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# JOURNAL OF



# EDUCATION,

Province of

Ontario.

Vol. XXIII.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1870.

No. 4.

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### FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES, ONTARIO.

We present, in this number of the *Journal*, an annual statement of the operations of the Educational Depository up to and during the year 1869. From the accompanying tables it will be seen that the number and value of the books sent out for libraries and prizes, as also the maps and apparatus, are quite large; and during the current month of the present year there has been an increase over the corresponding month of last year. These facts are most gratifying, and show the growing popularity and importance of this branch of our educational operations.

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS SENT OUT FROM THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ONTARIO EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, FROM 1853 TO 1869, INCLUSIVE.

Number of volumes sent out during the years:	Total volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales and sketches, Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
1853.....	21,922	4,158	1,602	287	906	526	234	940	132	192	807	2,694	1,141	2,917	5,178	.....	208	.....	21,922
1854.....	66,711	10,633	5,532	1,030	2,172	1,351	636	4,780	629	321	3,235	5,764	4,350	6,393	19,307	.....	578	.....	66,711
1855.....	28,659	5,475	2,053	318	558	663	200	1,808	207	76	1,452	3,361	2,926	3,081	6,049	.....	432	.....	28,659
1856.....	13,669	2,498	652	118	397	287	77	660	55	31	418	1,523	1,019	1,844	3,832	.....	258	.....	13,669
1857.....	29,833	5,295	1,763	321	632	817	195	1,729	134	67	1,257	2,391	2,253	3,516	9,219	.....	244	2,557	32,390
1858.....	7,587	1,567	503	86	152	98	61	276	27	2	186	713	843	744	2,245	.....	84	8,045	15,832
1859.....	9,308	1,670	551	136	209	192	130	432	87	18	300	1,169	714	1,127	2,401	.....	172	12,089	21,397
1860.....	9,072	1,561	475	144	223	200	100	526	61	17	339	852	797	1,115	2,520	.....	142	20,194	29,266
1861.....	6,488	1,273	302	59	101	72	64	223	36	2	172	601	760	880	1,826	.....	117	26,931	33,419
1862.....	5,599	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	45	24	165	412	661	830	1,706	.....	112	29,760	35,359
1863.....	6,274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	26	6	202	547	652	864	2,286	.....	112	32,890	39,164
1864.....	3,361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	.....	87	321	290	451	1,198	.....	57	33,381	36,742
1865.....	3,882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	.....	110	328	534	553	1,225	.....	58	44,601	48,483
1866.....	6,856	1,144	217	56	125	81	55	282	26	19	291	652	776	784	2,200	.....	148	58,871	65,727
1867.....	5,426	1,003	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	.....	118	524	595	650	1,971	.....	66	64,103	69,529
1868.....	6,573	1,106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	.....	132	554	979	736	2,211	150	52	54,715	61,288
1869.....	6,428	1,148	268	51	96	91	36	198	18	19	162	499	1,172	882	1,237	491	60	54,657	61,085
Totals.....	237,648	41,328	15,113	2,783	6,040	4,708	2,041	12,996	1,526	794	9,433	22,905	20,462	27,367	66,611	641	2,900	442,794	680,442

Deduct volumes returned for exchange, &c..... 616

Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools not included in the above..... 679826

Grand Total, Library and Prize Books despatched up to the 31st December, 1869..... 11735

Grand Total, Library and Prize Books despatched up to the 31st December, 1869..... 691561

## THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND LIBRARIES, &amp;c.

2. TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATION DEPOSITORY DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1869, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize, and School Books, Maps, and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851.....			1,414	1,414
1852.....			2,981	2,981
1853.....			4,233	4,233
1854.....	51,376		5,514	56,890
1855.....	9,947	4,655	4,389	18,991
1856.....	7,205	9,320	5,726	22,251
1857.....	16,200	18,118	6,452	40,770
1858.....	3,982	11,810	6,972	22,764
1859.....	5,805	11,905	6,679	24,389
1860.....	5,289	16,832	5,416	27,537
1861.....	4,084	16,231	4,894	25,229
1862.....	3,273	16,194	4,844	24,311
1863.....	4,022	15,887	3,461	23,370
1864.....	1,931	17,260	4,454	23,645
1865.....	2,400	20,224	3,818	26,442
1866.....	4,375	27,114	4,172	35,661
1867.....	3,404	28,270	7,419	39,093
1868.....	4,420	25,923	4,793	35,136
1869.....	4,655	24,475	5,678	34,808

From letters received at the department, we make the following extracts, chiefly relating to the selection and excellence of the books, &c., sent for prizes in our Public Schools:—

*Hullett.*—"The books you sent us last year gave satisfaction."

*Euphemia.*—"Your selection of prize books, last December, was very suitable."

*Emily.*—"The prizes sent gave the greatest satisfaction, and we hope to send for similar favours once or twice a year."

*Kaleigh.*—"We got a No. 1 package of prize books last year, which was very satisfactory."

*Usborne Township.*—"The books (\$40 worth) which we received last year from the Department for a Township competitive examination, gave entire satisfaction, and the Council begs you will make the selection for this year also of \$80 worth."

*Blandford.*—"You made a selection for us last year, and the selection suited us very well. Will you have the kindness to make one again."

*Pakenham Township.*—"Permit me to thank you for your courtesy in sending the prizes at the time you did for the Township competitive examination. The 61 volumes were excellent books."

*Kincardine.*—"Your selection last year suited admirably well."

*Dawn.*—"The prize books for this school section were duly received and gave excellent satisfaction."

*Dorchester South.*—"We ordered prize books last year, leaving you to make the selection, and as you pleased us so well, we leave it with you this time also, believing you will send us a good selection."

*Minto.*—"The books you sent last year pleased very well. You are better qualified to make the selection than we are and by doing so you will much oblige."

*Marmora.*—"We got a lot of prize books last year and the year before which gave good satisfaction."

*Renfrew Union School.*—"You have favoured us by making an excellent selection of such books for some years already and I trust that I may rely on your kind promise of continuing to do so."

*Brighton and Murray U. S. S.*—"We have received and are pleased with the books for prizes."

*Woodhouse.*—"I find them (merit cards) a useful incentive to study."

*Camden East.*—"Having just received a lot of prize books for our day school, with which we were well pleased. We think we cannot do better than to send to the Department for a Sabbath School library."

*Clinton.*—"We were very much pleased with your selection."

*Hastings Co., N.R.*—"I have great pleasure in stating that the prize books selected by the Department gave general satisfaction."

*Dumfries South.*—"Your own selection preferred to ours."

## 3. PUBLIC LIBRARY AT PARRY SOUND.

It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that we call attention to the fact that a handsome public library has been procured for the inhabitants of this village and surrounding neighborhood.

When the matter was first mooted, Mr. Wm. Beatty, M.P.P., was kind enough to say, that whatever sum the inhabitants raised towards this object, he would give a sum equal to all the rest.

With this encouragement the folks went to work and raised considerable among themselves, which, with Mr. Beatty's donation, has purchased a library which will be a great acquisition to the place.

Truly this is the age of advancement; whether we look at it in a social, moral, intellectual, mechanical, commercial, or agricultural point of view, we are led to exclaim—"Progress is the order of the day!" Facilities for social improvement are not rare, the means of moral advancement are numerous, and, as the result of this, the moral tone never stood higher than at present; the helps to mental culture are abundant, while mechanical art, commercial prosperity, and agricultural success prove that we have taken "Excelsior" for our motto, and upward and onward is the watchword. Some there are who still hold that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," still the people thirst for knowledge, and confirm the word of inspired truth, "that the soul to be without knowledge is not good;" here minds are panting after knowledge, and the aspirations of hundreds are ascending upwards. We rejoice that here in the backwoods facilities are afforded to those who will avail themselves of the same. Our Common School system cannot be surpassed either in Europe or America, and the terms on which libraries can be obtained are such as to bring them within reach of all.

It is gratifying to mark the interest which employers are taking in those under them, and we have a noble instance of this in the case of Mr. Beatty, of this village. Employers cannot tell the results which may flow from following this course. Many a dull lad has been stimulated to activity, many a natural genius has been drawn out, many a rough stone has been polished and gone out into the world and made their mark there, who would, in all probability, have been lost to the world, had it not been for the encouragement they received from those in whose employment they were engaged.

Who can tell but some of those who will read those valuable books which have been procured, may catch inspirations from the same, by which they will yet ascend the hill of fame, seize the wreath of honor, and prove a blessing to the world.

Some city folks entertain queer ideas about us "bushwhackers," and, judging by their statements, you would almost suppose that they thought we were composed of different material, or, at least, that we were of an inferior caste to themselves, hence when some of our sons visit them, they designate them country clowns, or awkward lads; but there is nothing in the pure air of this romantic land, or in the many exercises of agricultural labor, either to blunt the intellect or destroy true friendship. We may not walk as gracefully, nor put on as many airs as city people do, but we can assure them that many of them have honest hearts and noble minds.

We do not consider country life to be incongenial to clearness of perception, expansiveness of mind, and even the highest point of intellectual attainment; some of the first names in history have risen from the homes of the honest country poor, shut out from many of the advantages of city life, they have dared to be single in the search of knowledge, and registered their names on the highest pinnacle of fame. Amongst those who have immortalized themselves we may name Dr. Adam Clark, who proves the aphorism, that "there is no royal road to intellectual eminence."

Young men of Parry Sound, appreciate your privileges, seize the golden opportunity, let your song be—

"Higher, higher let us climb  
Up to the Mount of Glory.  
That our names may ever shine  
In our country's story."

The catalogue of books contains some of the first works on literary, scientific and historical subjects. Remember that the water spring still remain under ground, and if you would drink of their cooling draught you must dig down until you reach their level. The costly pearls which deck the royal brow, were brought from ocean's cave, the precious diamonds which stud the royal crown, were picked up by some careful hand on India's shore, the gold of Australia lay concealed until it was sought after; so, would you gain knowledge you must search after it.

"Those heights by great men reached and kept,  
Were not attained by sudden flight;  
But they while their companions slept  
Were toiling upward in the night."

Sir Fowell Buxton remarked that he placed more dependence upon extraordinary exertion than upon extraordinary talent. So toil on, labor on, and success is certain.—*Northern Advocate.*

3. SEPARATE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post, Lindsay:

SIR,—There are no Separate School Libraries in the Province of Ontario. The 20,594 Catholic children attending the Separate Schools have no books to read. The 50,000 Catholic children attending the Common Schools are practically on the same footing. The Common School libraries not being such as to recommend themselves to Catholics, much less the *Sunday School* libraries. There are 2,202 *Sunday School* libraries, containing 326,937 volumes, purchased at one hundred per cent. The total number of Public Libraries is 3,656 with 728,227 volumes, value, \$127,474.

The public money goes at the rate of 100 per cent. on sums raised by local authority for the purchase of those libraries. About one-sixth of the population is Catholic. The Annual Report shows one in six of the School children Catholics. It does not show and indeed it would be hard to find out what proportion of the money invested in *Sunday School* and Public Libraries, is drawn from the Catholic minority. The amount must be large, and I am sure the publication of even approximate estimates would tend to awaken interest in this matter. However, one thing is clear, that no money public or private, is employed for the purchase of *Sunday School* libraries for Catholic children or for Separate School libraries. There is not one Separate School library in the Province, at least the Annual Report says so.

No one finds fault with the expenditure on Common School libraries; on the contrary, every man who takes an interest in the progress and advancement of the country and the development and cultivation of the intelligence of its youth, must admit the usefulness, the necessity even, of a well-chosen supply of good reading accessible to all. But this supply does not exist for Catholics. The books in the Common School libraries are chosen with a view to suit the tastes and wishes and sentiments of the majority. They are not palpable to Roman Catholics, and will not be read by them.

The enquiry I wish now to make is, why do not the Trustees of Roman Catholic Schools purchase libraries to suit the tastes and wants of their children. They have the same rights and privileges as the Common School Trustees have, and further they have the same duties. "It shall be the duty of the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees of every city, town and village respectively, \* \* \* do whatever they may judge expedient \* \* \* for establishing and maintaining School libraries."—*Seventy-ninth Sec. C. S. Act.*

There is constantly on hand at the Department a supply of suitable books, for sale at half-price, so they have no excuse.

As to the 50,000 R. C. children in the Common Schools, they also can be supplied in the same way as they are, in some places, already supplied with prize books. In certain School Sections the Common School Trustees, in sending to the Department for prizes, ask for books suitable for each class and receive them in separate parcels. Could the same thing not be done in the matter of libraries?

H. C. H.

II. Papers on the Book Trade of Canada.

1. THE TORONTO BOOK TRADE.

The houses in this department of trade report a large increase of business during the year, especially in books. British publications continue to take the lead in the market. The importation of American books, which have been chiefly reprints of English works, does not increase, and is likely to become less under the operation of the Dominion Copyright Act of last Session, which secures for English works produced in Canada the privilege of protection from American imitations. The English mania for a certain class of cheap publications has greatly subsided, the predominant taste being now for neat, inexpensive editions of the more popular standard works. This wholesome change has been to some extent reflected here, and a considerable trade in shilling editions has been done during the year. American publishers have faint hope of competing in this direction, as similar works of their print would cost no less than sixty cents. The expiry of numerous copyrights of English standard works has occasioned their re-issue at reduced rates, and thereby greatly increase their sale. The magazine and periodical trade is largely on the increase, and both the English and American press teem with new and old issues in this line. The new series of reading books still remains in use, which with some others added to the list, are the work of our own publishers, who have now completed their arrangements to produce the whole of their series in this country. There is no reason why the greater part of the school books used should not be of native production.

In fact the book and stationery trade during the year 1869 has been marked with a spirit of enterprise and progression, from which we augur future and permanent success.—*Globe.*

2. THE TORONTO BOOK TRADE.

This important branch of trade continues each year to show a marked and steady advance in the country; and it is a gratifying feature to the educationist and legislator, as well as to every one who is interested in the intellectual progress of the people, that there exists an increasing desire for reading among the masses and an improved and more wholesome taste in the selection and character of that reading.

As education extends, and the character, reputation and facilities of our importing book houses advance—for the book houses are educators of the people—so must the taste and habits of reading increase; and it is a matter of no little satisfaction to find that these houses which are engaged in the business—or we might almost say the profession of book importing—are of such a high class as to have, in no little degree, influenced and elevated the character of the reading matter current in the country, and have done much towards supplanting the pernicious literature in vogue amongst the people in former years, by a more healthy, wholesome and instructive literature, which is most noticeably popular now.

While saying this much for our native booksellers, of course, it is also due to the British and American publishers to acknowledge the efforts made by them to improve and make attractive and interesting, as well as (which is an important matter) to *cheapen* the issues of the press in these days. Certainly, at no former era of our literature has there been so prolific an issue of good entertaining and instructive reading. Our standard authors have been cheapened and brought within the reach of all. Science and abstruse subjects have been popularized. Politics, history, &c., has narrated its story. Travel and exploration have brought their treasures to the press—while the thoughtful toiling mind has been working to extend thought and knowledge wherever the enterprise or speculation of the publisher has been met with. In the busy producing centres of the trade, our native houses have not been indifferent frequenters; but have been in the past year, as the statistics of the year's importation in books show, heavy and constant buyers, and the new warerooms and enlarged premises of our importers evidence the steady growth of the trade of this year.

One feature in the progress of the book trade of 1869 we cannot close without alluding to—that is the inauguration of the trade sale, an institution having many advantages to the country dealers, which the enterprise of Messrs. Adam, Stevenson & Co. suggested and carried successfully out in September last, and which this firm promises to repeat annually.—*Telegraph.*

3. BOOK IMPORTS INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following statistical table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
1850.....	\$101,880	\$141,700	\$243,580	884
1851.....	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852.....	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853.....	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854.....	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855.....	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856.....	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857.....	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858.....	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859.....	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860.....	155,604	262,504	408,108	8,846
1861.....	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862.....	183,987	249,234	433,221	7,800
1863.....	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,085
1/2 of 1864.....	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,668
1864-5.....	189,386	200,304	389,690	9,522
1865-6.....	222,559	247,749	470,308	14,749
1866-7.....	233,837	273,615	507,452	20,743
1867-8.....	*224,582	*254,048	478,630	12,374
1868-9.....	278,914	373,758	652,672	11,874

\* Estimate.

N.B.—Up to 1854, the "Trade and Navigation Returns" give the value of books entered at every port in the two Provinces separately; after that year, the Reports give the names of the principal ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854, the proportion entered in Quebec was within a fraction of the third part of the whole, and, accordingly, in compiling this table for the years 1855-60, the value entered in "Other Ports" is divided between Ontario and Quebec, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter.

### III. Papers on Books and Literature.

#### 1. WHAT SHALL I READ ?

We hold ourselves very much indebted to any one who directs our attention to a really good book. In the flood of volumes pouring from countless presses, written by all sorts of persons and for all sorts of ends, one who has little time at his command is more likely to miss than to discover what is most worthy to be read. When, in our own case, an intelligent friend has told us of some gem which he has found among the rubbish, and we have tested and approved his judgment, we have been forward to express our gratitude. We are minded, therefore, to endeavor in few words to perform for others the friendly office of which we have sometimes reaped the great advantage. We agree with the famous writer who says, "Of all the cants that are canted in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrisy may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting," and have no vocation for writing what are technically called "book notices." But, when we have ourselves enjoyed a volume heartily, we do like to speak of this pleasure to our friends.

Not long since, a small volume, entitled "Tales of Alsace,"\* was commended to our notice by one who had read it, and who pronounced it a book of rare interest and merit. A careful and greatly relished perusal has fully justified to our judgment the commendation. We have read nothing finer in the line of literature to which it belongs. Alsace was an old German province, but was ceded to France in 1648, and forms the Department of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was the scene of many of the thrilling events of the great Reformation, the authentic annals and the traditional legends of which remain in abundance among the people. It is from those authentic records and historic memories that the materials of these beautiful and pathetic tales are drawn. As in Mrs. Charles's "Schönberg-Cotta Family," the actual facts of that profoundly interesting period are so presented in the details of personal character, experiences, and sufferings that the reader finds himself carried back and enabled to participate in the every-day life—the perils, conflicts, discouragements and triumphs—of those who then made a stand for spiritual Christianity. The pictures of Christian faith, patience, and heroism are exquisitely drawn. The style is clear, animated, and singularly captivating. It must be difficult for any reader whose heart has quick religious sympathies to read some of these stories—"The Fur Coat" or "Spitzi," for example—without moistening the pages with his tears. The spirit of the entire book is the spirit of apostolic days, and of the first centuries of persecutions and triumphs.

One of the questions in relation to the "Paradise Lost"—often discussed but never quite decided by the critics—has been whether or not that can properly be called an epic poem. The same question, on precisely the same grounds, may be raised in respect to the "Yesterday, To-day, and Forever." Both poems abound in epic narrative; yet both lack the unity of plan and action that characterizes the *Iliad*, which proposes, at the outset, Achilles's wrath and its consequences as the subject to be treated. Both are pervaded by the epic spirit; although in neither are the different acts bound together by their relation to the fortunes of one hero. In common with the sublime work of Dante, both are, in fact, magnificent visions, richly diversified, and exhibiting all the essential elements of heroic poetry; but not limited to the range allowed in the evolutions of the deeds and fortunes of a chief central actor. These three visions are, indeed, but different views of the same grand objects of human thought and interest,—sin, redemption, and salvation. But, as Milton, because he wrote out of the depths of his own intellect and heart, and from the inspiration of his own genius, neither copied nor imitated Dante, so Bickersteth has shown himself a great and original poet, by treating substantially the same themes as Milton, without the least appearance of treading in his steps, and in a style singularly original and fresh. He has conceived his subject for himself, has handled it after a fashion of his

own; and, while embodying in it the type of religious thought and feeling which belongs distinctively to his time, has impressed on the whole work his own intellectual and moral image as completely as either of his illustrious predecessors did on his.

We have felt, on laying down this volume, as if we had been for some time wandering through the bewildering loveliness of Paradise: breathing its vital air, communing with angels and the spirits of the just made perfect, and beholding the face and hearing the voice of the blessed One whom the holy in all worlds adore. Such, we can hardly doubt, will be the experience of many who will read and re-read its quickening and inspiring pages.—*Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., in N. Y. Independent.*

#### 2. MR. DISRAELI ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

At a recent speech by Mr. Disraeli, alluding to English literature, the right honorable gentleman said—Now, if it be true that the state of a literature is the best test of the condition of a country, I think I may say without exaggeration that England may look with pride and satisfaction to the vernacular literature with which we are all conversant, and which at this time commands the attention and admiration of the world. I may say of our literature that it has one characteristic which distinguishes it from almost all the other literatures of modern Europe, and that is its exuberant reproductiveness. Other countries at particular epochs have produced admirable specimens of the thought and expression of man in all their forms of philosophy, of history, poetry and science. But they have rarely repeated those models. Now, I must say of our vernacular tongue that there is a reproductiveness about it which is its most remarkable feature, and which, I think, is not paralleled in the history, ancient or modern, of any other nation. Why, it is only forty or fifty years ago—I dare say there are some present who remember the time—when England produced a constellation of poets which rarely has been rivalled by any other nation. Those poets were not alone in their glory. At that time there was also a development of critical power—the power which is supposed to be the most contrary to the creative—that was most remarkable. Indeed, in every department of literature there was excellence. They have all passed away, but that period has not been succeeded by one of long and sterile reaction; on the contrary, though it would be invidious at this moment to name instances, I am speaking only the truth when I say that we live in an age when the voice of true poets is heard, when our language is working with a vigor and a versatility which has never been exceeded, when historical investigation has been conducted with an ornate sagacity that very few periods of literary excellence could equal, when the conclusions of science have been communicated to the multitude in a classic style which certainly a century ago was wanting to these invaluable labors. Therefore, I say, we can boast for our vernacular literature not merely that it has produced classical authors at a particular epoch, but that, combined with an exuberant reproductiveness, there is a vigor and a versatility in our literature and in its power of expression which has sustained the commanding influence of the English language. I confess that I am not surprised at this result, at which every Englishman ought to be proud, but I think it can be accounted for. I attribute it in a great degree to the wide circle to which an English writer appeals. He appeals no longer to the inhabitants of the illustrious island in which he lives. If he is capable of it he can effect the feelings and influence the conduct of the inhabitants of every transatlantic city. His productions soothe the labor and solace the life of the workers of the antipodes. It is in this great and expanding tribunal to which the English author addresses himself that I find the finest element of his inspiration. But if this view which I have sketched has some foundation in it—if it be, as I believe, true—I think there is an additional reason why we should seriously and earnestly consider the condition of those pale-faced votaries of the muse by whose devotion to the cultivation of these arts those great results are in some instances obtained, and in so many instances aspired to. We must recollect that although there may be cases of dazzling material success combined with intellectual excellence, it is in the nature of things, and it is the necessary consequence of that very enlarged sphere of literary sympathy, which adds so much excitement and stimulus to literary effort, that there must be many and frequent cases in which sympathy and aid are needed to minister to the sorrows and repair the broken fortunes of our literary brethren. The most popular author suddenly finds that the literary fashion of his age is capricious; and he falls from the high empyrean in which he thought it was his destiny to soar forever. The scholar who devotes his life to the noble pursuit of some investigation which cannot bring him any material support, though in its results it may influence the character of nations; above all, the man who, full of triumph and success, falls the victim of a shattered nervous system—who, just as he was reaching

\*Furnished with the other books mentioned in this article to our Public Schools from the Department of Public Instruction in Ontario.

the zenith of his glory and palpitating with the sense of high intellectual power, sinks into despondency and despair—these are the cases repeatedly occurring, as I have said, from the excited condition of literary life.

### 3. READING FOR THE PEOPLE.

If we ascertain and well define the causes of crime, we attain the first step necessary to its suppression. That intemperance is one of the causes no one doubts; but its effect has probably been greatly exaggerated. Statistics taken of recent years in England go to justify this statement, and it is probable that we have here too often regarded as a crime what is in reality but another effect of something lying deeper in the social organism. Experience in the United States also bears out the accuracy of this view; where even in places where legislation has been had recourse to to check the use of intoxicating drinks, crime and social immorality are as rampant as in all the larger cities, except a few, such as New York and Chicago. Want of education is also a cause, but not an universal one. Some parts of Great Britain where among the general class of the population even a moderately high standard of education is unknown, and where many of the inhabitants possess only the first rudiments, some not as much, are the most free from crime of every kind. In short, there is probably no one cause which taken by itself can be alleged as the foundation of social wrongs and offences—many of which are, after all, made by society itself in what it pleases to call its higher advancement.

But there is one subject which in a consideration of this kind demands more attention than it usually receives. We refer to the prevailing taste for sensational and depraved literature. The ordinary of the great London prison of Newgate declares that this is one of the most common sources of crime. We have not in this country the immense supply of this kind of reading which is to be found in London, or in far greater abundance in the United States; but both from England and the South we receive a supply which is more than enough to produce a greater harm than we ought to allow to be encouraged. The demand for sensational literature does not seem to diminish with the spread of education, indeed there appears to be a certain point in education at which a person seems to have no taste for anything else, and the question then suggests itself whether we ought not to regard this as indicative of some defect in our educational system which needs to be corrected. The establishment of free public libraries is no doubt a most desirable object, but only when due attention is given to this matter. Persons who read little or nothing besides the trashy novels of the day would do better not to read at all; and even those books are tolerable compared with a great deal that reaches the people through the low periodical press. Yet the most popular and best thumbed works in any of our common reading-rooms are invariably those which are the most worthless—we might say the most dangerous. They are works which not only inculcate—even where the authors may not intend—a loose code of morality and a false sense of honor and of the right principles of life, but which also present society itself and its ethics in a distorted and unnatural form which is far removed from the truth.

But much of the literature which is indulged in by the great bulk of the semi-educated classes, and which they buy cheap, sustains a constant flow of the worst kind of sensational matter, replete with a maudlin sentimentality, always tending to familiarize the mind with crimes of the darkest hue against both laws, more generally creating a sympathy for the criminal than for his victim, and holding up in heroic colours characters, principles, and deeds which, but for writings of the kind, would never rise above the most degraded and most degrading depths of iniquity. By books of this sort the mind grows familiar with crime; and what it once abhorred it soon learns well nigh to reverence. It is an example where familiarity does not breed contempt, but the opposite; and, as is shown by the reports of various societies, as well as by the prison records of the Old Country, it propagates crime more abundantly than almost anything else.—*Leader*.

### 4. READING AND THINKING.

Bacon asserts that reading makes a full man; but without digestion is dispepsia, and creates sleepiness and inert fat, incapable of action. Hazlitt says you might as well ask the paralytic to leap from his chair and throw away his crutch, or without a miracle to take up his bed and walk, as expect the learned reader to throw down his book and think for himself. He is a borrower of sense. He has no ideas of his own, and must live on those of others. The habit of supplying our ideas from foreign sources enfeebles all internal strength of thought, as a course of dram-drinking destroys the tone of the stomach. The word of

God is pre-eminently a book for direct reading, and is never seen in its glory if we will persist in wearing the coloured spectacles of another man's comment. Pure and cool are its streams if we drink immediately from the well-head, but when the precious crystal has long stood in earthen vessels, its freshness is gone; the truth is there, perhaps, but not the life. We should let texts lie on our hearts till they melt into them like snowflakes dissolving into the soil.—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon*.

### 5. MENTAL AND MANUAL LABOUR.

Professor Houghton, of Trinity College, has published some curious chemical computations respecting the relative amounts of physical exhaustion induced by manual and mental labor. According to these chemical estimates, two hours of severe mental study abstracts from the human system as much vital strength as is taken from it by an entire day of mere hand-work. This fact, which seems to rest upon strictly scientific laws, shows that the men who do brain-work should be careful, first, not to overtask the system by continuous exertion; and, secondly, that they should not omit to take physical exercise on a part of each day sufficient to restore the equilibrium between the nervous and muscular systems.—*Medical Journal*.

### 6. THE LITERATURE OF CRIME.

We published lately the scathing exposé by an English philanthropist of the character and contents of the "Yellow" class of literature, so abundant in England, and, we regret to say, far more prolific in the United States. As a matter of course, these cheap unis-called novels get largely circulated here, and are especially forced upon travellers by the steamboats and cars. We find in our English exchanges that Mr HUBBARD, M.P., was to ask "the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been directed to the lamentable amount of juvenile criminality, largely attributable to the spread of cheap publications and theatrical representations of an exciting and immoral character, which corrupt the children of the lower classes, and stimulate them into courses of dishonesty and vice: And whether the government will propose any remedy for these growing and most serious evils."

That some action will be taken on the subject at once, there can be little doubt, for the evil is one that requires immediately to be stamped out. It is like the canker worm eating into the very heart of society. In connection with the dissemination of this rogue's literature, a prize system is in vogue in England, and has become an institution in the United States, by which publishers strive to increase the sale of this mental poison, and add to its attractiveness in the eyes of their readers. This prize system is not wholly confined to the bolstering up of the "Yellow" covered novels, but it is made use of by the publishers of monthly periodicals. That it is in itself a great evil—being upheld on the one hand by rogues and on the other by blind dupes—the following plain statement of its working, as published in the London *Daily News*, will prove. Our readers, who have been "taken in," had better read, mark, learn and inwardly digest, while to those who contemplate indulging it will act as a warning.

For instance, there exists a weekly periodical circulating every week somewhere between sixty and seventy thousand copies, and employs on its staff some six or seven "literary" gentlemen. This periodical gives every week short portions of at least three continuous stories—which stories, on an average, run each for about twenty weeks. Thus every seven weeks a new story is commenced and an old one finished. With the commencement of each story some attraction is held out to the purchaser of the periodical in the shape of now a supplement, now a "Fine Art" picture, or now—when the "great gun" or "star" of the staff is beginning a new tale—a grand distribution of prizes is announced. This announcement is written in the most inflated style. The articles to be given away as prizes are described as "superb," "magnificent," "recherche," &c. The combined attractions of a grand new story and a new grand distribution of prizes result in an increased circulation, and things go on swimmingly until the great gun gets lazy, or is tired piling up week after week all the agony he can gather to the point of his pen, the story grows dull, the readers begin to grumble or to fall off, and the offending effusion of genius is remorselessly cut short. This is usually a matter of some two columns of printed blue-fire and general catastrophe, in which the characters are killed off or married comfortably. Then a new story is announced, in company with another new grand distribution, and the same round as before is followed.

But now comes the time when the great promises of magnificent prizes must somehow be kept. To the uninitiated this might seem to be a time of fearful trial for the impecunious publisher. Not so,

however. The wise man sees nothing in this period to affright him. For he has provided against it like a good general, not out of the profits of the periodical, as stupid people might imagine, not out of his own pockets, but fairly and honestly out of the pockets of his own supporters and dupes—the people who believe in the chances of a prize. And this is how the dodge—for it can be called by no other name—is managed.

This is the actual working of the prize system. Is it within the power of the law to put this down? If the law cannot stop it perhaps publicity may make its practice not so remunerative as of old.

### 7. EVILS OF NOVELS AND ROMANCE.

The *Hours at Home* for July has an able article on "The books we read," from which we take the following extract. It was written by Rev. J. G. Craighead, one of the editors of the *Evangelist*:—

"There is still another class of books, which carry their character on their very face. These are paper-covered romances or novels, ranging from the modest 12mo. to the Victor Hugo huge 8vo., with hues varying from brick to orange, and ornamented or disfigured with woodcuts, portraits, mottoes, etc., designed to arrest the attention and gratify the perverted taste of those who find pleasure in such productions. Books like these—if indeed they deserve the name of their undignified *dishabille*—are on the whole, perhaps, the most nauseous things for a sober minded critic to encounter. He instinctively turns away from them. They are not golden leaf, beaten thin from a single grain of the precious metal; they are rather tin-foil or lead rolled down to such tenuity that a single breath would read them, and possessing no intrinsic value. The idea that tens of thousands read such stuff as this by the light of the midnight lamp, to the detriment of sight, health, peace of mind, and frequently principle, is simply appalling. The market should be closed to all such productions. Or if sold at all, they should be labelled, as are certain poisonous drugs, so that no one can mistake their character. Though they contain more opium than strychnine, still wherever they go they can work nothing but mischief. What false ideal worlds do they create, to which the feelings, the tastes, the imaginations, and the purposes of the reader adjust themselves! and just in proportion as they accept as real the painted images of the author, are they unfitted for the stern realities of the world in which they dwell. So far as the soul yields to these influences, it becomes distorted and mis-shapen. It creates for itself inevitable disappointments, and the discontent which springs up sours the temper, and disqualifies the individual for the proper duties of life. Many of the heroes of our popular romances and novels are of just that peculiar and impracticable class whom peaceable and orderly society would be thankful to dispense with. It disowns them as models for the every-day experience of mankind, and recognizes them as simply abnormal, when they are not detestable.

"Now works of this kind are not to be ignored or passed by, on the ground that they produce no appreciable influence. On the contrary, it is widespread and disastrous. They are extensively read, as published statistics prove, and as their own soiled and well-worn appearances testify. Ainsworth's 'Jack Shepherd' has made a multitude of heroic thieves, as their own confessions witness, having educated them in their youth to the false belief that the highest virtue is to bid defiance to all the restraints of law, and trample on all the common virtues on which the welfare of society depends. The susceptible age of the reader of this class of fiction, renders it the more pernicious. Were they persons of mature age, or independent thinkers, they might discriminate more readily between the chaff and the wheat. But they are the young and inconsiderate—those whose tastes are unformed, whose characters are still plastic, and who are at that transition period in life, when the impressions received are apt to become permanent, with the strong probability that they will carry their distorted notions through all their future years. They thus become not only unfitted for the responsibilities of practical life, but it will be well if, dissatisfied with their condition, and with their morals vitiated, they do not prove in the end a pest to society.—*Toronto Tribune*.

### 8. EVILS OF MODERN NOVELS—EXAMPLES.

There can be no doubt that in many modern "sensational" novels, and low newspapers, there is a systematic undermining of all morality; they are written in the true cant of humanity, that has no object put to impose, and this fact in our book notices we have often stated. It behooves parents to see that their children are not allowed to get from circulating libraries books in which offences against decency and manners may certainly be pointed out, and wherein the authors are doing their utmost to undermine the innocence of the young of both sexes. We refer

to the subject because we find that in his annual report to the Court of Aldermen, the Ordinary of Newgate again draws attention to the baneful effects of what is known as "sensational" literature upon the minds of the young and ignorant. He mentions a striking incident in support of his position. In August last, a soldier shot his corporal at Aldershot, and a police-sheet produced an illustration purporting to convey the details of the crime. The paper was circulated in the Raglan Barracks, at Devonport, where a soldier was under arrest for a trifling offence. He was unable to read, but the picture gave him the idea of obtaining similar revenge. On the following day he shot his corporal, and was afterwards hanged at Exeter. "That picture," said he to the Ordinary of Newgate, "put it into my head." Drunkenness and betting are likewise mentioned as having a prominent connection with crime.—*Montreal News*.

### 9. THE BENEFITS OF RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

One writer says, "This is an age of anomalies, of resolutions, of epochs, of Apocalyptic trumpet-soundings and seal-openings. It calls for men. That we may respond to this call we must have many characteristics, one of which is love of truth." On the granite rocks of earth, as well as the book of Revelation, we find written sublime truths of God. Here the mind in its natural element searches for those truths, and presents the result of those researches to the press—the world's educator—the echo of whose voice is heard resounding in every clime; but whether it succeeds as an educator is owing to the character of its productions. We are satisfied that the superiority of the nineteenth century never derived its support or christian intelligence from the spurious productions of the press in this or former ages. Naught has given it its present pre-eminence but the power of moral reformation, which has been spread by means of the church and her instrumentalities. Among the instrumentalities in this great work stands the press, which under a proper influence sends forth its publications to the world, radiant with divine light, life and power. With these qualifications it is calculated to inform, balance and stimulate the mind, and reform the heart. In order properly to improve a man he must be brought in contact with his superiors, for he naturally partakes of the same spirit of the object of his adoration. Religion is a superior element, consequently as the press becomes inflated with this spirit, and through its production breathes the same into the heart of the reader, he becomes to some extent improved. But one particular feature of its beauty is this—as the world is a vast whispering gallery to the press—it is capable of teaching the same lessons to thousands of persons at the same moment of time. By perusing the religious newspaper the profane man has been led to bridle his tongue, the drunkard to enquire for the way of life, and many others harbouring the principles of infidelity to ascend the holy hill of God. No visitor of its kind is more welcome. Its cheering influence is felt at the merchant's desk, around the family circle, and in the palace of the monarch.

Again, it is necessary that the youth of our land be supplied with proper reading matter. Books and periodicals of some kind they will have, and as we would take great care of a young and tender plant until it is sufficiently strong to be exposed to the ruder elements, so should great care be taken of the youthful mind. Its first buddings are very tender. At first we see it amused with toys; as it matures it wants something of a more durable character. It begins to reason, and properly cultured it is soon found solving the profundities of philosophy, unravelling the intricacies of science, forming an instrument by which it has discovered clusters of starry worlds far on the outskirts of creation, weighing the planets, unseating mountains, blasting the granite rock, "grasping the impending thunderbolt, and hiding its powerless flash in the bosom of the earth;" and this principle is immortal—is to live forever! It is given unto us to keep blameless until the coming of our Lord. In view of these facts, how important that the youthful mind should have the proper teaching. Yet it is painful to see the press, in by far too many instances, swayed by society, and as changeable as the weather vane, belching forth its spurious literature to decoy the young and unwary into the ways of immorality and death.

One writer truly remarks, "many of our periodicals indeed light up the world—but with gas. They run to and fro, but do not always increase knowledge; their influence is like that of the volcano, producing death and destruction. Open the world's library, and behold the popular literature. How often at the midnight hour does the mind of the novel reader grow giddy as on the aerial wings of imagination it soars far away in the mazy region of fancy and fiction, seeking as did Noah's dove a resting place, and returning to the place whence it started weary with its fruitless flight; sick and tired of this treacherous sea, it seeks repose in the air castle built by the disordered imagination, but the couch is one of discontent,

creating peevishness, ill nature, and worse than all, a distaste for truth. Not so with a religious paper. It is a peacemaker, moderator and christian educator. We would not judge of the strength and christianity of a nation by the amount, but character of its literature, for 'Egypt was crumbling when her Alexandrian Library was the largest in the world; Asia Minor was falling under the blows of Greece when her books were ten to one more than her adversaries; Rome was filled with books when Alaric plundered the imperial city. On the contrary, Greece had few books when she drove back Xerxes and produced Homeric song. So with Britain when she drafted the Magna Charta.'"

Whatever may be the style of our literature we want it religious. It is to aid in shaping the success of the future, and will tell of the state of morality in our own day to generations yet unborn. Into the hands then of rising generations let us place a holy literature.

"With you the soil is plowed and the clods broken; cast now thy seed into the furrow, that when the earth mourneth, and the vine languisheth and the joy of the harp ceaseth, it shall not be as the shaking of the olive tree or as the gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done; but that your barns may be filled with plenty and your presses burst out with new wine."

"The mind cultivated from youth puts on its noblest crown, when the almond tree flourishes, and enjoys a marvellous second sight when those that look out of the windows be darkened; judges have given their noblest decisions, physicians exhibited their highest skill, and Divines produced their richest works when the grasshopper was a burden."—*X in Canada Christian Advocate.*

#### 10. SHORT CRITICAL NOTICES OF BOOKS.

—THE LAST THREE BISHOPS appointed by the Crown for the Anglican Church in Canada. By Fenning Taylor, Esq. Montreal: John Lovell. This volume *de luxe*, so exquisitely "got up" by our friend, Mr. John Lovell, is worthy of the care and expense bestowed on its publication. It is a beautiful volume. So memorable a trio of public men, as measured not only by their influence upon the Church of England in Canada, but upon public and religious affairs, will very likely rarely appear together again. Although the writer, by carefully gathering up in this tasteful form, the prominent details of the lives of each of these noted men, and presenting them, as he has done, may have corrected some erroneous popular impressions in regard to them, yet public opinion has, by its own unaided light, intuitively, and, we think, correctly drawn the portrait and sketched the character of each—especially that of the foremost figure in the group—the late venerable Bishop of Toronto. This prelate, although not metropolitan or chief presiding Bishop, did, nevertheless, by the force and strength of his will, and by his experience in public and ecclesiastical affairs, exercise a potent influence on the destinies of the Church of England in Canada. Earnest and thoughtful men, who have now to deal with the legitimate fruits of that Bishop's policy, feel that, during his long and eventful life, he made many and grave mistakes, perpetuated many anomalies in the episcopal system, and alienated the minds of many worthy christian men of other denominations from sympathy with the Episcopal Church in this country. The kindly demeanour and policy, however, of the two other bishops referred to, especially that of the truly amiable Bishop of Quebec, have left a happier influence on the christian mind of the sister Province. But we will not pursue this matter further. The book, with its interesting sketches, its admirable steel portrait engravings of the three Bishops, and handsome binding, we cordially recommend to our readers.

—CANNIFF'S UPPER CANADA HISTORY.—This volume is by Dr. Canniff of this city. He had previously published a work upon the Principles of Surgery, which obtained from the medical press the highest recognition. He has now, after years of labor, given to the public of Canada the first account, we believe, ever published of the settlement of the Province of Ontario. Without pretending to write a history up to the present time, he has placed on record the circumstances which preceded, attended, and immediately followed the settlement of the country by the U. E. Loyalists of which he is a descendant. The work is written from a Canadian stand point, and the author has evidently *con amore* defended the old U. E.'s against the utterances of the Americans. We have heard somewhere that Dr. C. is a near kinsman of a well-known writer upon the revolutionary war, and, no doubt, it would prove instructive to contrast the writings of two who, though owning a common ancestry, (Kinckerbockers we believe) occupy positions so widely different, each writing in defence of a party which were in deadly hostility. We are at once reminded by this recent work that there are two sides to every subject; and the courage with which Dr. C. has called in question the writings of the so called revolutionary heroist deserves a hearty recognition. The author set himself to write a history of the settlement, and to faithfully carry out his intentions he

has not hesitated to introduce matters which might seem to some of minor interest, as referring to individuals. Probably he held the belief that he could in no other way truly accomplish his work. In treating the subject the writer has evidently aimed to be practical, and has arranged the matter so that the completion of one division prepares you for the following:—First, we have a sketch of the French Canadians, which forms an introductory; secondly, which is the first division, a brief survey of the thirteen colonies of Britain that rebelled, some account of the people, the relative number of rebels and loyalists. Also a notice of those who took up arms in defence of the unity of the British Empire, that subsequently settled in Canada. Following is an interesting section upon early travelling, showing the original routes, and mode of travelling by the aborigines, the French, and finally by the loyalists. The next division contains an account of the loyalists as pioneers; and the following is "the first years of Upper Canada;" both of these divisions are full of interest. Then comes a division devoted to the "early clergymen and churches." In this we find the names of the first gospel ministers of all denominations, and where they first preached, with many interesting incidents. In connection with this section is an account of the conversion of the Mohawks and the Mississaguas to Christianity. The sixth division is upon "early education in Upper Canada." In this we learn all about the first school teachers, and seminaries of higher learning. Also an account of the first newspapers. Division seven describes the territory of Upper Canada, and shows the Bay Quinté was, during the French occupation, recognized as of no little importance. "The first ten townships" forms the next division. Commencing at the old Fort Frontenac, in 1783, the surveyors laid out ten townships fronting upon the bay. They were at first numbered, and became the abode of the first settlers, "The early government," "the early militia," "advance of civilization," "the united empire loyalists—the fathers of Upper Canada," constitute the other divisions. Under these several headings is embraced, we may say, everything relating to the settlement of Ontario. There is not a page which does not contain valuable information. The publishers and printers have done full justice to the work, and it presents a handsome well bound volume of some 700 pages.—*Ex.*

—LOVELL'S DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.—This great undertaking, we almost regret to say, that indefatigable and enterprising publisher, Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, has decided on embarking in. We greatly fear he will be a great loser by prosecuting the undertaking; but as he has finally decided on issuing the Directories, we would call attention to their object and character, as indicated on the prospectus as follows. Not only will one large Dominion Directory be published, but it is Mr. Lovell's intention to issue six Provincial Directories for the Provinces respectively of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. The Dominion Directory will be published in October, 1870, and will contain the names of the professional and business men, and other inhabitants, in the cities, towns and villages; and lists of post offices, banks, governmental departments, houses of parliament, law courts, educational departments, custom houses, ports of entry, tariffs of customs, patents of inventions, canals, railways, railway and steamboat routes, clergy, benevolent and religious societies, registrars, newspapers, &c., &c.; also, statements of imports and exports, revenue, expenditure, trade, population, &c., corrected up to August, 1870. Mr. Lovell believes it to be unnecessary to dwell at length upon the necessity for the projected Directory; but as an indication of its magnitude and great utility, it may be remarked that it will contain the names of the principal inhabitants of at least 3,500 cities, towns and villages in the six Provinces. It will exhibit the growth and progress of the country, the augmentation of its population, and the extent of its commerce and varied branches of industry. The aim of the publisher will be to render the Directory an indispensable companion to public, professional and business men throughout these Provinces, as well as to persons in the United States, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, &c., having transactions with this country. It will embrace much information of interest as well as value to the immigrant and the traveller, and every effort will be used to make it a complete and reliable work. The terms of subscription are as follows: Canada subscribers, \$12 cy. per copy; United States subscribers, \$12 gold per copy; Great Britain and Ireland subscribers, £3 stg. per copy; France, Germany, &c., subscribers, £3 stg. per copy. The rates of advertising, in Canadian currency, are as follows: Beginning of book, coloured paper, one page, \$120; half page, \$75; fourth page, \$45; eighth page, \$30. End of book, white paper, one page, \$75; half page, \$45; fourth page, \$30; eighth page, \$20. Advertisements ordered for the Dominion Directory will be inserted in each of the six Provincial Directories, without extra charge, thus securing to the advertisers a large and general circulation throughout the Provinces. (See advertisement, page 64.)

—**HAND BOOK OF ZOOLOGY.** By Principal Dawson, of McGill University. Montreal: Dawson, Brothers. We are glad of the appearance of this handsome little book. We have had nothing hitherto adapted to our own schools, in which examples were found of "Canadian Species, recent and fossil." This book admirably supplies this felt want; and in the hands of Dr. Dawson its accuracy and thoroughness, though a merely elementary text book, may be unquestioned. The arrangement and size of the type is all that could be desired, while the illustrations are not only numerous, but are well adapted to illustrate the text and render the study a less dry and uninviting one to the young learner.

—**WEBSTER'S NEW UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL DICTIONARY**, which has lately been received from Messrs. G. & C. Merriam (Springfield, Massachusetts), is certainly a most admirable publication. We have turned over page after page, and examined and compared them with those of other dictionaries. The result has been most satisfactory. And although we find some definitions or other features of the work unequal, yet, on the whole, we are greatly indebted to the editors and publishers of *Webster's Dictionary* for the almost inexhaustible variety of information given in this invaluable publication. It is not necessary to institute a comparison with *Worcester*, its great, though younger rival. Both are monuments of unwearied industry, great learning, taste and skill in the arrangement and condensation of a vast amount of material. In regard to the present new illustrated edition of *Webster* we may say that it embodies eighty large quarto pages which, in the previous edition, were devoted to a treatise on this subject, in which more than two thousand of the principal words of the language, having similar shades of meaning, have their resemblances and precise shades of difference carefully discriminated and pointed out. This, the latest considerable work of the late lamented Dr. Goodrich, it is believed, forms, in many respects, the best treatise on English synonyms for popular use extant. The attention of teachers is specially invited to this feature. The pictorial illustrations constitute a very attractive feature of the present edition, are over three thousand in number, of a size truly to illustrate the words in question, well executed. They often convey to the student a much clearer conception of the character of an object, and the true meaning of a word, than is possible from any mere verbal description. Take, for example, as showing the value of these to the student in the common school, the cut on page 1711, illustrating the terms in geography. The tables which are given would alone constitute a volume of great value. One gives the correct pronunciation of several thousand geographical names: another, of important biographical names, Another, of classical, scriptural, &c. The most important, however, and quite unique, is the "explanatory and pronouncing vocabulary of the names of noted fictitious persons and places," which alone has been pronounced worth the price of the whole work. (See advertisement on page 64.)

—**PRINCIPLES OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE**, as applied to the Duties and Pleasures of Home. "By Catharine E. Beecher & Harriet Beecher Stowe." J. B. Ford & Co., New York. The two distinguished American ladies who have prepared this book, have already rendered essential service to the young of the present generation and to society generally, by their other useful books on kindred subjects. Mrs. Stowe's *House and Home Papers*, *Little Foxes*, *The Chimney Corner*, &c. (which may be obtained from our Educational Depository for school libraries), are most timely publications, and, with the present work, will largely contribute to the promotion of good habits, good manners, thrift, industry, kindly feeling and forbearance in "Home and Home Life." Without going further into the details of this work, we would give the headings, briefly, of a few out of the many chapters into which the book is divided: The "Christian Family;" the "Christian House," illustrated with twenty-one suggestive engravings; a "Healthful Home," with six illustrations; "Scientific Domestic Ventilation," with three illustrations; "House Heating;" "House Decoration," also illustrated; "Health;" "Exercise;" "Food;" "Drinks;" "Early Rising;" "Domestic Manners;" "Good Temper;" "System and Order;" "Economy of Time and Expenses;" "Domestic Amusements;" "Accidents and Antidotes;" "Domestic Animals;" "Care of the Ignorant," and an "Appeal to Teachers and Pupils," besides chapters on twelve other topics. We cordially recommend this book as a most valuable and instructive one on Home and Home Life.

—**THE BRITISH REVIEWS** and **BLACKWOOD** are supplied by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co. (late Chewett), of this city. The advertisement of these publications, which we published in our last number, gives full particulars as to the prices, in Canada, as well as of the peculiarities of these most valuable serials.

—**APPLETON'S JOURNAL** is regularly received, and is a most excellent periodical. Its illustrations are admirable, and its matter very

superior to other publications of the same class. (See advertisement on page 64.)

—**HARPER'S WEEKLY** and **BAZAAR** are duly received. The latter publication is all that could be desired of its class, and, with its fashion and fancy-work plates, must prove most acceptable to the ladies. The *Weekly*, in its way, is scarcely equal in value to the *Bazaar*, but now and then it contains striking original illustrations and news. The *Illustrated London News*, *Graphic*, and other similar publications are, however, too often laid under contribution to render its pages as interesting and valuable as it might otherwise be. (See advertisement on page 64.)

—**THE CANADA BOOKSELLER**, issued by Adam & Stephenson, Toronto, is handsomely printed, and contains a good deal of literary information. If its editor, however, intends to revive the "crusade" against the Educational Depository, connected with the Department of Public Instruction, as this number of the *Bookseller* gives evidence, we shall take steps accordingly, and meet the booksellers as we have done before; and in the publication of the new Depository Catalogue, next summer, shew whether it will be for the interest of the schools that the Government and the Legislature should adopt the selfish views of the *Bookseller* (which is not content with the whole text-book trade and the entire trade with the general public), or exercise the supervision, which we now do, over the prize and library books put into the hands of the children in our schools, and at the same time provide, by means of the Depository, such a large variety of books that all the booksellers in Toronto, together, cannot equal. The ill-founded plea of "interference with the trade" is utterly disproved by the facts given in the table on page 51 of this journal. Why not, with equal consistency, attack the Militia Department for supplying military coats, trousers and caps; the Stationery Office for supplying stationery to the departments; the Dockyards for building ships, instead of buying them from "the trade," and a host of other ways in which the government provide for the wants which arise in the various branches of the public service? Thus, the public schools are intrusted to the care of the Education Department; and it is bound to see that they are most efficiently provided for, both with teachers and the best and most extensive variety of good sound reading books, and not left to the mercy of hundreds of interested parties whose only motive, except in a few instances, is "gain."

## 11. GREEK LIFE IN THE HOMERIC AGE.

The following is from Mr. Gladstone's recent work, "Juventus Mundi:"

"The youth of high birth, not then so widely as now separated from the low, is educated under tutors in reverence for his parents, and in desire to emulate their fame; he shares in manly and in graceful sports, acquires the use of arms, hardens himself in the pursuit, then of all others the most indispensable, the hunting down of wild beasts; gains the knowledge of medicine; probably also of the lyre. Sometimes, with many-sided intelligence, he even sets himself how to learn to build his own house, or ship, or how to drive the plough down the furrow, as well as to reap the standing corn; and when scarcely a man, he bears arms for his country or his tribe, takes part in its government, learns, by direct instruction and by practice, how to rule mankind through the use of reasoning and persuasive powers in political assemblies, attends and assists in sacrifices to the gods. For all this time he has been in kindly and free relations, not only with his parents, his family, his equals, of his own age, but with the attendants, although they are but serfs, who have known him from infancy on his father's domain.

"His early youth is not solicited into vice by finding sensual excess in vogue, or the opportunities of it glaring in his eye and sounding in his ear. Gluttony is hardly known; drunkenness is marked only by its degrading character and by the evil consequences that flow so straight from it, and it is abhorred. But he loves the genial use of meals, and rejoices in the hour when the guests gathered in his father's hall enjoy a liberal hospitality, and the wine mantles in the cup. For then they listen to the lay of the minstrel who celebrates before them the newest and the dearest of the heroic tales that stir their blood and rouse their many resolutions to be worthy, in their turn, of their country and their country's heroes. He joins the dance in the festivals of religion; the maiden's hand upon his wrist, and the gilded knife gleaming from his belt, as they course from point to point, or wheel in round and round. The maiden, some Nausicaa or Hermione of a neighbouring district, in due time he weds, amidst the rejoicings of their families, and brings her home to cherish her 'from the flower to the ripeness of the grape,' with respect, fidelity, and love. Whether as governor or as governed, politics bring him, in ordinary circumstances, no great

share of trouble. Government is a machine of which the wheels move easily enough, for they are well oiled by simplicity of usages, ideas and desires; by unity of interest; by respect for authority, and for those in whose hands it is reposed; by love of the common country, the common altar, the common festivals and games, to which already there is large resort. In peace he settles the disputes of his people; in war he leads them the precious example of heroic daring. He consults them, and advises with them, on all grave affairs; and his wakeful care for their interest is rewarded by the ample domains which are set apart for the prince by the people. Finally, he closes his eyes, delivering over the sceptre to his sons, and leaving much peace and happiness around him.

It is stated that the late Earl of Derby has written a note to Mr. Gladstone eulogising his new work on the Homeric Gods, entitled "Juventus Mundi," and has expressed his astonishment at the industry which has allowed of the preparation of such a work during the political turmoil of the last few years.

#### 12. PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR NEW YORK.

A noble gift is about to be made to the city of New York by James Lenox, one of its wealthiest citizens, in the shape of a new public library, and a Bill has already been introduced in the State Senate to incorporate it. The *Evening Post* intimates that Mr. Lenox proposes to convey to trustees a block of land somewhere between Seventy-second and Seventy-sixth streets, opposite the park, as a site for the building, and to give \$300,000, or any larger sum that may be needed to erect it. In addition to this, he will, it is said, hand over to the trustees his entire collection of statuary, paintings and books, as a beginning for the library, and he declares that no further sums of money shall be withheld that may be demanded to make it the finest library in the country. Mr. Lenox has been known for many years as a zealous, liberal and most intelligent collector of priceless volumes and rare works of art, and his private library is probably the most valuable in America. The sight of it has long been regarded by educated men visiting New York as a great privilege. These treasures, gathered from the richest store-houses of Europe, and all his rarities of American bibliography, for so many years guarded with a jealous eye, and arranged upon his shelves with a loving hand, are now, it seems, to be transferred to a library which shall belong to the people. The Presbyterian hospital, now in course of construction on Seventh street, at a cost of \$1,000,000, another benefaction of Mr. Lenox, furnished at once a proof of comprehensive philanthropy of the man, and the thoroughness at which he aims in his charitable enterprises.

#### 13. DECAY AND DEATH OF EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

The *Illinois Teacher* thus alludes to the profits of educational journals:

"An examination of the condition of the various teachers' magazines throughout the country would quickly convince any having such impression of their mistake. Without referring to statistics, we can enumerate at least six state educational journals which have died for want of support within the last few years. Considering that there are now only about a dozen journals in the whole country, this showing is certainly not very favourable to the profit of the enterprise. Some of these receive, regularly, aid from the treasuries of their respective states. The fact is that no editor or publisher of an educational journal—disconnected from any publishing house, where it is used as a means of advertising—has ever grown wealthy by the profits of the business. \* \* \* \* \* What all these journals need is an increased circulation. There is hardly one of them which is not conducted more from a public spirit for the work than from any expectation of private gain. They are a necessity in the great work of education, and the obligation rests upon all interested in the work to give them their support. Financial aid will add strength and ability to them as it will to a daily newspaper. Men of each political party or religious denomination feel it a duty to support their party or denominational paper. Is there a less duty resting upon teachers to support an educational journal?"

#### 14. ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS IN 1869.

In England, in 1869, were published 4,569 new works, besides 397 American works reprinted. The English works may be thus classified:—Theology, 1047; education, philosophy and classical literature, 478; juvenile works, 500; novels and other works of fiction, 461; law, 142; political and social economy and trade and commerce, 324; year books and bound volumes of serials, 236; arts and sciences, and fine art books, 341; travel and geographical research, 288; history and biography, 292; poetry and the drama, 274; medicine and surgery, 160; miscellaneous, 402.

### IV. Papers on Canadian Subjects.

#### 1. TEN YEARS OF CANADIAN COMMERCE.

From a recent lecture delivered in Peterboro' by Thos. White, Jr., Esq., we select the following interesting passages. He said: "In the year 1858, our imports amounted in value to \$29,078,527; and in ten years they had nearly doubled, having reached the large sum of \$57,805,013. Our free list during that time had increased from \$8,373,614 to \$18,772,007. These imports represented fairly our growth in population and in wealth, but there were tables which more accurately told the tale of our progress in practical industry and development. Our exports in 1858, reached in value \$23,472,609, while in 1868 they had risen to more than double that sum, \$47,499,876. Of these the products of the forest had increased from \$9,284,514 to \$14,481,607, while our exports of Agricultural produce had risen from \$7,904,400 to \$12,642,083. Our exports of manufactures, though still very much below what they should be, had considerably more than doubled, rising from \$325,376 to \$834,158, and our exports of the mines, neglected as they have been, had risen from \$314,823, to \$607,101. He left this part of the subject with the one remark, that a community whose aggregate trade had increased in ten years from \$52,551,136 to \$105,304,885, more than double, could not with truth be charged as being sluggish in the march of material improvement. Of the practical advantages of the Confederation Act he had no doubt; an enthusiastic unionist from the day that he first thought seriously of political questions, he had confidence that in this union would be found the germs of a great nation. Already we were by no means an insignificant people. As a maritime power we stood fourth in the world; and we possessed within ourselves all the elements necessary to national greatness. We started, with a population rather larger than that of the United States at the time of the declaration of independence. Our aggregate trade to-day amounted to over a hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and every year was adding largely to it. In it about twenty-nine thousand ships with an aggregate tonnage of six millions and a half was engaged. And there was this curious fact which ought not to be overlooked; that our exports to the States, in spite of their high tariffs, were nearly a million dollars more in 1868 than in 1858 under Reciprocity, those of agricultural products being about a hundred thousand dollars in excess. We possessed resources and advantages of the greatest value. Ours was emphatically a land of freedom.

"The beams that gild alike the palace walls  
And lowly hut, with genial radiance, falls alike  
On peer and peasant;—but the humblest here  
Walks in the sunshine, free as is the peer.  
Proudly he stands with muscle strong and free,  
The serf—the slave of no man, doomed to be,  
His own, the arm the heavy axe that fields;  
His own, the hands that till the summer fields;  
His own, the babes that prattle in the door;  
His own, the wife that treads the cottage floor;  
All the sweet ties of life to him are sure;  
All the proud rights of MANHOOD are secure."

We had before us, as a work worthy the best efforts of our statesmanship, the building up of a British nationality on this continent. There were difficulties in the way, but these should but stimulate to more earnest effort and to a purer patriotism. He referred to the Red River difficulty, expressing his conviction that it would be speedily removed, and the fertile plains of the great West be admitted, on equal terms with the other Provinces, into the British American Confederacy. He commented upon some tendencies in our society against which we ought to guard, and none was more marked than the disposition on the part of many of our young men to crowd into the cities and towns under the false notion of obtaining a respectable livelihood. We had, if we were but true to ourselves, a bright and prosperous future before us."

"Fair land of peace! O may'st thou ever be  
Even as now the land of liberty!  
Treading serenely thy bright upward road,  
Honoured of nations, and approved of God!  
On thy fair front emblazoned clear and bright—  
FREEDOM, FRATERNITY and EQUAL RIGHT."

—Peterborough Review.

#### 2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN CANADA.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"We have to acknowledge from Mr. Principal Dawson, of McGill University, a pamphlet, entitled 'A plea for the extension of University Education in Canada, and more especially in connection with McGill University, Montreal.' This pamphlet is written by Dr. Dawson. The title we have

quoted fully explains its object. We purpose, in another impression, to give a more detailed notice of it.

Accompanying the pamphlet is a fly leaf, containing a list of benefactions to educational establishments in the United States, from which we make this extract :—

The following list, extracted by the *Ontario Journal of Education*, from the *Congregational Quarterly*, refers to private benefactions to Educational Institutions in the past five years. It affords the strongest possible evidence of the importance attached to the higher education in the United States, and of the large sums required for its support. The total makes the large sum of \$15,212,500. These are individual gifts and in addition to State appropriations. They are divided as follows :

Colleges.....	\$8,858,000
Theological Seminaries.....	1,359,500
Academies.....	1,850,000
Societies.....	540,000
Education.....	2,220,000
Schools.....	385,000

Thus in five years the sum of nearly fifteen and a quarter millions has been given by private persons to promote the cause of higher education in the United States. Mr. Peabody's name figures for \$3,000,000 of this. There are other benefactions in the list from three quarters of a million downwards. The rich men in the Dominion would do well to rival their brother rich men in the United States in this. It does honour to the nation, which we are very glad to record.

### 3. HIGHER EDUCATION FOR OUR SONS.

The meeting held last week in the library of the McGill College to devise means for enlarging the usefulness of that Institution, suggests to us the important question of a higher education for our sons. The question resolves itself into this—what is the best preparation for the duties of life taken in their broadest sense? not for a temporary success, but for vigorous and well-sustained effort through the whole course of life.

Agesilaus, king of Sparta, being asked what a boy ought to learn, is said to have answered: "That which he was expected to practice when he became a man." This, no doubt, is a wise rule as far as it goes. To be a warrior was a Spartan's idea of man's chief duty; and, therefore, he was trained for that. We assume to have a higher standard. We think education should be directed to the drawing out, or developing of the moral, mental and physical elements of our nature; and that no education is complete which does not bring all those powers of our being to the highest possible degree of energy. The youth who contended in the Olympic games had a high physical training. The pupils of Plato and Aristotle had the mental culture; and to this the schools and colleges of our own day devote their chief attention. The moral is attended to the last of all. We think that the physical development should be systematically looked after in each youth that there may be strength for the long and arduous contest in the great theatre of life; that there may be a sound body to stand the wear and tear of a sound mind, as well as a *sanus mens in corpore sano*.

For the professions, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, all admit the necessity of a liberal education, especially for the two former. In the other walks of life parents too generally think that a less generous training will suffice. No doubt, in a new country where all must be engaged in some occupation, the period of education must often be cut short. But we think that parents who can give their sons the most liberal education—in other words—the most efficient training for the fullest development of the physical, mental and moral powers of their natures, are unwise to enter them for the race in life without such preparation. We are in no way directly interested in McGill College, and, therefore, we can more freely suggest the importance of an efficient training for the sharp, fierce struggle in the great human life.

The father should remember, too, that he is educating his son for his country as well as for his own future. A nation in the aggregate is what each member helps to make it.—*Montreal Daily News*.

### 4. HON. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S SCHOOL REMINISCENCES.

At a dinner recently given to the Hon. Attorney-General Macdonald, Premier of Ontario, he thus referred to his early school life :—

"This is a particularly proud day for me. Every member of my family is here present, and if I leave nothing else to them, I leave them the legacy that I was esteemed and appreciated by my fellow countrymen. My friend, Judge Jarvis, has referred to my early life, and has very properly remarked that this is the country that offers the widest field to the industrious, or to a man

of energy, if he only possesses a modicum of brains.—Gentlemen perhaps, with a small portion of the latter, I have been blessed with singular success and advantage. But to whom am I indebted for this? To whom am I indebted for the kind testimonial I am receiving to-night? You yourselves were the cause of it—you who have supported me through thick and thin. I see one over there staring me in the face now, Robert McLennan, and I see another there, (an unintelligible Gaelic name which provoked a roar of cheers). I see that they have to-day come forward to testify to their adherence to what they considered to be their duty, and if they have been put to that trouble it is their own fault, because if they had not backed me on that occasion I would not have been here to-night. It is true what the Judge states, that I arrived in Cornwall forty years ago next autumn. I engaged in the establishment of old Angus, whom I see in the corner there, and who was as ignorant of dry goods as he was of making a wheelbarrow. I served my time behind the counter, with my sleeves tucked up. But the Judge has told you that I was not satisfied with that state of things. I went to the school here, which has had a reputation it may be proud of ever since the time of the late Bishop Strachan. It was the school that educated the Boultons, the McGills, and the Jarvises. In the school I entered, and there I had to strive with those who were able to be maintained by their parents. I worked against them at a great disadvantage, and would have succumbed but that I was cheered on by my venerable preceptor. Many others have struggled in that school of whom Canada should be proud. One of them particularly. He was one of the brightest and most talented of the mer our eastern district can boast of. But providence has thought proper to take him away from his sphere of usefulness. Need I say that I refer to that ornament of the Bench, the late Chancellor Vankoughnet.—Were Dr. Urquhart able to boast of no other pupil but that honourable gentleman, he might have retired on his laurels. If that old gentleman had not sent me a letter of encouragement I would not have been here, as I was about to break down for want of means. This letter was written in 1835, and with your permission I will read it.—There may be a little egotism in this, but I cannot help shewing what was thought of me by one who had the most perceptive idea of the ability of his pupils. This letter had the effect of making me bear up in my struggle with my superiors in position. Mr. Macdonald then read the following, which was received with great applause :

"These certify that the bearer, Mr. John McDonald, was a pupil in the Eastern District School, from the 19th Nov., 1832, to the 23rd Dec. last; that during that period his industry and application were close and assiduous, and that his progress in the several branches of study, to which he directed his attention, was highly respectable, and very considerably exceeded what is usually made in the same space of time; that the perseverance manifested in overcoming the difficulties to be encountered at the outset of a classical and mathematical education, called forth the particular remark and approval of his teacher, as indicating considerable energy of character, and as an earnest of future success in the prosecution of his studies. Moreover, that his general deportment during the same period, was most exemplary, and becoming, evincing at all times a kindly disposition towards his fellow students and a most respectful deference to the discipline of the school; and that, if the good opinion and good wishes of his teacher can on any occasion profit him, he is justly entitled to both.

Given at Cornwall, this eighth day of April, 1835.

H. URQUHART, *Teacher of the E. D. School.*

"I owe all the spirit of independence which I have maintained throughout my career, to my learning in that school. After I left school I went into the study of the law, in the office of the late Mr. McLean. The speaker then referred to the subsequent elevation of Judge McLean to the office he held at his death. He said that reference had been made by the Chairman to the Family compact, but he (the Atty.-Gen.) said that whatever was said against them it must be acknowledged that they were gentlemen. It was true they always appointed their friends and relations to the fat offices under the Government. But others have since followed their example. It was a very natural failing; but still it could not be denied that the Family Compact had acted, lived, and died as gentlemen. They had nearly all of them died poor, and had not disgraced the little town of Cornwall, of which he himself was so proud.

### 5. THE INDIANS OF CANADA.

THE SIX NATIONS—THEIR SITUATION AND EDUCATION.

[From the Report of Consul Blake to the American State Department.]

Of all the tribes or bands of Indians in Canada, the confederation known as the "Six Nations of the Grand River," contains the

largest population. Their historical celebrity began with the earliest explorations of the Hudson River, and their present advanced position also invests them with peculiar interest. In 1868 their numbers were 2796, and they annually increase. They consist of portions of the kindred nations of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Oneidas, who once inhabited the valleys on the rivers and lakes of Central New York, including the Mohawk and Genesee; and were so powerful a confederacy that they not only overran the region afterward known as Upper Canada, but carried their wars far and wide into the Western prairies. Their young men tested their bravery and endurance by expeditions against tribes occupying remote Southern regions, and particularly against the Cherokees, whom they esteemed as foemen especially worthy of their best efforts.

To the five nations already enumerated have been added the Tuscaroras, who, although at an early period they migrated from North Carolina, are shown by tradition and language to be of the same original stock, and, when driven from their Southern hunting grounds, were admitted into the Confederacy, which from that time ceased to be "The Five," and was called "The Six Nations."

These Indians residing on the Grand River, are the representatives and descendants of those aborigines of whom De Witt Clinton said they were peculiarly distinguished by "great attainments in polity, in negotiation, in eloquence, and in war." They form the organization which eighty years before the American revolution held up their union as a political model to the English colonies.

I deemed the present condition of these Indians worthy of close investigation. Every facility for obtaining information regarding them was cheerfully afforded by their courteous "visiting superintendent, Mr. J. P. Gilkeson; and, in company with him, I visited their principal school, and was present at one of their councils.

About a mile from the town of Brantford we reached the Indian school-house, established by the New England Society. It is a plain, substantial three-story building of brick, pleasantly situated on a farm comprising two hundred acres of fertile land. At the time of my visit the number of children in attendance, including both sexes, was eighty-two. They are taught, fed and clothed at the expense of the society. None are admitted before the age of ten. The writing of several was very good, and their examinations in spelling were highly creditable. There is no attempt to confer more than a plain English education, but provision is made for consecutive advancements to higher schools if the proficiency attained seems to justify them. The farmer of the establishment carefully instructs the boys in the work of the farm at all seasons of the year, taking a limited number with him into the fields and barns on all suitable occasions, and adopting specific work to each of them, subject to his inspection.

I regretted that horticultural instructions were not added to those of the resident farmer. At an expense almost nominal, a few ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants would increase the attractions of the temporary home and its lessons to the young Indians; and by adding a nursery garden, the children would also be instructed in the art of sowing, rearing, budding, and grafting the fruit trees adapted to the climate. Much present and agreeable interest would be excited, useful employment would be afforded, and permanent and practical ideas of a beneficial kind would thus be carried to many Indian homes, and secure material and profitable results, while the productions of the garden and nursery would nearly or quite defray the expense of the undertaking.

In addition to the common branches of education, the girls are instructed in the ordinary household work of the farm, including spinning and sewing by hand and on the machine.

It was found impossible to secure attendance sufficiently regular without boarding the children in the establishment. The parents of many reside at considerable distances from it. It is unquestionable that the influence exerted by the school has had a very beneficial influence on the farms and homes of these Indians.

In this school two or three of the children were undistinguishable from whites, and many were evidently of mixed blood. I inquired from their teacher, who was a man of experience in other schools, whether, in receiving instruction, there was any applicable difference between the children of the two races. He thought that, of the two, the Indians were the quickest.

Here no attempt is now made to teach the mechanical arts, although at one time this was done. The project was not abandoned because the Indian youths manifested an insufficient aptitude for such requirements. They preferred the independent life of farmers to that of confined and systematic mechanics.

The same remarkable "New England Society," already far advanced in the third century of its benevolent and useful labours, maintains eight schools among the Indians of the Six Nations, besides two more schools in other parts of Ontario. It is a close corporation, and, in some respects, little is known of it. By an

ordinance issued in 1649, during the time of the British Commonwealth, it was constituted a corporation under the name of "The President and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England." Under the same authority "general collections were made in all the counties, cities, towns and parishes in England and Wales," and lands were purchased with the money so collected. On the restoration, the objects of the company were declared to be not confined to New England, but to extend also to "the parts adjacent in America."

The charter states the purpose of the society to be "for the further propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ amongst the heathen natives in or near New England, and the parts adjacent in America, and for the better civilizing, educating, and instructing of the said heathen natives in learning and the knowledge of the true and only God, and in the Protestant religion already owned and publicly professed by many of them, and for the better encouragement of such others as shall embrace the same, and of their posterities after them, to abide and continue in and hold fast the said profession.

Not far from the chief school established by this company, rises the spire of a neat and quaint little church, the oldest sacred edifice in the province of Ontario. It was built by Captain Brant and his brother Indians, who brought with them from the Mohawk valley, a large Bible and a silver set of communion plate, presented to them by "the good Queen Anne," and yet cherished as inalienable mementoes by the nation. The bell which called them to Christian worship in the wilderness of the Mohawk is yet retained for similar purposes on the Grand River.

The council-house of the Six Nations is a new and commodious building, about twelve miles from Brantford. In the proceedings held within it many of the old observances are yet retained. The chieftancies, at the times of peace, have been hereditary through the female line, but inherited not by the son of the chief, but the son or nominee of his daughter. The ancient office of fire-keeper is also continued. "The act and the symbol of the act were both in his hands. He summoned the chiefs and actually lit the sacred fire at whose blaze their pipes were lighted."

I found about sixty of the chiefs present. Three or four of the number could not be distinguished from whites; but on the whole the Indian characteristics prevailed, and indicated less intermixture of races than might have been expected, after they had lived in proximity so long. In dress, cleanliness, intelligence, and other marks of condition and character, the assemblage was at least equal to that of an ordinary town meeting in a good agricultural region. Two old chiefs wore gaily coloured handkerchiefs as turbans, and had loose coats with sashes, but there were no other approaches to Indian costume.

On all occasions of adequate importance, Mr. Gilkeson, as the visiting superintendent, presides.

Before open discussion began, the chiefs "put their heads together" in small knots or parties throughout the room and consulted carefully. The subsequent speakers in public understood to express the opinions thus formed in the minor circles. The proceedings were in the language of the Six Nations, but an able interpreter officiated when necessary.

The ancient and admirable characteristics of Indians in council yet prevail. Even when highly educated, our own race seldom attains the absolutely unembarrassed fluency of language, the self-possessed and easy intonations and gestures, and the quiet and dignified courtesy which distinguished the speakers. They spoke with the elevated air of men who respect themselves and their hearers. To understand the full significance of such a scene, one must be an actual witness of it.

Having been informed of my object in visiting them, they appointed one of their number to address me. He did so through an interpreter, with equal ease, tact, and courtesy, and expressed the most friendly feelings, and a readiness to afford whatever information I might desire. When I had said a few words in reply he commended me and my countrymen to the care of the Great Spirit, and gave me to understand that he was deputed on behalf of the assembled chiefs to shake hands with me. He did so, gracefully and cordially, apparently unconscious that the precedent might sometimes be advantageously adopted by assemblages more numerous and important,

After the formal meeting was over, a few Indians addressed me through one of their own number and an interpreter, informing me that they were pagans, and yet adhered to their ancient institutions; holding the same opinions and practising the same observances regarding religion and the Great Spirit as had been handed down to them through their forefathers from time immemorial or prehistoric. Like the other members of these nations, they knew of the President or Great Father, and expressed pleasure in having seen a citizen of the United States. They assured me that

although they differed on many points from the present majority of the people of their confederacy, they believed that the Great Spirit required them to do right toward all men, and said that they endeavoured to inculcate and practice this golden rule.

The number of pagan Indians among the Six Nations on this reservation is about six hundred. Those who profess Christianity are chiefly Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists, but a few are Plymouth Brethren.

I returned to Hamilton more deeply impressed than before with a sense of the capability of the Indian for civilization, and yet more clearly cognizant of the slow and almost imperceptible degrees by which alone an Indian population can ever be actually absorbed by our own race.

## V. Biographical Sketches.

### 1. THE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.

Charles Forbes de Tryon, Comte de Montalembert, was born in London, on the 10th of March, 1810. His father, Marc Reni Marie de Montalembert, served in the army of Conde, and subsequently in the British army, with great credit, having acted during the Spanish campaign on the staff of the Duke of Wellington. The son was educated in the best schools in Paris, and before he was twenty years of age had written a small work on Sweden, which introduced him to the literary circles of the metropolis, and led to an acquaintance with Guizot. From this time he began to gain notoriety for his liberal views on religion and politics, and in 1830 was associated with Lacordaire in the establishment of the Democratic and Ultramontane journal *L'Avenir*.

The doctrines of this publication came under the censorship of the Roman See, and during the examination Montalembert and his fellow editors went to Rome to plead their own cause. They met with very little success, and in the course of another year *L'Avenir* was given up. Its founders did not, however, abandon their liberal ideas, but in conjunction with de Caux, established a free Catholic school, in which they continued to disseminate the opinions which they had adopted. This was soon closed by the police, and its directors arraigned before one of the inferior tribunals of Paris for violation of the ordinances on public instruction. In the meantime Montalembert's father, who had been raised to the Peerage, in 1819, died, and he succeeded to his title in June, 1831. He then availed himself of the privileges of his rank, and had the case transferred to the Court of Peers, where he conducted his own defence. Notwithstanding a brilliant speech which he delivered on that occasion, the youthful Comte was condemned to pay a fine of 100 francs. For several years thereafter he devoted himself to a study of the history of the Middle ages, and in 1836 published a legendary *Life of St. Elizabeth, of Hungary, Duchess of Thuringia*, with a historical introduction. An essay, *Du Vandalisme et du Catholicisme dans les Arts* appeared in 1840, and from that time forward Montalembert became well known as a powerful writer on the religious and political questions of the time. In 1840 his age entitled him to the rights and privileges of a member of the Chamber of Peers, and he frequently took part in the debates of that body, generally espousing the cause of the Church when any controversy arose in which its interests were involved. When the debates occurred in 1843, concerning the relations of Church and State, he issued his *Manifeste Catholique*, and became the recognized leader of the Catholic Party. On the breaking out of the revolution in 1848, he issued an address, in which he avowed himself in favour of a Republic, and was elected a Deputy in the Constituent Assembly for the Department of Doubs. He did not, however, act with the extreme Democrats, but preserved a moderate course, growing more and more conservative as events progressed. He opposed the admission of Louis Napoleon, and voted against the new Constitution, at the same time supporting the Bill for the restriction of the Press. Being returned to the Assembly a second time by the Department of Doubs and Cotes du Nord, he engaged in some brilliant forensic contests with Victor Hugo, and in June, 1851, had a famous debate with that great orator and author on the revision of the Constitution. He continued his hostility against Louis Napoleon, and after the *coup d'etat*, protested against the imprisonment of the Deputies. He remained in the Legislative Body until 1857, since which time he has lived mostly in retirement, engaged on important literary works. He contributed frequently to the columns of the *Correspondent*, and for an article published in that journal on the 25th of October, 1858, entitled, "A Debate on India in the English Parliament," in which he drew some invidious comparisons between England and France, he was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs, which penalties, however, were remitted by the Emperor. Besides important contributions to the

*Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *Encyclopedie Catholique*. Montalembert has published several books since the efforts of his early manhood. Chief among these are *Des Interets Catholiques aux XIX. Siecle*, (1852;) *L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre*, (1855;) *Pie IX. et Lord Palmerston*, (1856;) *Les Manuels de l'Occident, depuis Saint Benoi Jusq la Saint Bernard* (1860;) *Le Pere Lacordaire*, (1862;) *L'Eglise Libre dans l'Etat Libre*, (1863;) and *Le Pape et le Pologne*, (1864.) Several of these works have been translated into English. As a leader of the Liberal Roman Catholic Party in France, the Comte de Montalembert occupied a large share of attention for many years; but had latterly passed somewhat from public notice.

### 2. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, ESQ.

Geo. D. Prentice, the distinguished poet and journalist, died recently at his residence in Louisville, Ky. Prentice was long known as one of the keenest wits on the American press, his skill as a paragraphist being altogether extraordinary. His genial humour and sterling honour commanded for him the respect even of his political opponents. He was born in Preston, Conn., in December, 1802. At the age of seventeen, he entered Brown's University, whence he graduated in 1823. Immediately after leaving college, he entered upon the study of the law, supporting himself by teaching school at Hartford. In 1828, having already attracted notice by the grace and piquancy of his style as a writer in various periodicals, among which was *The Connecticut Mirror*, of which he was the editor in 1825, he associated himself with John G. Whittier, in the publication of the *New England Weekly Review*, a journal then widely popular, and remained as one of its editors for about two years. He next engaged as a writer for the *Louisville Journal*. This was in 1830. The proprietors were not slow to discover that in young Prentice they had secured a master journalist, and accordingly on the very day the chair of the chief editor became vacant, they insisted on his taking control of the paper. Under his charge, the *Journal* became the leading paper of the West. Its gracefully written editorials, its spicy paragraphs in which the topics of the day were epigrammatized, its keen, cutting sarcasm, its wit and satire which cropped out in every line, made it peculiarly popular among all classes of people. In addition to his editorial labours on the *Journal* Mr. Prentice wrote much for other periodicals. His poems, of which he wrote many, were nearly all first printed in the *Journal*, were extensively copied, but never collected in a volume. That which he always looked upon as his best, and which, indeed, in depth of pathos, beauty of rhythm, and wealth of imagery has but few equals in any language, is his "Closing Year," written for the *Journal* in 1849.

## VI. Miscellaneous.

### 1. LAST YEAR AND THIS.

The book is closed—no longer mine  
Though I have marked it thro' and thro'  
Scribbling my name, as children do;  
And blots o'er all the page divine  
From end to end bestrew.

I turn its pages sadly o'er—  
The story that I might have writ,  
Illumed in gold and colors fit,  
Alas! is done for ever more—  
I cannot alter it.

Another volume now is here—  
Its vacant pages lie before me;  
A vague foreshadowing creepeth o'er me—  
It filleth me with doubt and fear,  
This hidden mystery.

The future history of my soul  
Shows through the mist a crowd of days,  
On which with efforts vain I gaze,  
And dangers that conceal the goal  
Their shadowy forms upraise.

It bows me down this painful thought:  
Perforce continually I  
Must fill up this great diary,  
Just as I toiled, and wept, and wrought,  
Last year so fruitlessly.

Oh! that I might the task resign,  
In which I miserably fail!  
Are purer, subtler, might avail  
In tracing out each finer line,  
Each difficulty detail.

No! for as on the trackless deep  
The seaman writes while journeying on,  
The Master gives to every one  
A book to write, a log to keep—  
There is excuse for none.

But stay—who gave this work to me?  
Is He a taskmaster severe,  
Whose dark unbending brows I fear,  
Like one whom truant children flee,  
When they perceive him near?

Remembrances in rushing tide,  
Resistlessly my fears o'erflow;  
The echoes of a voice I know,  
That bade me in his love confide,  
Sound back to answer, 'No.'

Yes, He will teach me how to write  
This mystic book with letters fair;  
And may His name illumined there,  
On every page in golden light  
As wisdom's crown appear.

—Sunday at Home.

## 2. LITTLE THINGS IN LIFE.

Little words, not eloquent speeches nor sermons; little deeds, not miracles nor battles, nor one great act, nor mighty martyrdoms make up the Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning, the waters of Siloam, "that go softly," on the meek mission of refreshment, not "the waters of rivers, great and mighty, rushing down in torrent noise," are true symbols of a holy life. And then, attention to the little duties of the day and hour, in public transactions, or private dealings, or family arrangements; to the little words and tones; little benevolence, forbearance, or tenderness, little plans of quiet kindness and thoughtful consideration for others; punctuality, and method, and true aim in the ordering of each day—these are the active developments of holy life, the rich and divine mosaics of which it is composed.

## 3. THE LITTLE GIRL AND HER COPY.

A little girl went to a writing school. When she saw her copy, with every line so perfect, "I can never write like that," she said.

She looked steadfastly at the straight and round lines, so slim and graceful. Then she took up her pen and timidly put it on the paper. Her hand trembled; she drew it back; she stopped, studied the copy, and began again. "I can but try," said the little girl; "I will do as well as I can."

She wrote half a page. The letters were crooked. What more could we expect from a first effort? The next scholar stretched across her desk, "What scraggy things you make!" Tears filled the little girl's eyes. She dreaded to have the teacher see her book. "He will be angry with me and scold," she said to herself.

But when the teacher came and looked, he smiled. "I see you are trying, my little girl," he said, kindly, "and that is enough for me."

She took courage. Again and again she studied the beautiful copy. She wanted to know how every line went, how every letter was rounded and made. Then she took up her pen and began to write. She wrote carefully, with the copy always before her. But O! what slow work it was! Her letters straggled here, they crowded there, and some of them looked every way.

The little girl trembled at the step of the teacher. "I am afraid you will find fault with me," she said; "my letters are not fit to be on the same page with the copy."

"I do not find fault with you," said the teacher, "because I do not look so much at what you do, as at what you aim and have the heart to do. By really trying you make a little improvement every day; and a little improvement every day will enable you to reach excellence by and by."

"Thank you, sir," said the little girl; and thus encouraged, she took up her pen with a greater spirit of application than before.

And so it is with the dear children who are trying to become like Jesus. God has given us a heavenly copy. He has given us his dear Son "for an example, that we should follow his steps." "He did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth." "He is altogether lovely," and "full of grace and truth." And when you study his character, "I can never, never, reach that," you say; "I can never be like Jesus."

God does not expect you to become like his dear Son in a minute, or a day, or a year; but what pleases him is that you should love him and try to follow his example. It is that temper which helps you to grow, day by day, little by little, unto his likeness, which God desires to see. God sees you try. God loves you for trying, and he will give his Holy Spirit to help you.—*Sunday School Paper.*

## 4. THE DUTIFUL SON.

A class of six boys were called to recite. Five were handsomely dressed and carried gold watches; the sixth wore patched clothes, and when he wanted to know the time, had to glance at Mr. Graham's clock in the corner.

"Who is he?" asked a visitor of Mr. Graham, when the class had passed from the room.

"Which one?"

"The one who will make his mark; the poor one, to be sure."

"Ah! Why, Judge, he is Jones Brown, the son of a labouring man. He is as honest and persevering a boy as ever the sun shone on."

"I thought so. His address, if you please."

Mr. Graham gave it without question, though he wondered what the odd judge was about to do. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and six children were surprised at tea table that evening by a call from the stranger. Jones remembered him as the visitor to the school room. In five minutes he had told his errand. He was Judge Rood, of Acton, he had taken a fancy to Jones; would Mr. and Mrs. Brown give the boy to him to be educated as a lawyer in his office?

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were speechless with delight. Jones clasped his hands gratefully. Arrangements were speedily made. Jones had but a month longer to stay at Mr. Graham's school. Then! ah, the glorious then!

Jones was a Christian, anxious every day to serve Christ with his whole mind, soul and body. Just now his heart was fairly dancing with joy that God had seemed to open before him such a bright future. Already his little trunk stood packed in the loft chamber. Brothers and sisters gathered about him daily, with little scraps of talk about what they should do without him. The five handsomely dressed boys at Mr. Graham's no longer sneered at his patched clothes or hard hands; it was possible that he might be a judge himself some day. In view of this they could condescend to treat him civilly. Jones cared little for all this.

Just a week before he was to go to Judge Rood a fire happened in the neighbourhood. Mr. Brown, while helping some one to escape was himself killed. Mrs. Brown, broken-hearted, died, and Jones, on the day he was to have gone to Judge Rood, stood in the midst of his family the only protector of brothers and sisters. What was his duty? He looked into the eyes of each of the helpless ones, and, with a trembling step, went up to his little loft chamber. The children could hear him walk to and fro; then came a silence. Jimmy peeped through a crack in the door; Jones was on his knees. Presently he came down, wrote a letter, and took it to the office; then he walked down the street straight to Mr. Jordan's machine shop.

"Will you hire me, Mr. Jordan?"

"Why, I thought you were to be the young judge."

"That is past; my family need me."

"Why, bless you, brave boy, I'd make work if I hadn't it; but here it lies plenty, and I'll give you royal wages."

"Thank you, sir. Can I come to-day?"

"To-day! was there ever such a boy? Yes, in two hours."

"In two hours then; good bye till that time," said Jones, not a muscle of his face showing the sad heart within.

"God will bless that boy," thought Mr. Jordan, wiping his eyes. God did bless him even in this life. For years, without a murmur, he worked in that machine shop, till the youngest child in his father's family was able to care for himself. Then, every difficulty pushed out of the way, Jones went back to study. Helping hands were held out all round, and to-day Jones Brown stands a monument to the blessedness of obedience to that command. "Honour thy father and thy mother."—*Sunday School Visitor.*

## 5. NECESSITY OF LABOR.

Yes! we should all have our work to do—work of some kind. I do not look upon him as an object of compassion who finds it in hard manual labor, so long as the frame is not overtaken, and springs, after rest, with renewed vigor to its toil. Hard labor is a source of more pleasure in a great city in a single day, than all which goes by the special name of pleasure throughout the year. We must all have our task. We are wretched without it. Him we call "man of pleasure" makes a sort of business of his pleasure; has a routine and method in his dissipations, dines out, and visits with the same unwillingness. Even the poet, the most luxurious of mortals, who feeds on thought deliciously, must make of his murmuring honey-work a task and occupation. He runs out into some charming solitude to gaze about him, and utter melodious verse; but if he cannot convert those loose papers in his desk into something he can call work, his beautiful solitude will soon lose its charms. Mountain, or lake, or valley, it will be all flat and arid as the desert.

VII. Monthly Report on Meteorology of the Province of Ontario.

1. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at ten Grammar School Stations, for FEBRUARY, 1870.

Table with columns for STATION, BAROMETER AT TEMPERATURE OF 32° FAHRENHEIT, TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, and TENSION OF VAPOUR. Stations include Pembroke, Cornwall, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Goderich, Stratford, and Hamilton.

Approximation. d On Lake Simcoe e Near Lake Ontario on Bay of Quinte. f On St. Lawrence. g On Lake Huron. h On Lake Ontario. i On the Ottawa River. l Close to Lake Erie. m On the Detroit River. n Inland Towns.

Table with columns for STATION, HUMIDITY OF AIR, WINDS, NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS, VELOCITY OF WIND, AMOUNT OF CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW, and AURORAS. Stations include Pembroke, Cornwall, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Goderich, Stratford, Hamilton, and Windsor.

a Where the clouds have contrary motions, the higher current is entered here.

b Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane.

c 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 0 denotes that the sky is quite clear of clouds.

\* A lower indication of the barometer was observed, beyond the regular hours, on Sunday, 27th, at Goderich (28.388), and at Stratford (27.968).

REMARKS.

Pembroke. - Wind storms, 1st, 12th, 18th. Snow nearly every day, viz.: 1st-5th, 9th-12th, 14th-23rd, 25th, 27th, 28th. Rain, 18th. Cornwall. - Snow, 1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 28th. Rain, 1st, 4th. Barrie. - On 16th, large lunar halo. Wind storms, 12th, 21st, 27th. Snow, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th. Peterborough. - On 1st, auroral light about 10 P.M.; about midnight several streamers appeared. 5th, narrow lunar halo round sun at 1 P.M. 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th. The rain and melted snow of 17th and 18th measured 2.144 inches. BELLEVILLE. - Wind storms, 12th and 22nd. Snow, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 27th, 28th. Rain, 17th, 18th. GODERICH. - On 4th, small lunar halo at 6.30 P.M. 7th, large lunar halo at 9 P.M. 10th, blackbird seen. 16th, large lunar halo at 8-9 P.M. 23rd, wild ducks seen flying westward. Wind storms, 1st, 9th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 27th. Snow, 1st-3rd, 9th, 12th-14th, 17th-21st, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th. Rain, 17th, 18th, 27th. STRATFORD. - On 16th, large lunar halo at 9 P.M. Wind storms, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 26th, 27th. Fog, 5th. Snow, 2nd, 9th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 28th. Rain, 17th, 27th. HAMILTON. - Hall on 2nd, 9th, 11th, 27th. Wind storms, 17th, 21st,

22nd, 27th. Snow, 2nd, 9th, 12th, 14th, 17th—20th, 27th, 28th. Fog, 14th. Rain, 14th, 17th, 18th, 27th. Sleighting good nearly all the month. Great hail storm began early in morning on Sunday, 27th, and ceased about 1 P.M., depth about 4 inches. A corresponding storm occurred last year, on Sunday, 14th February.

SIMCOE.—On 2nd, lunar halo in evening. Hail, 14th, 27th. Wind storm, 17th. Fogs, 14th, 17th. Snow, 1st, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th. Rain, 14th, 17th, 27th. Very little rain or snow this month. The lowest temperature this winter was on 21st:—3°. Since that date the observer states "there has been a great deal of sickness in both town and country. Diseases of the throat and lungs, inflammation of the eyes, and a peculiar form of remittent fever, of a very obstinate character, are very prevalent just now." "On Sunday, 27th, we were visited with an ice storm; trees and everything out of doors were covered with a coat of ice about half an inch thick, the icy coating still remaining on 2nd March. There have been three severe ice storms during the last eight years; one peculiar feature of this storm is the formation of ice stalagmites; these inverted icicles cover the surface, many of them six inches long, and are without any visible nucleus. Possibly hail stones are the nuclei."

WINDSOR.—Lunar halo on 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th. Wind storms, 10th, 12th. Fog, 5th. Snow, 10th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 24th, 28th. Rain on 14th, 17th, 26th, 27th.

## VIII. Educational Intelligence.

—MEETING IN AID OF MCGILL COLLEGE.—At a meeting in aid of McGill College, Judge Day, Chancellor of the University, explained that the College absolutely required an increase of funds, and that in the shape of a permanent endowment. All hopes of effectual aid from Government had to be abandoned; and though from time to time relief had come from voluntary sources, which helped them over a difficulty, that difficulty was continually recurring. The College still possessed a considerable extent of valuable land in the grounds on which it stood, from the sale of which it could realize a large amount; but there were very strong objections to a further diminution of the grounds. The funds at the disposal of the College had been, as all knew, faithfully applied, and a first-class university had been established; but the salaries of the professors were inadequate, and there was need for additional branches to fit it for enlarged usefulness. University education is more and more prized, and the liberality and ability of the citizens of Montreal were probably greater than at any former time. To cultivate the habit of giving is the highest exercise and purest enjoyment of the human mind, and it is a habit which can be cultivated. One point he would throw out for consideration, namely, to provide in connection with this College for the higher education of women. This subject had attracted the attention of similar institutions in the United States, Britain and Upper Canada; and it was worthy of consideration whether, in connection with a movement for the increase of funds, regard should not be had to it. Henry Lyman, Esq., the chairman, alluded in feeling terms to the comparative apathy of this community concerning education. In any State of the Union much larger support would have been forthcoming for a university. Principal Dawson said he had come to McGill College under the impression that it had sufficient means to sustain itself on a respectable footing; but he found that a subscription of £15,000 had to be raised in order to establish the Faculty of Arts on a fair scale, and even then the salaries were so small that they ran the risk of losing their professors. Then they had not the means to erect a library, and but for Mr. Molson's liberality he did not know how they could have got on at all. Again, the professors were each doing two men's work, and either their duties would have to be divided, or, as they grew older, the double duties could not be properly performed. The College also needed funds to add professorships and lectures for various branches of instruction, such as other colleges were adding, and bursaries were very necessary. Other colleges have them, and if McGill College had 20 scholarships of \$120 each at its disposal, there would, he thought, be 60 additional students attracted to it. Donations might be made to endow chairs or scholarships, or for specific objects, such as a botanic garden, library, &c., and these chairs and scholarships, or objects, might each be called by the name of its founder. In order to endow the College upon a liberal scale, there should be \$250,000 raised at this time; but it had been agreed that if \$150,000 were raised, the present grounds would be secured in perpetuity from alienation, and this he believed was the wish of all interested in the College, as well as the citizens generally. Principal Dawson then read letters from several parties who could not attend the meeting, but who pledged themselves to aid the present effort to raise an adequate endowment. One of these, from Mr. Wm. Molson, said he would do his part; and another from Mr. Thomas Workman, M.P., offered \$5,000 to secure the College grounds from farther diminution, an announcement which elicited

much applause. Some other letters pledged \$500 each. Rev. Dr. Jenkins then moved the first resolution as follows:—"That the growth of this country in political importance, and the increase of the Protestant population, have rendered necessary a change and enlargement in the provisions for its advancement in knowledge and mental culture; and that an increase is required in the means we have hitherto possessed for giving to our youth a liberal scholastic training." He eulogized the liberality of Americans in endowing collegiate institutions, but he thought there were as wealthy men in Montreal as in most cities, and to suppose they could not raise \$150,000 or \$250,000 would be a reflection upon them which they would not like. A brief detailed statement should be prepared, showing what is wanted to put this institution in the most efficient condition so as to attract students from all quarters, and with this to go upon, the money could, he thought, soon be raised. This is the Protestant University not only of Montreal, but of Lower Canada, and Protestants possess much more than half of all the taxable property of this city. If upwards of \$100,000 could be raised for Queen's College, Kingston, by a single denomination, surely the whole Protestant population could easily raise the very moderate sum now asked by the College. Rev. George Douglas moved the second resolution as follows:—"That with a view to meet the educational wants above referred to, the present endowment of McGill University ought to be increased so as to place it on a footing of permanent independence, and enable it to extend its work according to the requirements of the time and upon an equality with educational institutions abroad." Not only is a very large proportion of the property in the hands of Protestants, but the means of accumulating property—the money making power—was in their hands. The merchant princes of Montreal had the power, and he believed they had the will, to establish this College on a worthy foundation. Montreal had contributed \$10,000 for Victoria College, an institution with which this city has only a nominal connection, and for our own university there would, doubtless, be an adequate effort made. Mr. T. M. Taylor, in seconding the resolution, said that when an effort was made for this College a number of years ago, he thought it was only a beginning, but it stopped there. Very few liberal gifts had been made since, and no bequests had been left to it. So far from being surprised that Montreal had done so much for the College, he was surprised that it had done so little. The attention of men of means should be attracted more and more to the support of this institution, both by gifts and by sending their sons to it, to secure the invaluable advantages which it can confer. The third resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Cordner as follows:—"That an appeal be made to those interested in the cause of higher education for their aid and contributions toward the important object of increasing the endowment of McGill College, and that a committee be appointed to take up names for promoting such appeal and for obtaining subscriptions." This, Mr. C. said, is the practical part of the meeting, and it should not be difficult to carry it out. The President of Harvard said if any young man desirous of learning came within the walls of that University, he will not need to go away untaught, and it should be so here. Education is one of the highest objects that can engage the human mind. To make it free and general is the greatest social interest. He had no fear but that McGill College would be nobly sustained. Besides its own work, it is educating the people of Montreal in giving, which is the highest branch of human education. The first degree was taken in the former subscription of \$60,000. Our second should be taken now in a subscription of \$150,000, and the third degree would come in due time. Protestants have not been sufficiently careful of their own interests and institutions in Lower Canada. If they had McGill College would never have been straitened. Mr. Cordner said he was glad to hear the subject of higher education for women mentioned by the Chancellor, and hoped provision for it would in some way be made. Mr. Douglass asked permission to submit on his own responsibility, a resolution in furtherance of some remarks of the Chancellor at the beginning of the meeting, concerning higher education for women. This resolution was to the following effect:—"That the College authorities be requested to consider the propriety of making provision for higher education for girls or women in connection with McGill University, in order to supply a great and much felt want in the community, and to aid the present subscriptions for a permanent endowment." Mr. D. said that when at Vassar College commencement last summer, he had seen a class of ladies graduate with as high attainments as those of the regular Universities, and he grieved to think that his country afforded no such advantages. The nearest approach was the Normal School (for where else could ladies have such lectures as these), but a pledge to teach was required, which shut out the public generally from that school. Whilst all the means and appliances for the higher education of women, as well as men, were provided here, and could be used for both sexes with little or no increase of expense, they were, as far as concerned one sex, running to

waste, and that sex could nowhere obtain a real college education in Canada. He had been in Ann Arbor year before last, visiting the largest University on this continent, the President of which was at that time entirely opposed to permitting female students to attend College; but what was the case to-day? The doors of that University were thrown open to women, and so it was now in some of the first colleges of the old and new worlds. Wherever you go abroad you hear McGill College highly spoken of. But why is this? Because it has hitherto kept on the top of the wave of progress, and that wave now sets towards throwing open colleges to women. Let not McGill now lag behind. He was convinced that the public mind is ripe for this change, and that its popularity would greatly aid the present effort to endow the College adequately. Dr. Wilkes said this was a subject which had occupied a good deal of his attention, and which he regarded as of very great importance. Several gentlemen spoke conversationally in favor of it, and the resolution passed unanimously.—*Witness.*

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