64 00	3482 00
Brant	2386 00	.....	2386 00
Lincoln	2098 00	42 00	2140 00
Welland	2231 00	113 00	2344 00
H. Howard	2474 00	20 00	2494 00
Norfolk	3226 00	32 00	3258 00
Oxford	4817 00	.....	4817 00
Waterloo	3694 00	147 00	3541 00
Wellington	4695 00	367 00	5062 00
Grey	4373 00	233 00	4606 00
Perth	3822 00	84 00	3906 00
Harou	5234 00	76 00	5310 00
Buce	3380 00	46 00	3426 00
Middlesex	653 00	115 00	668 00
Elgin	3553 00	.....	3553 00
Kent	3166 00	85 00	3251 00
Lambton	2659 00	56 00	2715 00
Essex	2330 00	40 00	2370 00
District of Algoma	290 00	.....	290 00
.....	.....	.....	\$136938 00

GRAND TOTALS.

*Counties & District .....	.....	.....	\$136938 00
Cities	5442 00	4097 00	12539 00
Towns .....	.....	.....	13603 00
Villages .....	.....	.....	6920 00
Reserved for Separate Schools newly established .....	.....	100 00	100 00
.....	.....	.....	\$170000 00

* The Common School Reports for the Town of Perth, and the Villages of Thorold, not having been received, the division of the apportionment between the Common and Separate Schools there cannot be made.

II. Papers on Practical Art.



1. THE MANUFACTURE OF GLOBES*.

Most of our readers have probably at some time or other derived interest and information from the use of the artificial globe, terrestrial or celestial, or both; yet few of them, perhaps, have any idea of the method by which these useful instruments are manufactured. In the present paper we shall endeavour to give a brief account of the process.

Any person who handles a well-made globe—and it is a very unusual thing to meet with one that is made otherwise than well—will hardly fail to remark three things which, considered from a mechanic's point of view, are well worthy of note; these are its extraordinary lightness, its firmness and strength of fabric, and its perfect sphericity. If it were wanting in these qualities, it would be neither very durable nor half so useful as it is found to be; how it becomes possessed of these qualities will shortly appear.

If a globe could be made by turning in a lathe, or by any other

means, out of a solid substance which should be at once light, firm, and not liable to warp or crack under the influence of time or temperature, no doubt globes would be so made; but in the want of any such substance, other means have to be resorted to. In the first place a mould has to be made of the size of the globe intended to be produced; and this mould generally is turned out of solid wood, of a single piece, if for a small-sized globe, or, in the case of very large globes, of pieces forming a solid mass throughout. It is desirable, of course, to have the mould as nearly a perfect sphere as possible; but perfect accuracy in this respect is not indispensable, as any slight deviation from a true sphere would be corrected in the course of the manufacture. The wooden mould is fixed in the frame in which it turns freely upon its axis, formed by a couple of wire pegs fixed one at either pole. The operator begins building up the globe that is to be, by laying upon the round ball of wood a substratum of paper of a tough description, cut into strips and well sodden in water, no paste or adhesive mixture being, for a very good reason, used in this first covering of the mould. Every portion of the mould has to be covered, and to ensure that this is done the strips of wet paper as they are laid on are allowed to overlap each other. The covering of moist paper, being complete, is not allowed to dry; if it were to dry it would shrink and curl up and come away, and the work would have to be done over again; but, while it is still wet, it is covered over with a layer of paper spread with strong paste, which is also applied in long strips. Upon the first layer of pasted paper is placed a second, upon the second a third, and so on until the mould is enveloped in six or seven layers (or, for globes of a large size, several more), brown paper and white being used alternately. When all this pasting is done, the embryo globe, still resting upon its axis in the frame, is laid aside upon a shelf in the drying room. The drying will require considerable time, varying according to the size of the globe and the number of paper layers covering the mould.

The next operation, supposing the drying to be satisfactorily accomplished—which may not be until after the lapse of a fortnight or three weeks—is to release the wooden mould from its paper envelope. This can only be done in one way—namely, by severing the envelope into two equal parts. A sharp steel edge is brought into contact with the sphere at a point exactly central between the two axes; the globe is made to revolve, and in two or three revolutions the severance is made. Although the paper, in drying, has shrunk so as to cling closely to the mould, there is no difficulty in separating the latter from the former, no paste having been used in placing

* As the globes sent out from the Educational Depository to the Public Schools of Upper Canada are all manufactured in Toronto, an account of the process of manufacture may be interesting to our readers.

the first layer of paper. The globe now exists in the form of two pasteboard hemispheres of hollow bowls, having a small perforation in each made by the axle-pegs. The two parts have next to be joined together, and the junction is effected in the following way: a round roller, formed of close-grained wood not given to splitting, of the exact length of the interior of the globe, and having an iron rod passing through its entire length, which rod projects considerably at each end, is fixed upright firmly in a kind of vice. One half of the globe is placed on this upright roller or stick, the projecting iron rod passing through the hole in its centre. Two or three brads or holding-nails are driven in around the axis, effectually fastening the half-globe to the upright roller. The vice is now unscrewed, the half-globe is turned hollow upwards, and hot glue dexterously applied all round its edge; the edge of the other half is rapidly brought into contact with it, the other projecting end of the iron rod passing through its centre in the same way, and the paper bowl being also nailed to the roller or wooden axle within, as before.

The next process is to cover the globe of pasteboard with a composition of plaster; and it is during this process that any defects there may be in regard to perfect sphericity are corrected, and that necessarily, by the mechanical means employed. The plaster used is a composition of whiting and glue, and probably of some other material which prevents too rapid drying, and it very nearly resembles that used by carvers and gilders in moulding their ornaments, though it is required to be, and is, of a far tougher and more durable texture. The pasteboard globe which has to be operated upon is fixed on its axis in a frame, to which frame is affixed on one side a semi-circular metal strike, resembling, in its mode of action and in its results, the "profile" of the potter, with which he determines the contour of the flat ware which he moulds on his wheel. As the potter's "profile" shaves off the superfluous clay, so this semi-circular metal, with its well defined edge, clears off the superfluous plaster from the globe, which the workman makes to revolve beneath it with one hand, while he applies the half-fluid stuff with the other.

This regulating semi-circular implement being mathematically true—that is, a perfect half-circle—it is plain that the globe in course of formation must, by revolving beneath it, and taking form from it while in a plastic state, become a perfect sphere on its outer surface and that any elevations or depressions which may have existed on the pasteboard surface will be neutralized on the plaster one.

The coating a globe with plaster is not so expeditious a business as the building up of the pasteboard frame. The plaster requires to be applied and dried, applied and dried again sometimes as many as five or six times, or even more; further, it is not advisable to dry the globes by artificial heat, and they are therefore usually left to the action of the atmosphere and to time. Hence it is that, on entering a globe-maker's workshop, one sees so many white balls of all diameters and in all stages of advancement—some of them comparatively coarse to the touch, while others are hard, solid, and smooth as polished marble. It is during the plastering stages that the globes are scientifically swung or balanced on their axes; it would be accounted bad workmanship to turn out a globe of any value that should not be accurately balanced. Such a globe, however well made in other respects, would not rest in the position in which it was placed, but its heaviest portion would gravitate downwards, to the constant annoyance of the person making use of it. When well balanced, although it turns with the utmost ease upon its axis, it remains quite stationary at the will of the student. The balancing is effected by letting into the plaster, while it is yet soft, a few small shots or flat pieces of lead, on such parts of the surface as are shown by experiment to require them.

The blank globe being finished, and thoroughly hardened by drying in which condition it is perfectly smooth and polished to the touch, has now to be enveloped in a map which is to make it, for geographical uses, an image of the world on which we live. To accomplish this seems at first sight a puzzling business, seeing that the paper on which the map is engraved is flat, and the substance it has to cover is a sphere; and, as paper is not very plastic or flexible, the flat sheet could not be made to cover a globular substance without puckering and wrinkling in such a way as totally to distort and destroy the contour of the map. The difficulty is, however, got over simply enough, by engraving the map in some dozen or more separate pieces. Though not very plastic, paper possesses a certain amount of plasticity, and when moist with paste, can be made to cover a certain portion of a sphere with perfect smoothness and without even the slightest appearance of a wrinkle. In practice the solar circles are first pasted on, and then the other portions of the map are put on in twelve different bands or belts, each encircling the entire globe. In order that each portion may fall in its right place, the meridians of longitude and the parallels of latitude, precisely as they exist on the engraved map, are first marked on the blank globe, by means of an instrument contrived for the purpose, which does the business with mathematical accuracy and in very quick time. The operator who pastes on the map in sections, though

performing a rather nice and delicate process, has really no great difficulty to contend with; since the lines of latitude and longitude divide the globe into squares, and it is comparatively easy for him to compel each square of the paper map to occupy the space marked out for it on the globe. What does not appear to be quite so easy is the perfection which this operator attains in joining the edges of the several portions or bands with such marvellous precision and exactness that no possessor of a globe, even though he use it frequently for years, ever finds out where the jointures are. Rivers, boundaries, mountains, words and letters in the smallest print, all are continuous, without half a hair's breadth of disunion, and form one unbroken whole; while the "paster," it is worth noting, has not an atom of margin allowed him for waste or error, and must not overlap, even to the width of a hair.

The map being accurately pasted on the globe, and thoroughly dried, has next to be coloured. If the maps were coloured before pasting, this process might be accomplished more rapidly than it is, as then the system of the division of labour might be brought into play; but that plan would not do, because the effect of pasting after colouring would be to spot and stain the colours and spoil the appearance of the map. The globe therefore, has to be coloured by a single hand; he uses water-colours for the purpose, and gets over the ground with ease and rapidity, usually staining the seas and oceans a light blue, and the continents and islands with various livelier and more positive hues, and tracing the boundaries of continents, and, on large globes of states and empires, with outlines of deeper colour. Different styles of colour seem to be adopted by different manufacturers, and the productions of some firms may be known at a glance by their predominating tints.

The colouring completed, the varnishing comes next. For this purpose the varnish known among artists, coach-builders, decorators, and others as "white hard" is found to answer best. We have remarked that globes manufactured by certain makers retain their varnished surfaces in a perfect uncracked condition longer than some others to which we could point, the same varnish being used in both cases. If pure varnish were used, nothing could prevent its cracking in a comparatively short time; to obviate this, oil of some kind is mixed with the varnish, but what kind of oil, and in what proportions it is applied, is a secret known only to globe-makers, and probably differs materially in different establishments.

The globe has now to be fixed within the meridian ring. This ring, which the student consults for the latitude of places, is marked with divisions representing three hundred and sixty degrees, and, as the globe revolves freely within it, the latitude of any place is shown directly such place is brought to the meridian. The meridian ring is rather an expensive article, from the labour required in engraving the lines of latitude and their defining numerals. In the first place it has to be graduated by means of an instrument analogous in design to the "projector" of the mathematical instrument-box, but furnished with a movable index, which may be of any length, and can therefore be used to mark the degrees on a meridian ring of any diameter. Of late years, however, the expense of this indispensable adjunct to the globe has been considerably reduced by the substitution of iron meridians for brass ones, which answer for ordinary purposes quite as well, though by no means so agreeable to the eye.

The iron meridian of a thirty-six inch globe is cheaper by £5 than the brass one. As the axis of the globe turns in the solid metal of the ring, it is of the utmost importance that the two poles be precisely parallel; in forming the holes for the reception of the iron points of the axis, a machine is used which drills them both at the same time; the operation is termed poling the meridian. Modern made globes are further fitted with brass quadrants, which are purchasable at the makers', and may be fitted to globes of any date.

After completion, as above described, globes are fitted up or mounted in various ways, to suit the convenience or taste of purchasers. Globes of a very small size are often sold in spherical boxes; others, varying in size from two inches in diameter up to twelve, and furnished with only half a meridian ring, are mounted on pedestals.

Larger globes, adapted for schools or the library, are mounted in frames of various designs, and often of elegant pattern, some adapted to stand on the table, and others on the floor, and all supplemented with a broad horizon marked with the signs of the zodiac; while the more expensive ones have a compass fixed centrally beneath.

The prices of globes vary to a degree that is rather startling, ranging from as low as six shillings a pair mounted on pedestals, to twenty-five guineas and upwards; the cheapest being but two inches in diameter, the largest and best measuring thirty-six inches.

In concluding this brief account, we may be allowed to express our wonder that, looking to the cheapness of globes, and their great utility, so few families, comparatively speaking, are supplied with them. Were they appreciated as they ought to be, there would hardly be a house, certainly no house where there are children to be educated, without them. Their use in solving elementary problems

in geography and astronomy is easily acquired, and the acquirement, to the majority of young persons, would be a series of continual pleasures rather than of labours. In a short time they would become to the younger branches of the household a key at once to the wonders of the starry heavens, and to the varied surface of the earth on which we dwell.—*The Leisure Hour.*

2. CEREMONY OF TESTING THE COINAGE

The ceremony of testing the coinage of the Mint is a very curious affair and surrounded by much pomp and ceremony. Three or four Cabinet Ministers assembled the other day at the 'Office of the Receipts of Exchequer,' for the purpose of solemnly handing over to a jury of eminent goldsmiths certain stripes of gold and silver, cut of the standard plate called 'the pix.' These stripes are compared with the current coinage by the assaying process, and the verdict is delivered at the banquet in the Goldsmith's Hall. The trial takes place every time the pix box gets full. The last occasion was 1861, and since then so many sovereigns and so much silver had accumulated, that it took six men to carry the precious treasure.

3. SUBMARINE CABLES IN THE WORLD.

In Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, there are 52 submarine cables, which are of the aggregate length of 5,625 miles, and the insulated wires of which measure 9,783 miles. The longest of these is 1,550 fathoms, and the shortest $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathom. There are 95 submarine cables in the United States and British North America, which measure 68 miles, and their insulated wires 133 miles. The overland telegraph line between New York and the west coast of Ireland, through British Columbia, Northern Asia, and Russia, will be 20,479 miles long, 12,740 miles of which are completed. It has at length been resolved that this line shall cross from America to Asia at the southern point of Norton Sound, on the American side to St. Lawrence Island, and from thence to Cape Thadens on the Asiatic continent. Two submarine cables will be required for this one 135 miles long, and the other 250 miles long. Cape Thadens is 1,700 miles from the mouth of the Amoor river.—*Willmer and Smith's European Times.*

4. DISCOVERIES OF ANCIENT ART.

A bronze sword of the Gallo-Roma epoch, was discovered lately at Toulouse, under the road leading to the mill of Bazacle, not far from the ruins of the temple of Diana, which are still to be seen in the middle of the led of the Garonne. This weapon, in good preservation, is long, has a raised part along the centre of each side of the blade, and the point is very sharp. The length of this sword (2 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) adds to its value. The remains of a Roman theatre and a temple dedicated to Apollo have just been discovered near Pierrefonds, near Compiègne, under the detritus of the forest. These ruins belong to the best period of Roman art. The bas reliefs are said to be admirably executed. A colossal bust of Caracalla, one of the Roman Emperors, discovered at Drama, near Philippi, in Macedonia, and presented to the Louvre by M. de Saint Saevens, has just been placed in the Rotunda of the old entrance of the Musée des Antiques in Paris.

III. Papers on National Debt and Taxation.

1. DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A statement of the debt of the United States has just been put forth by Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. This statement is taken from the books, returns and requisitions in the department and shows these results:—Debt bearing interest in greenbacks, \$1,918,119,787 46; debt on which interest has ceased, \$137,392,000; debt bearing no interest, \$386,523,359 50; total amount outstanding, \$2,740,854,758 86. The total interest is \$138,938,078 59, of which \$6,767,033,050 is in coin, and \$7,126,773,809 in lawful money.

The very interesting extract subjoined is taken from the *Toronto Globe.*

The American debt :—Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is a most prominent and able member of the United States House of Representatives and of the Republican party. In a late speech at Lancaster, Pa., he thus spoke of the war debt!—

"Our war debt is estimated from three to four billions of dollars. In my judgment, when all is founded and the pensions capitalized, it will reach more than four billions,

The interest of the debt and national expenses will be \$470,000,000 per annum.

"Four hundred and seventy millions to be raised by taxation! Our present heavy taxes produces but little more than half that

sum. Can the American people bear double their present taxation? He who unnecessarily causes it, will be accused from generation to generation. It is fashionable to belittle our public debt, lest the people should become alarmed, and political parties should suffer. We have been accustomed to pity the poor Englishman, whose national debt and burdensome taxation we have heard deplored from our childhood. The debt of Great Britain is just about as much as our (\$4,000,000,000), four billions. But in effect it is only half as large and bears but three per cent interest. The current year the Chancellor of the Exchequer tells us the interest was \$131,806,999. Ours, when all shall be funded, will be nearly double."

There are actually a few people in Canada who would like us to assume the payment of a twelfth part of this four hundred and seventy millions a year.

The total amount of real and personal property assessed both in Upper and Lower Canada, amounts to \$435,501,357. Thus, according to Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the annual interest of the United States debt and expenses of the Government amount to more than the whole assessed property of both the Canadas, by some thirty-four and a half millions of dollars. The undeveloped resources of the United States are very great, but they are not taxable at present; and while our neighbors have double the amount of interest paid on the national debt of Great Britain to pay, they have not so much realized capital with which to meet the taxation. And Mr. Stevens further states that they will have to double their present taxation to meet their interest and expenses! They will find that to come rather hard. It will be a drag upon their commerce and all their industrial enterprises for many years to come. A drag from which we, in Canada, are happily free. And so valuable is this immunity from crushing taxation that we can now manufacture woollens and other kind of goods and sell them at a profit in the United States markets after paying very heavy—indeed at first sight, almost prohibitive custom duties; while, of course, considerable amounts of purchases will be made in Canada, in detail, for United States use which will not pay duty. Here is a valuable commercial position which it would be the height of folly to throw away, apart from all consideration of avoiding an enormous debt, our proportion of the interest of which would eat up in one year a considerable portion of the whole of our substance.—*Montreal Gazette.*

2. HEAVY AMERICAN STATE DEBTS.

When the debt which the American people have incurred in their efforts to subjugate the Southern Confederacy is spoken of, we are apt to forget that, in addition to the general Federal debt, nearly three thousand millions, each of the States incurred large debts, the burdens of which they are called upon to bear by direct taxation. The following are the figures as furnished to the Committee on War debts:—Maine, \$12,600,000; New Hampshire, \$13,000,000; Vermont, \$8,700,000; Massachusetts, \$24,000,000; Rhode Island, \$6,500,000; Connecticut, \$17,000,000; New York, \$111,000,000; New Jersey, \$26,700,000; Pennsylvania, \$54,000,000; Delaware, \$1,100,000; Maryland, \$8,600,000; West Virginia, \$2,000,000; Ohio, \$65,000,000; Indiana, \$22,500,000; Illinois, estimated; \$3,000,000; Wisconsin, \$12,200,000; Minnesota, \$2,500,000; Missouri, \$9,500,000; Kentucky, \$16,000,000. Making a total of State debts for war purposes alone of \$457,954,364. This we believe is exclusive of the actual cash expenditure of the several States during the war, and is also exclusive of the debts incurred by them for ordinary municipal purposes. How the whole debt will press upon the individual States may be understood by taking a single case as an example, New York for instance. The debt of New York State is thus figured up:

State war debts.....	\$111,000,000
Municipal debt.....	60,000,000
Share of debt.....	300,000,000

Total debt of New York State\$471,000,000

It will be seen that the state war debt of Ohio is equal to that of Canada, and the State war debt of New York is over two-thirds more.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

3. NATIONAL DEBTS.

Sometime since the *Hamilton Times* gave some figures showing the great increase that has taken place in taxation in the United States. The following comparative figures from the same journal will show the matter more clearly. Omitting any notice of the debt incurred for internal improvements, public buildings, and the late civil war in the United States, by the individual States, also the municipal debts, the United States has now the largest debt in proportion to the population of any country in the world, and pays the largest amount of interest, irrespective of population, although

The absolute principal of the national debt is not equal to that of England, as will be seen by the following table of comparison :

	Principal of debt in millions.	Annual interest on debt in millions.	Interest per head of population.
United States	£750	£28.75	19s. 0d.
Great Britain.....	800	26.00	17s. 8d.
Holland.....	85	2.47	14s. 10d.
France.....	472	27.85	9s. 6d.
Italy.....	152	7.90	7s. 3d.
Austria.....	224	11.60	6s. 8d.
Russia.....	142	9.05	2s. 6d.
Prussia.....	36	2.23	2s. 5d.

4. TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Our readers will have gained some adequate idea of the oppressiveness with which taxation weighs upon every branch of industry in the United States, by the report of the special commission to which we referred some days since. There is now published in some of our cotemporaries, on the other side of the line, a detailed statement, showing the amount of internal revenue collected during the years ending 30th June 1864 and 1865 respectively. A recapitulation of the total receipts shows an increase in the amount collected last year of nearly 100 per cent. In 1863 the amount was only one-fifth of that collected last year. For convenience of reference and comparison we have placed the gross totals of the two years side by side :—

	1864.	1865.
Grand total.....	\$117,145,748 52	\$211,129,529 17

Under the heading "gross receipts" in this list are included all receipts from canals, tolls, advertisements, express companies, steamboat, telegraph companies, theatres, and a few other items. Basing the estimate for the current year upon the average of present receipts, it is calculated that the year's internal revenue will amount to about \$325,000,000; over a million dollars a day for every working day in the year.

The increase for the current year is, no doubt, largely due to the increased amounts received from the States which were lately in rebellion. The revenue derived from all the States and Territories was as follows :—

States.	Amount.
Maine.....	\$ 2,408,367,11
New Hampshire.....	2,424,917,21
Vermont.....	773,658,27
Massachusetts.....	23,250,866,96
Rhode Island.....	3,946,856,68
Connecticut.....	6,009,998,84
Louisiana.....	1,616,188,54
Ohio.....	15,296,123,44
Indiana.....	4,571,521,39
Wisconsin.....	1,775,200,19
Iowa.....	1,669,161,54
Kansas.....	200,573,53
Oregon.....	158,191,14
Colorado.....	130,052,01
New Mexico.....	45,092,58
Washington.....	76,740,63
Montana.....	36,022,93
New York.....	48,940,566,60
New Jersey.....	7,157,012,52
Pennsylvania.....	27,811,537,63
Delaware.....	765,208,13
Maryland.....	4,966,085,36
Virginia.....	219,833,36
W. Virginia.....	593,276,57
Kentucky.....	4,591,346,32
Tennessee.....	1,516,967,73
Illinois.....	9,174,370,84
Michigan.....	2,544,025,01
Minnesota.....	245,949,73
Missouri.....	5,243,540,39
California.....	3,840,876,95
Nevada.....	286,278,27
Nebraska.....	56,054,50
Utah.....	41,525,93

Passing from internal revenue to the customs returns we find very large receipts. The estimate for the current year, based upon past and present receipts shows that the total receipts for 1865-66 will reach nearly \$250,000,000. The total incomings of the Treasury would therefore stand thus :—

Internal Revenue.....	\$324,500,000
Customs.....	247,500,000
	\$572,000,000

Taking the debt at \$3,000,000,000, the interest at 7 per cent. would be \$210,000,000. This will be the outside annual charge for interest; it ought, indeed, and probably will be lower. Doubtless an effort will be made to lay aside something towards paying off the debt. If even so much as \$100,000,000 a year were set apart for this purpose, there would still be room for a large reduction of the tariff.

IV. Biographical Sketches.

No. 36.—REV. FRANCIS MAHONEY.

The Rev. Francis Mahoney, known to literature as Father Prout, has just died at Paris. Born in Ireland about 1805, and educated in Jesuit College in France and the University of Rome, Mahoney was a Roman Catholic Irishman of the old school. He early took to literature, accepting an appointment on the staff of *Fraser's Magazine*, upon the invitation of Dr. Maginn. A colleague of some of the brightest spirits in London, he was fully their equal in wit and humour—probably their superior in classical scholarship. "Father Prout's" essays in *Fraser* were eminently popular, and were published in a collected form in 1836. In 1860 they were republished, with etchings by Maclise. Mr. Mahoney also contributed some of the earliest and best papers which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1837, and subsequently travelled for some years in Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece and Egypt. In 1847 he accepted from Mr. Dickens the post of correspondent of the *Daily News* in Rome, and in 1840 published his letters, which were full of ardent zeal for the Italian cause, under the title of "Facts and Figures from Italy." He was for many years—indeed, until a month ago—Paris correspondent of the *London Globe*. Mr. Mahoney had long lived in Paris, but occasionally he came to London, and his wit and scholarship, as well as the higher qualities of the heart, made him universally popular in the society which he frequented. He was a great master of languages—wrote French and Italian as well as English, and had Greek and Latin enough to bamboozle scholars by his pretended citations of fragments from the lost works of ancient authors.

No. 37.—LIEUT. GENERAL SCOTT.

The telegraph announces the death of General Scott, of the United States Army. The hero of many a hard fought fight has died at a ripe old age, having been born in Virginia, on the 14th of June, 1786, so that, had he lived a few days longer, he would have attained his eightieth year. He first saw service in this Province in the War of 1812; then in the Black Hawk war and afterwards against the Seminoles in Florida; again on our own frontier during the rebellion of 1837-8; and lastly, in the Mexican War of 1846-7, where he greatly distinguished himself against Santa Anna, who, singularly enough, is one a visit to the United States at present. General Scott was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. On the outbreak of the Southern rebellion in the Spring of 1861, he was again called to active service, but on account of old age, had shortly to retire, with full rank, and has since principally lived abroad. He returned a short time ago to his native country, and died at West Point, N. Y.

RECENT CANADIAN DEATHS.

— SHERIFF SEWELL.—The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* announces the death of William Smith Sewell, Sheriff of the District of Quebec. The family to which deceased belonged is one of the noblest in colonial history. Connected with the rise and progress of British power on this continent, from the remotest times, unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, in weal and woe, has ever been the motto of the family. When the United Colonies severed the connection with Great Britain they removed to Canada, rather than forswear their allegiance. In Lower Canada they have always held a prominent position. The late Hon. Chief Justice Sewell, father of the deceased Sheriff, was undoubtedly one of the ablest among the leading men who figured in the history of the past generation. Deceased had occupied the shrievalty of the district for very many years; and during the term of his service had ever distinguished himself by the quiet, unassuming, conscientious and attentive manner in which he discharged his duties.

— DR. ALFRED DIGBY, died at Brantford, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., in the sixtieth year of his age. Dr. Digby made Brantford his residence thirty years ago, and therefore saw what was then a village—composed of a few houses—rise to a large, populous and thriving town. From the first day of his residence he had a

large and varied practice in his profession, and his loss will occasion a blank in society which will not be easily filled.—*Courier*.

— **WILLIAM BAKER, ESQ., OF DUNHAM.** His father, the late Joseph Baker, Esq., came to Missisquoi from Massachusetts in 1799, his son William being then in his 12th year. He and his family had espoused the Royalist side in the war of the American Revolution, and his wife's family, who were also U. E. Loyalists, had already come to Canada, and still lived under the British flag. Loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain was a leading feature in the characters of father and sons, and they never regretted making Canada their home. William studied Medicine, but never practised; and after teaching a Government school for a time, commenced business, in which he was actively engaged till some fifteen years ago. He always took a leading part in matters connected with the Church of England in his district, contributed freely to its support, and gave an organ to his parish church. He was returned to Parliament in 1835, and was one of the little band of Loyalists who opposed Mr. Papineau and his party. He was a man of clear and strong convictions, and though tolerant towards those who differed from him, he never dissembled or shrank from expressing his own opinions. During the stormy discussion before the Rebellion, he seemed to see with almost prophetic vision the result of an appeal to arms. The scene in the House when, in burning words, he denounced the course of the party in power, and warned them of the danger they incurred, is said to have been one of the most exciting ever seen in the House. He died at the ripe age of 77 years, but, though an old man, he was most singularly free from the infirmities of age, his mental and bodily faculties being almost unimpaired to within a week of his death.—*Montreal Gazette*.

LIEUT. GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

HIS LAST HOURS—INTERESTING NARRATIVE BY HIS MEDICAL ATTENDANT.

Dr. Hunter McGuire has furnished the *Richmond Medical Journal* with a detailed account of the last hours of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. It is especially interesting, as the writer was Jackson's medical attendant.

He says that after the fatal wound was received, and Jackson was being supported from the field, he pushed aside the men who were holding him up, stretched himself to his full height, and cried feebly, yet distinctly enough to be heard above the din of battle, "Gen. Pender, you must hold on to the field, you must hold out to the last." This was his final order upon the field. He was then placed upon a litter and taken to the Wilderness Tavern, which was used as a hospital.

Chloroform was then administered, and as he began to feel its effects, and its relief to the pain he was suffering, he exclaimed, "What an infinite blessing," and continued to repeat the word "blessing" until he became insensible. The round ball (such as is used for the smooth-bore Springfield musket) which had lodged under the skin upon the back of his right hand, was extracted first. It had entered the palm, about the middle of the hand, and had fractured two of the bones. The left arm was then amputated, about two inches below the shoulder, very rapidly, and with slight loss of blood, the ordinary circular operations having been made. There were two wounds in this arm; the first and most serious was about three inches below the shoulder joint, the ball dividing the main artery and fracturing the bone. The second was several inches in length, a ball having entered the outside of the forearm, an inch below the elbow, came out upon the opposite side just above the wrist. Throughout the whole of the operation, and until all dressings were applied, he continued insensible. Two or three slight wounds of the skin of his face, received from the branches of trees when his horse dashed through the woods, were dressed simply with isinglass plaster. During that day and the two or three next following he seemed to be doing well, but on Thursday a change occurred, and pleuro-pneumonia of the right side followed. His wife and children were sent for, but he began to sink. On Saturday he was still worse. We quote the closing description verbatim:—

When his child was brought to him he played with it for some time, frequently caressing it and calling it his little "comforter." At one time he raised his wounded hand above its head, and closing his eyes, was for some moments silently engaged in prayer. He said to me, "I see, from the number of physicians, that you think my condition dangerous; but I thank God, if it is His will, that I am ready to go." About daylight on Sunday morning, Mrs. Jackson informed him that his condition was very doubtful, and that it was better that he should be prepared for the worst. He was silent for a moment, and then said:—"It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven." He advised his wife, in the event of his death, to return to her father's house, and added, "You have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father." He still expressed a hope of his recovery, but requested her, if he should

die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. His exhaustion increased so rapidly that at eleven o'clock Mrs. Jackson knelt by his bed and told him that ere the sun went down he would be with his Saviour. He replied, "Oh, no; you are frightened my child; death is not so near; I may get well." She fell over upon the bed, weeping bitterly, and told him again that the physicians said there was no hope. After a moment's pause he asked her to call me. "Doctor, Anna informs me that you have told her that I am to die to-day; is it so?" When he was answered, he turned his eyes toward the ceiling and gazed for a moment or two as if in intense thought, then replied, "very good; very good; it is all right." He then tried to comfort his almost broken-hearted wife, and told her he had a good deal to say to her, but he was too weak. Col. Pendleton came into the room about one o'clock, and he asked him "who was preaching at headquarters to-day? When told that the whole army was praying for him, he replied, "Thank God—they are very kind." He said, "It is the Lord's day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

His mind now began to fail and wander, and he frequently talked as if in command upon the field, giving orders in his old way; then the scene shifted and he was at the mess table in conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now at prayer with his military family. Occasional intervals of return of his mind would appear, and during one of them I offered him some brandy and water, but he declined, saying; "It will delay my departure and do no good; I want to preserve my mind if possible to the last." About half-past one he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again, feebly but firmly, "Very good, it is all right." A few moments before he died he cried out, in his delirium, "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! pass the infantry to the front rapidly! tell Major Hawks"—then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished, presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression of relief, "Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees," and then without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it.

V. The late Fort Erie Campaign.

1. SHOULDER TO SHOULDER—ON TO THE BORDER.

Sons of the Pine land, hear ye the peal
Of the war trumpet? Answer with steel!
Answer with bayonet, rifle and sword!
The call of our country, the voice of the Lord!
Brood of the frozen North, breeder of men,
Come as the floods of the spring rushing amain,
Shoulder to shoulder, on to the border;
Woe to the bandits that threaten our land.

Come from the forest, ridge, plain, and valley;
Answer the summons! Rally, men, rally!
A spoil for the wolf, a feast for the raven,
We'll make of the foe that's nought but a craven.
Brood of the frozen North, breeder of men,
Come as the floods of spring rushing amain,
Shoulder to shoulder, on to the border;
Woe to the bandits that threaten our land.

Free were our fathers—Celt, Saxon, Dane;
We their true children the trust will maintain;
Blaze the war trumpet, sound life and drum!
Fights the Lord with us—let the foe come!
Brood of the frozen North, breeder of men,
Come as the floods of spring rushing amain,
Shoulder to shoulder, on to the border;
Woe to the bandits that threaten our land.

The above vigorous war song, by E. H. Parsons, Esq., of Montreal, has been set to appropriate music by Henry Prince, and will no doubt acquire a wide popularity among Canadians.

2. THE QUEEN'S OWN DEAD.

So fall the brave of every age and clime,
Where'er true valor burns or foemen meet;
So fall the brave, dying their deaths sublime
At their dear country's feet.

Gems in her crown, and landmarks for her youth
In years to come, when might and strength are hers;
Martyrs to Freedom, Liberty and Truth,
And Fame's true worshippers.

So fell the brave on Queenston's Heights, when Brock
Rolled back aggression and repelled the foe;

So fell the brave where WOLFE sustained the shock
That laid his young heart low.

So fell the brave when TECUMSETH fell ;
So fell the brave at Chateauguay's proud field ;
Yet there are lying lips that dare to tell
We would not die, but yield !

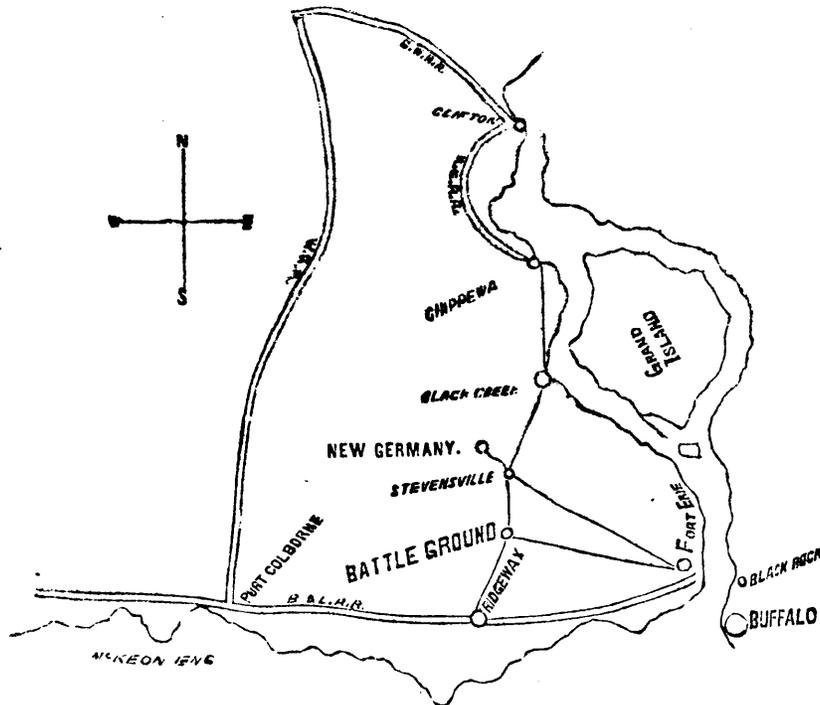
Not did they fall in vain ; each drop of blood
Was as the Dragon's teeth from which armed men

Have sprung, brave and invincible of mood
As those who perished then.—

Sprung up by tens of thousands, ripe for war ;
Ready to tread the fiery path that leads
Too oft to death ; disdain'g scathe and scar
To serve their country's needs.

CHAS. SANGSTER.

Kingston, C. W.



3. THE BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY, OR LIME RIDGE.*

BY ACTING LIEUT. J. T. R. STINSON, COMPANY NO. SEVEN, QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES, (OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,) WHO WAS PRESENT.

On the evening of May the 31st, the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, were informed that the services of the regiment would be immediately required ; and they at once set to work to have the order carried out. On Friday morning, June 1st, at six o'clock, the regiment, numbering between 400 and 500 strong, embarked on board the *City of Toronto*, and, in about two hours and a half, arrived at Port Dalhousie, where they were informed that a force of Fenians had landed at Fort Erie, said to number from 1,500 to 2,500 men, and were marching on Port Colborne. We at once took the cars for the latter place, being joined on the road by some other volunteers, among whom were the gallant Weland Battery, under command of Captain King. Unfortunately, they had not their guns. On arriving near Port Colborne, we fell in, and, after ascertaining that the enemy had not yet approached, we marched into the village, and were billeted on the inhabitants. The afternoon passed away without our being disturbed. Late in the evening, the 13th Battalion, from Hamilton, arrived, and were kept in the cars all night, which passed without anything of importance taking place. Early on Saturday morning, the Queen's Own were embarked on the same train as the 13th Battalion, the men only having had a few red herrings and biscuit by way of breakfast. Notwithstanding this scanty meal, unaccompanied by even a drink of water, every one was in capital spirits, and seemed determined to put the best face on everything. After some little delay, we started for Ridgeway, where we alighted, and formed our column of march : the Queen's Own leading, followed by the 13th ; the rear guard being composed of the Caledonia Rifles, Captain Jackson. After advancing about two miles, the advance guard gave intimation of the presence of the enemy, when the Queen's Own at once threw out its skirmishers, with their supports. The skirmish commenced by a shot from the Fenians, when the fire was taken up smartly on both sides. No. 7 Company (on whose roll are ten names from the Educational Department for Upper Canada), was in support of part of the left centre of the line. The Fenians retired, under the fire of the Queen's Own, for about a

mile, when our commanding officer ordered us to retire, our ammunition being nearly exhausted. The 13th Battalion came up to replace us, whom we cheered most heartily, supposing them, at first, to be a reinforcement of regulars. No. 7 was sent out in support of a company on the right, and had advanced some little distance into an open field, when the order to prepare for cavalry was unfortunately given, which caused us to become a prominent mark for the enemy's bullets. After remaining in this formation a short time, we retired on the main body, which was in square in the road, losing one man, Private Christopher Alderson, of the Educational Department, who was mortally wounded. Then commenced the retreat—the men of the Queen's Own, turning and firing as they retreated.

During the first part of the action, Ensign McEachren was mortally wounded. Captain Edwards passed word back to the commanding officer, when Dr. S. P. May, of the Educational Department, boldly ran across the open space, exposed to a hot fire, throwing away his sword, and waving his hat, to show that he was a non-combatant, which, however, failed to diminish the shower of bullets aimed at him. Fortunately, he managed to reach, and return with, the poor wounded Ensign, without being touched. His gallant conduct was the theme of universal admiration amongst his comrades, and elicited the thanks of General Napier, to whom he was presented, on his return to Toronto, by Assistant Adjutant-General Dunie.

We reached Port Colborne, after a trying march under a blazing sun, about noon, and there remained to rest until further orders. Sergeant Foster, of our company, was wounded by a spent ball, on the right side ; but, after being under the surgeon's hands for a day or two, the gallant fellow insisted on rejoining his company. The bullet was found in his boot, having been battered quite out of shape. At midnight, on Saturday, we were roused up, and told that an attack was expected on the village. Several companies were at once formed on parade, and three of them were sent out about half a mile from the village. It was pitch dark and we all

*We are indebted to the Editor of the *Peterboro Review* for the accompanying illustration of the "Seat of War."

trudged along in silence which we momentarily expected would be broken by the ping-ping of bullets from the woods. It turned out however to be a false alarm, and we went back to bed, to be again assembled soon after three o'clock. Before starting over the same ground as we had travelled the day before, Major Gillmor called the Queen's Own to attention and addressed us in a short and soul stirring speech, such as he alone can make, which infused a degree of confidence and determination among the men, which cannot be described. We then again took the cars towards Ridgeway, accompanied by the London Volunteers, and under command of Captain Akers of the Royal Engineers, leaving the 13th Battalion to take care of Port Colborne. After advancing cautiously along the track, we alighted some distance before arriving at the Ridgeway station, and took the road leading towards the scene of Saturday's skirmish, the London Volunteers being extended in front, and the Queen's Own in column on the road. It was a lovely sabbath morning, and many a thought and prayer strayed homeward for those dear relations and friends, who that day would meet in God's sanctuaries, to implore the protection of Heaven upon our little band. The men marched on in silence only interrupted by the bugle of the commanding officer calling us frequently to halt. After the fatigues of the previous day and an imperfect night's repose, these halts were welcomed by us all, though they never exceeded a few moments duration. Our march was followed up by many kind citizens from Toronto, who had come over to do all they could for us, and who exerted themselves all along the road to procure water for the men, which was a great luxury. We advanced in this way until we arrived at the scene of the preceding days fight, when we had the mortification to discover that the enemy had fled across the river the previous night, and that Fort Erie was occupied by our troops. After resting about half an hour and eating a little dry biscuit, we resumed our march to Fort Erie where we arrived in the afternoon, and were most enthusiastically cheered by our brethren in arms. We encamped on the heights above the village, and a much needed supply of rations consisting of pork, biscuit, and beer, was at once served out and was most heartily welcomed by our half famished men. At night, when the various camps were seen by the light of a hundred camp fires, the effect was very striking and beautiful.

We remained at Fort Erie during Monday the 14th, and got our camp into first rate order, the general impression being that we should remain there some days. During the afternoon we were visited by some distinguished American officers. After a pleasant evening, beguiled by music from the band, and songs from various members of the Battalion, at half past nine, the last post sounded, and all those not on duty retired to their tents. At two o'clock on Friday morning, we were all roused up and told to pack our tents and baggage as quietly and quickly as possible, which we did, and in less than two hours, had taken our seats in the cars, en route for Kingston, via Hamilton and Toronto. Many were the conjectures as to how long we should be allowed to remain in Toronto, all however, expressing their willingness to go anywhere we might be ordered. At Hamilton, however, the programme was suddenly changed by an order to proceed at once to Stratford, where we arrived at about 5 p.m., and were most enthusiastically received by the good town's folk who turned out en masse to welcome us. We were soon all comfortably billeted, and fell into the regular routine of garrison life. The subalterns of the regiment had to rise at 5 a.m., to attend the Adjutant's parade at six, which lasted until half past seven, when we returned to breakfast, at a quarter past nine the whole Battalion attended the Commanding Officer's parade, which ended at 12 noon, when our duties ended for the day, unless we were on guard or picket. The rest of the day was spent in enjoying the hospitalities of the citizens, who vied with each other in trying to make our time pass pleasantly. At half past nine the last post sounded, when all except officers were expected to be in their billets, which in most cases was no hardship. Thus the time passed until Friday, June 15th, when a slight commotion was excited by an order for two hundred men to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Port Colborne, as farther trouble was anticipated there. The officers and men were much grieved to think that the Battalion was to be separated; but fortunately the order was countermanded, and on Saturday we were told that on Monday we were to go home. After church parade the time was spent in bidding adieu to our kind hosts, and in packing up our traps. The Battalion paraded in full marching order at 8 a.m., on Monday, and after an address from the Commandant, Major Bancroft, delivered under a soaking rain, we marched to the Railway depot, and after a rather weary journey arrived in Toronto and were most enthusiastically received, as described in the daily papers.

4. THE HONOURED DEAD

Toll the bell slowly ;
Bow the head lowly ;
Hushed be the triumphant shout—

Brave dead are carried out—
A wail from hearts broken
Would greet the word spoken
Of triumph and joy.

Yet bring a fresh garland ;
Let soft, gentle hand
Place it on the cold brow,
To the grave bear them now.
Ever green be the mound—
Fragrant memories around—
Their perfume will shed
Over Canada's dead.

And perchance the last prayer,
From the brave hearts there,
When death's missiles were flying,
And our soldiers were dying,
Was " God save the Queen ! "

SOUTHERNER.

Toronto, June 4th, 1866.

5. THE DEAD OF THE QUEEN'S OWN.

IMPOSING FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The following description of the funeral ceremonies awarded to the fallen heroes of the " Queen's Own " we take from the *Toronto Globe* of the 6th June.

Yesterday afternoon, the bodies of five of the brave men who recently fell in defence of their country, were deposited in their last resting-place, with imposing civic and military honours. During the forenoon, the bodies of the dead heroes, were carried in procession to the drill shed. The flight of steps at the east of the shed and the wall behind were draped in black, and a platform was constructed in front for the reception of the coffins. These were exposed for several hours to allow the citizens to view the remains of the gallant men. The coffin of Ensign McEachren occupied the middle and front position, covered with the Union Jack; that of Corporal Defries was placed on the right, and that of Private Smith on the left, each draped with the banners of the respective Orange Lodges to which they had belonged. The coffins of Privates Alderson and Tempest were placed behind and above, covered with flags.

At 3:20 the catafalque which was to carry the corpses to their place of burial arrived, and they were placed upon it by the escort of the Queen's Own who had accompanied their fallen comrades to the city. The procession started from the Drill Shed at 3:50, in the following order :—

- Band of the 47th Regiment.
- Firing Party.
- Officiating Clergymen.
- Remains of Ensign McEachren.
- Corporal Defries.
- Private Smith.
- Private Alderson.*
- Private Tempest.
- Mourners :
- Funeral Committee.
- Third Battalion of the 5th Military District.
- Privates and non-commissioned Officers of the Army.
- Officers of Volunteers, according to rank.
- Officers of the Army, according to rank.
- Major-General Napier, and Staff.
- Mayor and Corporation.
- Citizens on Foot.
- Carriages.

The procession moved up Simcoe Street to King, along King Street to Parliament Street, and up Parliament to St. James' Cemetery, the band of the 47th Regiment playing the Dead March, and the bells of the city tolling. An immense concourse of people thronged the streets, and every window along the line of march was crowded by mournful countenances. The shops were all closed, and a majority of the citizens wore badges of mourning. The procession was about half a mile in length.

On arriving at the cemetery, the coffins were taken from the catafalque and placed upon the steps leading to the church, and the Lloydtown rifle company ranged themselves on each side as a firing party. The burial service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, Rector of St. James, Cathedral; Rev. Mr. Boddy, curate of the cemetery chapel; and Rev. Mr. Williams, gar-

Private Christopher Alderson, for ten years an employé in the Educational Depository, was of respectable connections in England, was 46 years of age at the time of his death. He was most deeply regretted by his comrades in the department, as he was most painstaking, kind hearted, and obliging in his demeanour.

risson chaplain. The musical service was conducted by Mr. Carter, and the choir of St. James' Cathedral, and consisted of the introductory sentence, "I am the resurrection and the life," chanted while the corpses were being removed from the catafalque, the anthem "I heard a voice from Heaven," and the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee."

The service over, six volleys were fired over the remains of the dead, and they were removed to the vault of the chapel. The immense concourse then slowly moved away and dispersed over the city. Never, perhaps, has such an imposing funeral procession been seen in this city.

Some days later the funeral of Sergeant Matheson, and Corporal Lackey, who died from their wounds, took place with the same imposing ceremonies.

6. THE VOLUNTEERS WHO FELL AT FORT ERIE.

Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori

—Hora Odæ lib: III. od. II.

BY THE REV. Æ. McDONELL DAWSON.

Fallen are the brave, in youth's bright years
Sisters and mothers, ye weep o'er the grave,
A nation bedews it with tears;
O'er heroes their life blood who gave,
That country and freedom might live,
Deeply sorrows each patriot heart.
Now grieve ye! time soothing will give,
Meeds greater than tears, highest fame,
Wreaths deathless, unfading impart,
And glory encircle their name!

Sleep, heroes, sleep! your warfare o'er;
O ne'er o'er your warrior grave
By the grand Ontario shore,
Shall the lone drooping willow wave.

Strew flowers! Ye people all combine
From distant Hudson's frozen zone
To isles remote in ocean's brine,
With brightest hero-bays alone
The hallowed spot worthy to deck.
Where first was willing, bravely poured,
The patriot blood your foes could check
When dark and om'ous war-clouds lowered.

Cor'nach nor Ullalulah raise,
Nor Pibroch's solemn tones resound
From age to age shall speak their praise,
Your freborn, happiest sons, around
These favored shores from bondage foul
Redeemed and threatened chains that long
Would manacled have held each soul
To freedom born, and hate of wrong.

Long as beneath the summer's glow
Shall heave Ontario's bosom broad,
And mock the dismal winter's snow,*
Long as shall pour its mighty load
Of waters vast, great Erie's flood
By foaming cataracts to join
Ontario's wave, this hero blood
With glorious victor-bays shall twine;

OTTAWA, June 3, 1866.

7. IN MEMORY OF THE "QUEEN'S OWN" DEAD.

BY WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

"The hand of the reaper
Takes the heads that are hoary,
But the voice of the weeper
Wails manhood in glory."

Toll for the dead, the gallant dead!
Who calmly sleep in glory's bed,
With victory's laurel o'er each head
In never fading bloom:
They fought for home and fireside
By Erie's old historic tide
For Canada's renown they died,
Come with me to their tomb.

Come stand around the honor'd graves,
Where slumber now our fallen braves
Who battled with the miscreant knaves
Whose touch defiled our land;

*The waters of Lake Ontario never freeze.

Give first one hearty British cheer;
And then draw closer, fondly near;
And drop a Brother's farewell tear
O'er that devoted band.

Roused by the bugle's warning sound
The old Red Cross they rallied round
With every other feeling drown'd
In honor's sacred call;
And fearless as the steel they wore
Down on the ruffian foe they bore,
A Spartan spirit blazed once more
Around them in their fall.

Peace to each gallant spirit fled,
Peace to our noble Brothers dead,
Whose bold intrepid souls were fed
With patriotic fire!
O! for one burst of living flame
To wreath around each hero's name
A chaplet of eternal Fame,
That never could expire!

OTTAWA, June 16th, 1866.

8. THE CHICAGO VOLUNTEERS.

We would call the attention of our readers to the gallant conduct of those Canadians, who having left their native land, with the intention of gaining a position amongst our friendly neighbours, had patriotism enough to sacrifice their worldly prospects for love of Canada, and to rally round our flag in its time of danger, but our space does not permit us to do more than allude to facts so abundantly made public in the daily Journals.

VI. Papers on Practical Education.

1. HOW TO WIN A CHILD'S HEART.

The heart of a child is easily won. It needs no besieging no formidable preparation for a grand assault, no advancing by regular approaches. You have only to go in the name of love, and demand a surrender, and without parleying, the prize is yours.

"Love begets love." Anger and hate beget anger and hate. Smiles are like musical voices amid the hills, which come back to those who utter them with their original sweetness. Did you ever smile on a child without receiving an answering smile? On the contrary, when you looked down coldly, perhaps with a frown, into the eyes of a child, have you not seen the reflection of your manner and expression in the mirror-like face of the little one?

Love children, and they will love you. Let children feel that you care for them—that you are interested in all that interests them, that you sympathise with them in all their little sorrows, and rejoice with them in all their little joys, and that you are their true and unselfish friend; and in those feelings you have the key to their hearts.

One word for you, dear teachers. You want to be loved by your scholars: then love your scholars. If you do love them it will not be necessary for you to say so, in order that they may be conscious of the fact. Children read hearts intuitively. They read your affection for them in every line of your face, in your moistened eye, in your unforced smile. They hear the declaration of it in every tone of your voice. They have the assurance of it in your manner—in your actions, which "speak louder than words."

Happy are we who have the love of the little ones under our care. It is a fountain of no common joy to our own heart, and it gives you an influence over them which can be obtained in no other way. Thus may you win those dear young hearts to Jesus. God help you to do it.—*S. S. Treasury.*

2. EARLY HABIT OF CORRECT SPEAKING.

We advise all young people to acquire in early life the habit of speaking correctly, and to abandon, as early as possible, any use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very properly doomed to take slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding, at the same time, the pedantic precision and bombast, which show rather the weakness of vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at seven Stations for APRIL, 1866.

OBSERVERS.—BARRIE—Rev. W. F. Checkley, B.A.; Belleville—A. Burdon, Esq.; Cornwall—Rev. H. W. Davies, B.D.; Hamilton—A. Macallum, Esq., B.A.; Peterborough—Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.; Simcoe—Rev. J. G. Mulholland, M.A.; Stratford—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.

Table with columns for Station, Elevation, Longitude, Latitude, Barometer at temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, Range, Monthly Means, Daily Range, High-Est., Low-Est., Warm-Est Day, Cold-Est Day, Tension of Vapour, and Monthly Means. Rows include Barrie, Belleville, Cornwall, Hamilton, Peterborough, Simcoe, and Stratford.

† On the St. Lawrence. ‡ On Lake Ontario. § On Lake Erie. ¶ Near Lake Erie.

Table with columns for Station, Humidity of Air, Winds, Number of Observations, Motion of Clouds, Rain, Snow, and Aurora S. Rows include Barrie, Belleville, Cornwall, Hamilton, Peterborough, Simcoe, and Stratford.

0 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 0 denotes that the sky is quite clear of clouds.

REMARKS.

BARRIE.—3rd. Lightning. Minute description of a remarkable Aurora of Class II here on 17th, which we condense: at 8 p.m. arch of diffused light directly N, reaching 25° from horizon; at 9 a second arch 10° from the former, with 5° to 15° irregularities being on lower surface; both nearly disappeared at 9:30. Very brilliant band of light crossed the whole horizon from 32° W of N to 32° E of S, about 3° wide at ends and 30° above horizon; width at zenith 15°; it passed between stars alpha and beta of Auriga in the direction stated; apparently not higher from the earth than cirri often float; stars visible throughout; its waves, spirally arranged, and oblique in opposite directions from zenith to the ends, crossed the direction of its length, with motion same as the wind, gentle from S E; all faded out about 10:15 p.m. 19th, ice began to move from Kempenfelt Bay and left on 21st with S W wind. 20th, 7 a.m. fog, wind S W; at 1 p.m., S E; at 9 p.m., calm; severe storm of thunder, lightning and rain, 10-11 p.m.; 25th, light wind began at 2 p.m.; blew a gale from N W at night; gusty next day and ceased at night. BELLEVILLE.—20th, storm began 9:30 p.m.; thunder not loud, but lightning occasionally very vivid; rain at intervals; wind at 7 a.m. E, at 1 p.m. S, at 9 p.m. calm, but clouds moving S W. CORNWALL.—4th, spring birds appeared. 13th, furious storm of wind at 2 a.m. 20th, storm of thunder, lightning and rain at night. First boat through the canal. Midday observation on 21st omitted. HAMILTON.—12th, frogs first heard. 13th, Burlington Bay clear of ice. 19th p.m. and 20th a.m., very foggy. 24th, p.m., high gusts of wind. 29th, between 8 and 10 p.m. large meteor, like ball of fire, seen in a westerly direction from the city, and disappeared gradually in the distance. PETERBOROUGH.—The observer, in reporting on the motion of clouds, notes on three occasions (7th at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 28th at 1 p.m.) that the low clouds accompanied the N W surface current, the higher clouds moving S W on 7th, and having no perceptible motion on 26th. In these and similar cases the higher current and not the lower is entered in the published cloud motion columns. Fog on 20th.

VII. Education in other countries.

1. COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

For more than thirty years the "education of the people" has been aided by grants from the public purse. These grants, very considerable in themselves, have been very largely supplanted by voluntary contributions, and by "school-fees" paid by, or on behalf of, the "independent poor" themselves. This expenditure, as is well known, has produced great and important results. The means and appliances of education have been improved and multiplied. School-buildings, school-furniture, school-books, school-teachers have been carefully prepared, and abundantly scattered over the land. Some of the best wisdom of the country has been employed in the service of popular education. Committees of Council, Parliament, Inspectors, School-managers (many of them men of great learning and of high social standing) have been working zealously and pertinaciously in the cause. Education has been almost the subject of the day: and its agencies have been rapidly extended and widely diffused. We seem, almost at least, to have seen our way clear to placing knowledge "within the reach" of "all the children whom our soil maintains." And yet, despite these improvements and exertions, the "working-class" are not yet becoming "educated classes" but throughout the country, and especially in our crowded city populations and great centres of industry, masses of children are growing up in ignorance and vice, nearly, if not altogether unamenable to the educational influences around them. We have spread our board with abundant provision of the best kind, but the bulk of those who have been invited to the banquet either never appear at the table at all, or do not stay there long enough to be refreshed by its abundance.

It becomes necessary, therefore, that we should add to the provision of the means of education some efforts to secure their application to all the children for whom they are intended. At present the educationist has to contend, unaided, against the apathy and indifference of parents, and the demand for juvenile labour, and he is worsted in the contest. Irregular attendance, capricious removals from school to school, and withdrawals at an early age, prevent the successful education of many of those who pass through our elementary schools, and in addition to these partially-instructed ones, there are immense numbers who never get to school at all. The Manchester Education Aid Society, which during the two years of its existence has canvassed *one-tenth* only of Manchester and Salford, paying the fees in whole or in part, where necessary, has in one year nearly *doubled* the number of children in the schools of those two boroughs! It pays the whole of the school fees for 3612 children, most of whom, there is good reason to believe, would not have been at school at all but for its operation. This fact alone shows conclusively how much has to be done after schools and their adjuncts have been provided. The committee have learnt much respecting educational wants during their two years' canvass. "One of the most important facts elicited is that voluntary effort cannot calculate upon getting more than two-fifths of the neglected children into schools. The committee believe they have proved that no private effort can reach the depths of this evil, and that further legislation is urgently needed to provide for the primary education of every child in the community." With these facts before them it is not wonderful that the speakers at the meeting of this society—men of different modes of thinking—should have all agreed that something must be done to bring educational negligence under the cognizance of the law, and that an attempt should be made to make it almost impossible for children to escape school.

If, indeed, Manchester may be taken as a type of other manufacturing towns, it must be admitted that the Education Aid Society has proved that a greater necessity exists for compelling the use of existing schools, than for building new ones. If, after thirty years of exertions, voluntarism can only get hold of two-fifths of the children on whose behalf its efforts are made, it is high time compulsion was tried. For it is quite certain that we cannot afford, as a nation, to leave the mass of our labouring population uneducated. The industrial activity, which causes the competition of the labour market with the school, also necessitates a supply of "skilled" labourers. If our artisans remain uneducated, our manufacturing and commercial superiority will be undermined. So that, if we cannot "induce" we must "compel" parents to avail themselves of the facilities offered them for educating their children.

It cannot be denied that such "compulsion" is not calculated to be popular in this country. Englishmen are proud of their liberty, even if it be liberty to "perish for lack of knowledge." But it may be possible—we are inclined to believe it is desirable—to adopt a measure of indirect compulsion. We must as the *Revise Code* has taught us to do in other educational matters, demand "results." In other words, we may extend the application of those Acts for

"compulsory education" which are already in existence. For, in fact, we have for more than 20 years introduced the compulsory system, by enacting that no child shall be employed unless he either can read and write, or is attending school for a certain number of hours per week. In the session of 1860, Mr. Adderly and Sir Stafford Northcote brought into the House of Commons a Bill for extending this principle to *all employments*. This Bill was supported by those of "H. M. Inspectors of Schools" who were then engaged in manufacturing districts, and a petition in its favour was presented to the House on behalf of the General Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters. The chief enactment sought was that "No child under twelve be employed in any regular employment whatever, for time or by piece-work, without a certificate of being able to read and write." There were certain exceptions, and a clause permitting employment in such a case, if conjoined with a certain amount of schooling; but these were undesirable excrescences. Let the law be made general and absolute. The child's right to education would thus be enforced by making the parent's right to benefit by the labour of his offspring depend upon his discharge of his educational duties to them. Such an Act the members of the Education Aid Society suggest. Without relaxing their endeavours to make a good school accessible to every child, educationists should seek the means for giving every child a share in the education thus required, and rescuing it from the hard grip of the iron hand of labour until it has been subjected to the moulding pressure of the gentler hand of instruction. This would be done by an Act such as that suggested. We do not see how, otherwise, the apathy of parents and the competition of the labour-market can be surmounted, and our educational progress made commensurate with our efforts and expenditure on its behalf.

[Since writing the above, we find that in the House of Commons, on April 17th, in reply to Mr. Fawcett, Sir G. Grey said he was "unable to fix a day for introducing the promised measure for the extension of the Factory Act. The Government had not considered any plan for regulating the employment and education of children who were employed in agriculture." As the subject is thus under the consideration of the Government, and likely to be legislated upon shortly, educationists, who feel the importance of having all children's employment alike "regulated," and their previous education made a *sine quâ non*, should at once bestir themselves, make their views known, and strive to give them effect. It would be seen that the simple enactment we have advocated covers the whole ground, including that which "the Government" has "not considered."]—*Papers for the Schoolmaster.*

2. TOWNSHIP SCHOOL SYSTEM OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY G. D. HUNT.

During the past winter, I was engaged in teaching a rural school in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and thus had opportunities of learning some of the peculiarities of the Pennsylvania school system. Each township constitutes a school district, in which are established a suitable number of schools, each situated in such a place as will best accommodate the people, and all under the jurisdiction of a board of directors, six in number, who are elected by the people in the same manner as other township officers, and who hold their office three years, two of them being elected each year. It is the business of these directors to determine the number of months that school shall be kept each year in their respective townships, to levy a tax which, with the State appropriation, shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of the schools, to levy a tax to purchase sites and build school-houses, to employ teachers, visit the schools, etc.

In each county there is a County Superintendent, who is elected by the township directors, and who holds his office three years. It is his business to examine and license teachers, inspect the schools, etc. The directors usually give notice at the proper time, by advertisement, of the number of teachers wanted in their respective townships. The Superintendent holds examinations at different localities in the county; and no teachers are admitted to them except those who are applicants for schools. The directors attend these examinations, and afterwards choose their teachers from those examined.

The township institutes constitute another good feature of the system. These are held on alternate Saturdays at the different schools of the township in rotation. All of the teachers are required to attend them. Attendance is reckoned the same as a day's teaching, and non-attendance forfeits a day's wages. Twenty-two days of teaching constitute a school month; and it is optional with boards of directors whether they will have the institutes or regular teaching. Hence in some townships institutes are held, and not in others. When townships are small, two or more of them can unite and hold joint institutes.

The method of holding these institutes is this: School is held in the usual manner in the forenoon. At the close some one, previously

appointed, addresses the pupils; or addresses are solicited from the teachers and other persons in attendance. In the afternoon there are class-drills, lectures, discussions, or reports on subjects pertaining to school policy. Original essays are sometimes presented, and select readings. I was at one place where a class inspector, who was previously appointed, examined each class after their recitations.

When six of the most intelligent men of the township (such the school board should be), all of the teachers, many of the parents, and other friends of education meet with one of the schools in the capacity of an institute, it produces a wonderful effect in stimulating the pupils in their studies, sustaining the teachers, and in every way advancing the improvement and prosperity of the schools. They give teachers chances to make acquaintance and to extend professional courtesy to each other. In them all become both learners and teachers. Time passed in them is not lost to any body.

If the friends of common schools in Ohio could see the working of the Township System as it is to be seen here in Pennsylvania, they would not be satisfied till they could have it established in their State. It has advantages which must be seen to be fully appreciated. When the school board is selected from the whole township, instead of having a separate board in each sub-district, men more competent and more interested in the welfare of schools can be put into the office; and many of the troubles that now disturb the peace of rural districts, and spoil the schools, may be obviated. — *Ohio Educational Monthly*.

VIII. Miscellaneous.

1. HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Majesty's Birthday is always welcomed by the people of British America with the utmost enthusiasm. From the time when a handful of colonists settled in Western Canada, and "from the forest won these farms" which now form the pride of our land, or when Wolfe raised the flag of Britain on the Heights of Abraham, the anniversary of the reigning monarch's birth has always been celebrated by our people as the great national holiday. And in so doing the British American people have been actuated not only by a feeling of personal affection to the sovereign, but also by a desire of showing their respect and esteem for that form of constitutional monarchy under which it is their pride and privilege to live. They have had too much good sense to be beguiled by the allurements of Republicanism, they have not failed to discern that the liberty which they enjoy is of a far more stable and enduring character than that which is possessed by any other community, and despite many temptations and many discouragements, they have remained true and unwavering in their loyalty and devotion. They have seen that the pomp and circumstance which surrounds the monarchy is not the empty tinsel show which its enemies assert that it is, but that every item of form and splendour which clothes the dry skeleton of utility with beauty and feeds the heart with purifying and refining fancies has no meaning in it symbolical of that majesty and decorum which must at all times be an attribute of a government which is really effectual as the putter down of evil-doers and the defender of the well ordered classes of society.

Never, perhaps, at any former period in the history of British America has this day been attended with more auspicious circumstances than now. The union of these Provinces hoped for a year ago has now become a matter of certainty, and if Canada has hitherto been regarded as the brightest jewel in the crown of Britain, with how much fairer lustre will she shine, when with the sister Provinces clustered around her she forms no longer a "weak point" in the Empire, but a source of strength and greatness, of honor and renown. There are also other causes which surround the celebration of Her Majesty's 47th birthday with peculiar interest. Within the last few months we have been and still are threatened with invasion by a band of lawless ruffians, merely because we are loyal subjects of the British Queen. How their machinations have been defeated, how Canadian honor and patriotism has been proved, is well known. And as the words of Britain's grand old anthem resound in our ears to-day, they will have a wider significance than heretofore, as we remember the part which we have taken to "scatter her enemies," and to "frustrate the knavish tricks" of those who sought to overthrow Victoria's sovereignty upon this continent.

Her Majesty's return to public life for the first time since the lamented death of the late Prince Consort, took place during the past year, and her subjects the world over celebrate the anniversary of her birth, will not fail to congratulate themselves and to be grateful to the King of Kings for the new born hopes to which her reappearance among her subjects at home has given rise. Not only in the splendid hall of the Imperial Legislature has her Majesty's

reappearance been hailed with inexpressible delight, but at Aldershot the cheers of her faithful soldiery have welcomed the sovereign's presence, and the sick and sorrowful in more than one public institution have been soothed and comforted by words of kindly encouragement and sympathy from the Monarch of the widest realm in Christendom. Thus, as of old, by acts of Christian benevolence and charity the Queen is constantly renewing and strengthening the ties which unite the British people to the British throne. During the year which is past Her Majesty has been called upon to bear another grievous domestic affliction, in the death of her tried and true-hearted counsellor and relative the King of the Belgians. It is well known that since the death of her husband, the Queen has frequently turned to that old and experienced friend for counsel and advice, so that in losing him she has lost not only an affectionate relative, but also a reliable guide and adviser. But in this as in her former greater trial we may well hope that the sincere love of her people may be found a source of comfort and support. Perhaps upon no previous occasion of the kind has there been so much prosperity and contentment among the people of this portion of the Empire. The situation here is in a high degree cheering and fraught with hope for the future. At home though a temporary panic has for the time marred the prosperity of commercial circles, we have every reason to hope that it may soon pass away.

The terrible scourge which worked so much havoc among the cattle, and blighted the prospects of many a British farmer, seems now to have almost entirely disappeared. In the West India Islands an attempt at revolt among the colored people of Jamaica was quickly subdued, and strenuous efforts are being made, with every prospect of success, to reorganize society there upon a better basis. In New Zealand the Maori war has been brought to a successful termination, and we have reason to hope that Her Majesty's subjects in that far distant part of her dominions will have leisure to pursue the arts of peace and civilization, and to develop the numerous resources of their beautiful land. Nor has the Empress of India less reason to congratulate herself upon the prosperity of her vast domain, to which during the past year another extensive territory has been added. The Fenian rebellion has been stamped out of existence in Ireland, without any bloodshed, and although the United States government and people, jealous of the extent and grandeur of British power, do not appear to be actuated with the most friendly feelings towards us, we have not much fear that our present condition of prosperity and peace will be destroyed by any active hostility on their part. To her who values the lives and happiness of her subjects so dearly, the prospect of continued peace must be indeed precious, and should those hopes prove deceptive and war with all its horrors come upon us, the Queen may rely upon it that her British American subjects will not be found slumbering at their posts, but with hearts and hands prepared to do their part in the defence of the Empire.

In every quarter of the globe this day is being celebrated. On the far off plains of Australia and Van Dieman's Land, in China, and on the burning steppes of India, or away among the grand solemn scenery of the Himalayas, cannons will thunder and flags will flutter, and British throats roar lustily in honor of the occasion. In the little settlement of Aden, at Cape Town, and Sierra Leone, in Africa, in Great Britain and throughout the wide territory of British America, prayers will ascend to Heaven asking that its choicest gifts may be poured upon our Sovereign's head.

And long as the sons of the sea kings steer their course around the watery world, long as virtue is woman's fairest ornament be she princess or peasant, long as loyalty shall endure, and patriotism remain our proudest boast, the name of VICTORIA will be cherished among us, and her memory shine like a star o'er the dark waters of centuries yet to come. — *Hamilton Spectator*.

2. THE GUELPH SCHOOL CHILDREN.

At the recent celebration of Her Majesty's birth day at Guelph, school children occupied a prominent place. The *Herald* says:—The first feature of the Celebration programme that appeared to greatly interest the populace, was the singing of the children attending the public schools, some 800 in number. A series of seats rising one above the other, and extending along the entire west end of the Market House, had been erected for their accommodation, and to this centre of attraction the pupils of the different schools, each child bearing a tiny flag of a single color, and each school headed by its teacher and its standard bearer, with a large flag bearing the title of the school, proceeded at the appointed hour—9 30—and when ranged on the scaffolding in three sections, the red, white and blue, with the Union Jack and distinctive banners on the right and left, their faces radiant with health and happiness, waiting excitedly for the signal that was to call forth their outburst of song, they presented a living picture well calculated to excite the most pleasurable emotions in the hearts of all the leal-hearted spectators

of the scene. The concert was opened with "The Volunteers of Canada," which was sung very sweetly, and in admirable time, an accompaniment being played by members of the Union Brass Band, and other assistants. At the words,

"Hurrah for England's hearts of oak, and our brave volunteers!"

the dense phalanx of children rising simultaneously, waving their flags, and elevating their voices *con spirito*, produced a thrill of emotion. In the song of "The Red, White and Blue," the flags of corresponding color were raised *seriatim* as the line,

"Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue!"

was sung; while in another song, the couplet,

"Beneath the Union Jack
We will drive the Fenians back,"

was given with appropriate gesture; all hands being stretched towards the Union Jack on the right of the scaffolding at the rendition of the first line, and energetically flung to the left at the second. "The Volunteers" having been repeated by request, the National Anthem, splendidly rendered, formed the *finale*. As the sweet melody of the children's voices melted away, and they reverently bowed their heads at the close, then the dense crowd of spectators, instead of responding with the usual round of cheers, rested for a brief space in rapt silence, giving to the performance of the children and the ability of their teacher, a higher mead of praise than would have been given by the most rapturous encore.

Three right hearty cheers were now given for the Queen, long-continued and rapturous cheers for the Volunteers, and rounds of cheers for Mr. Youmans and the School Teachers. Cakes and oranges were supplied to the children, as they left the enclosure, by the appropriate Sub-Committee—Messrs. Baker, Knowles, and Ainlay—assisted by Mr. Ferguson and the other Teachers, doing good service in the distribution. Unfortunately, however, the supply of refreshments did not come up to the demand, and consequently a number of the children were, to their sad disappointment, left unserved, and they were but in a measure consoled by assurance that their Teachers would afterwards supply the lack of good things.

3. THE QUEEN, GOD BLESS HER.

A soldier named Darragh, was lately tried in Ireland for Fenianism, was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. The death warrant was brought to the Queen for signature; her consent was urgently solicited, on the ground of the necessity of making an example. Her Majesty, whose attachment to the soldiers of her army has always been proverbial, for a long time refused, but at length was induced to sign the warrant—though she burst into tears in the act of doing so. Within an hour afterwards she sent for the warrant again and tore it to pieces. Without going into the question of whether Her Majesty's clemency was wisely extended to a soldier who had been false to his colors and his oath, this additional proof of the Queen's humanity and kindness of heart will be appreciated by all her subjects, and few will hesitate to say "God bless her" for it.—*Spectator*.

IX. Educational Intelligence.

—ONTARIO COLLEGE.—From a communication of the Chairman of the Ontario College Committee in the columns of a town cotemporary, we learn that His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario has made a very liberal offer to the Committee, of all the subscriptions taken outside of this county, amounting to some \$6,000, to enable them to complete the purchase of the Ryland property, and go on with the work as first intended. It now remains for the Prince Edward subscribers to pay over the first instalment of their notes, and then we hope to see this institution opened up at an early date, probably this summer. The apathy or delay ascribed in the payment of subscriptions is easily accounted for, as no apparent energy or attention has been given to the matter here by those who originally were active in securing this locality and the subscriptions. We trust that no further delay will characterize the movements of the committee, but that before winter again sets in we will have the pleasure of knowing that Ontario College is open for the reception of students, and within its walls will be found an efficient staff of Professors and Teachers, ready to impart sound instruction to all who may favor it with their presence and patronage.—*Picton Paper*.

—VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.—The Annual College Meeting was held at Montreal on the 13th instant. From the report it appears that the institution is now in a highly prosperous condition,—there being two hundred

undergraduates in the three departments of arts, law, and medicine, besides sixty matriculants. The balance sheet for 1865-6 was submitted by W. Kerr, Esq., M. A., of Cobourg, the Bursar. The receipts for strictly college purposes have been \$13,985 78, being about twenty-five dollars more than the disbursements. The greater part of the debt has been paid, and subscriptions promised for the liquidation of the balance. This cheering fact is due to the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. I. B. Aylsworth, M. D., of Cobourg, who has devoted his whole time and energies to the good work for the past four years. He now retires from the agency, and is about to remove to Bradford. We have great pleasure in copying the following well deserved tribute to the efficiency of the respected head of the institution:—"That this meeting, with great cordiality and heartiness, desires to record its high appreciation of the merits of the President of the University, the Rev. Dr. Nelles, and to acknowledge the zeal, fidelity, and success with which he has so long discharged his onerous duties, and to express not only the undiminished, but with increasing years increasing confidence in his ability, in all respects; to guide and govern the important educational institution of which he is the appointed head." Passed unanimously.

—WESLEYAN EDUCATION.—From a report of Conference proceedings we copy the following:—The report of the Sabbath School Committee was brought up and read by the Rev. Alexander Sutherland. It appears from the report that there are 750 Sabbath Schools; 6607 officers and teachers, 3350 in Bible classes; total number of scholars, 47,063. In the whole of the schools there is 110,000 volumes in the libraries. Many important suggestions and recommendations were embodied in the report and received the careful consideration of the Conference. The Conference adjourned at 11 o'clock to allow the annual meeting of Victoria College to be held. The College has been most prosperous during the past year. Of students in arts there were 85, undergraduates 52, and specialists 33, matriculants 61, students in medicine 127, students in law 9—total 282. The University has been recently supplied by the Professor of Natural History, with New cabinets, which will meet a want hitherto seriously felt. In their character and arrangement they are strictly educational, their object being to illustrate the Natural Sciences. They embrace nearly 4000 specimens, systematically arranged under three departments—minerals, rock productions and fossils. The receipts for college purposes from various sources amounted to \$13,985 78, and the disbursements the same amount, except \$24 80. The income includes the sum of \$1,959 40 paid by the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church, who have this year and for some years previously shown commendable zeal in the support of the College. Of the debt on the college which has for many years embarrassed the authorities, it is most agreeable to learn that the greater part has been paid, and provision made for the liquidation of the balance. Great credit is due to the connexion for the successful effort thus made to put Victoria College in a satisfactory condition.

—SACKVILLE ACADEMY, NEW BRUNSWICK.—We exceedingly regret to state that the Wesleyan Male Academy, established by the late Charles F. Allison, Esq., at Mount Allison, New Brunswick, was totally destroyed by fire on the 16th ult.

—NEW WESLEYAN COLLEGE IN BELFAST.—Last month the foundation-stone of the New Wesleyan College was laid, at a commanding site on the Botanic-road, nearly opposite the Queen's College. The College will be a very handsome and commodious edifice, and no better site could have been selected than the one which has been secured in the beautiful and healthy neighbourhood of University-road. The design comprises a longitudinal range of building, with two traverse wings, projecting both to front and rear; also, a central rear building, which does not appear in the view. The left side of the building is devoted to the collegiate department, the right to the school, the departments common to both occupying the centre. The principal entrance and the president's house occupy the centre of the front; the theological tutors and head master's houses are placed on either side, each with a separate entrance. Separate entrances are also provided for the students and boys in the centre of each return wing, under the side towers. At one side of the principal entrance are the waiting-room and board-room, and at the other the president's hall and staircase, leading to his study and dining-room. The rest of the president's, tutor's, and head-master's apartments are on the first floor and basement of the front building. Each house is perfectly distinct and self-contained. Behind the entrance-hall a corridor, or cloister, leads right and left to the school-room and lecture hall, which occupy the front projecting wings, and are each 56 by 27ft. in the clear. The lecture-hall has a partially-open roof, with semi-

circular ribs under the principals. A distinct entrance is provided for the admission of the public on such occasions as the distribution of prizes, or other meetings. The school-room is 22ft. in height with a large dormitory over it. The rear projecting wings at each side contain the class-rooms and the library of each department, with sleeping-rooms over. The students' bedrooms also occupy a portion of the second floor of the front, a separate room being given to each. Large dormitories are provided for the boys, in some of which the system of division into cubicles is adopted. Water-closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms are provided in proportion to the number to be accommodated. Stone staircases in the side towers give access to the upper floors at each side. Separate bed-rooms for the under-masters are placed in immediate connexion with the boys' dormitories. The rear central building contains nearest the front-half a central staircase, with two side passages to the dining-hall, which is 50ft. by 28ft. in the clear, with an open roof. At one side is a recess, containing a lift, by which dishes can be rapidly sent up from the kitchen underneath. Behind the dining hall are placed the butler's pantry, matron's rooms, and stores, with a back entrance for supplies. The main kitchen and its appendages, men-servant rooms, &c., are placed in the basement story, under the rear central building. The arrangements of this portion include everything that is usual and necessary for the requirements of such an institution. The first floor of the rear building behind the dining-hall contains an hospital at one side, and apartments for the matron and female servants at the other, each approached by a separate staircase. The building is intended to be of red brick, with dressings of freestone. The total number of students to be accommodated is 20. of boarders, 80, and of day pupils, 100. The cost of the main building will be somewhat under £11,000. The erection of the wings will be postponed till the Committee are in possession of funds sufficient for the purpose.—*Irish Evang list.*

X. Departmental Notices.

COMMON SCHOOL MANUAL FOR UPPER CANADA.

A copy of the last edition of the Common School Manual for Upper Canada, is supplied gratuitously to all new School Sections in Upper Canada. To other Sections the price is thirty five (35) cents, inclusive of postage, which is now payable in advance.

All Local Superintendents retiring from office, are required by law to hand over to their successors the copies of the School Manual furnished to them by the Department, and all other official school documents in their possession. Extra copies of the Local Superintendent's Manual can be furnished for fifty (50) cents, including postage.

SCHOOL REGISTERS SUPPLIED THROUGH LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

School Registers are supplied gratuitously, from the Department, to Common and Separate School Trustees in Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships by the County Clerk—through the local Superintendents. Application should therefore be made direct to the local Superintendents for them, and not to the Department.

NO PENSIONS TO COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS UNLESS THEY SUBSCRIBE TO THE FUND.

Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools, or Teachers of the English branches in Grammar Schools, who are legally qualified Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent, if they have not already done so, their subscriptions, at the rate of \$5 per annum for each preceding year, commencing with 1854, and at the rate of \$4 per annum for the current year's subscription. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides, "That no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of one pound per annum." No pension will be granted to any teacher who has not subscribed to the fund, in accordance to the preceding regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

DISTRIBUTION OF JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

In consequence of the number of Local Superintendents who, for various reasons, have declined personally to superin-

tend the distribution of the *Journal of Education* in their respective townships, it is suggested that each Local Superintendent should make arrangements at the post offices within the bounds of their respective fields of labour, for the prompt and regular delivery of the *Journal*. All copies not called for within a reasonable time, should be returned to the Educational Department.

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

34 BOOKS ALREADY PUBLISHED. 6 NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.

Books approved by the Council of Public Instruction for use in the Schools of Upper Canada.

The following Books, published in Canada, by JOHN LOVELL, have been approved and recommended by the Council of Public Instruction for use in all the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada: **LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY**; by J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., **EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY**; by ditto. **HISTORY OF CANADA, AND OF THE OTHER BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA**; by ditto. **NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, IN THEORY AND PRACTICE**, adapted to the Decimal Currency; by J. H. SANGSTER, M.A., M.D. **ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, IN DECIMAL CURRENCY**; by ditto. **ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON ALGEBRA**; by ditto. **PHILOSOPHY OF GRAMMAR**; by T. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.

The Publisher respectfully calls attention to the subjoined School Books. It will be seen that the Prices have been reduced, so as to place them within the reach of all the School in the country.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, new and revised edition reduced to 65 cents.

EASY LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY, reduced to 45 cents.

HISTORY OF CANADA, AND OF THE OTHER BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA. Just published, a newly revised and enlarged edition; by J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B. A comprehensive summary of British American History, during the past three hundred years. A new edition, greatly improved and enlarged. Designed for the Library as well as the School Room. Price 50 cents.

IN PRESS:—THE CANADIAN SCHOOL SPEAKER AND RECITER, containing a number of Prose and Poetic Pieces and Dialogues, suitable for Grammar and Common School Examinations and Exhibitions. By J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B.

IN PRESS:—INTRODUCTORY SKETCHES AND STORIES FOR JUNIOR CLASSES, based upon the History of Canada and of the other British Provinces in North America, for the use of Schools, with Illustrations. By the same.

IN PRESS:—FIRST STEPS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, with Maps and Illustrations. By the same.

IN PRESS:—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. By J. H. SANGSTER, M.A., M.D.

IN PRESS:—SIMPLE EXERCISES IN MENSURATION. By the same.

IN PRESS:—RUDIMENTS OF GRAMMAR. By T. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.

Use of American Geographies Illegal.

According to previous notice, the Council of Public Instruction has withdrawn its sanction to the use of Morse's Geography in any of the public schools of Upper Canada. It reiterates it will not be lawful (after the copies now in actual use in any schools are worn out) to use either Morse's or any other American geography in the Grammar or Common Schools of Upper Canada. A violation of this order, in any case, will subject the school concerned to the loss of its share in the Grammar School Fund or Legislative School Grant, as the case may be.—*Journal of Education for Upper Canada.*

Lovell's Books at the London and Dublin Exhibitions.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1862.—The Jury of the International Exhibition held in London, in 1862 report: "The Colony (Canada) produces many of its own school books, among which may be mentioned *Lovell's General Geography*, a trustworthy and attractive manual, remarkable for its clear arrangement, and for the fullness of its illustrative and statistical contents."

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March 28, 1866.

[3 in. m.m.j., n.p.]

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