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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE
I. British Museum, London.....	77
II. MISCELLANEOUS.—The Cheerful Giver (Poetry.) 2. Free Schools in Canada. 3. Age and connections of the Czar. 4. Amber Fishing. 5. Reform in the Civil Service of England. 6. Recent Census of Great Britain. 7. Japan and the Japanese. 8. Chinese Agriculture. 9. Friendship....	79
III. EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—1. Canada, Port Hope Grammar School. 2. University College, Toronto. 3. Great Educational Enterprise in Chatham. 4. British and Foreign Monthly Summary. 5. Wellington College. 6. Oxford University Reform. 7. Schoolmasters in Bavaria. 8. United States Monthly Summary. 9. Facts of the Census.....	81
IV. LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—1. Monthly Summary. 2. Editors of the British Reviews. 3. Extinct American Race. 4. Exploration of Africa.....	83
V. EDITORIAL.—1. Explanatory Note. 2. Public Libraries in U. C. Law, Rules and Regulations relating to Libraries. 4. Legislative Aid to Worn-out Teachers in Upper Canada. 5. Provincial Certificates granted 11th Session, Normal School....	84
VI. Apportionment of School Grant of 1854, and Circulars to County Clerks, City, Town and Village Clerks, and to Local Superintendents.....	87

The British Museum originated with a bequest from Sir Hans Sloane, a most industrious naturalist, of whose history the following sketch may not be unacceptable to our readers. Born in the north of Ireland, but of Scottish family, young Sloane showed an early love of natural history and medicine, and was carefully educated accordingly. At 16 years of age he was attacked by spitting of blood, which dangerous symptom caused him permanently to adopt a strict regimen, and to abstain from the use of all stimulating liquors. Continuing this course ever afterwards, he not only enjoyed a fair proportion of health, but lived to an unusual age. After many years of diligent study he settled in London as a physician, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society but in three years we find him embarking for Jamaica as physician to the Duke of Albemarle, governor of that Island. Owing to the death of the Duke, he was only fifteen months in Jamaica, but he managed to accumulate a vast number of specimens in natural history, which afterwards formed the nucleus of his museum, on which he spent large sums of money, enriching it in every possible way. He was appointed physician to Christ's Hospital, but never retained his salary, always



BRITISH MUSEUM, GREAT RUSSELL-ST. LONDON.

In continuing our sketches of the great public Libraries and Museums of the world, we present our readers in this number of the *Journal*, with a description of the richest and most important Museum in the British Empire, and a memoir of its originator.

devoting it to charity. In 1716 he was created a Baronet by George I. and in 1727 he became physician in ordinary to George II. In the same year he attained the highest honour a scientific man could receive in being appointed to succeed the great Newton in the chair of the Royal Society. He exercised the duties of this office with the greatest zeal until he arrived at the age of fourscore, when he resigned it, and

retired altogether from public life. At his own manor-house at Chelsea he lived on to the great age of 93, when a brief illness terminated his life in the year 1753. He bequeathed his museum to the public on condition that 20,000*l.* should be paid to his family, the first cost of the whole having amounted to at least 50,000*l.* His books and manuscripts were included in this bequest, the former consisting of 50,000 volumes. The conditions offered by Sir Hans Sloane were responded to by Parliament, and his museum became the property of the nation. At the same time the Harleian Manuscripts were purchased by government, and the whole, with the Cottonian Library, which had been given for public use in the reign of William III., was formed into one general collection. A mansion in Great Russell-St., called Montagu House, was purchased of the Earl of Halifax, for 10,250*l.*; and between the years 1755 and 1759 the different collections were removed into it, the new institution being thenceforth called the *British Museum*. As the contents of the Museum became more multiplied, new steps were taken, as thus detailed in the Synopsis sanctioned by the trustees:—Till the arrival of the Egyptian Antiquities from Alexandria in 1801, Montagu House was competent to the reception of all its acquisitions. The Egyptian monuments, most of them of too massive a character for the floors of a private dwelling, first suggested the necessity of an additional building, rendered still more indispensable by the purchase of the Townley Marbles in 1805. A gallery adequate to the reception of both was completed in 1807, after which, although the trustees meditated, and had plans drawn for new buildings, none were undertaken till 1823, when, upon the donation from his Majesty King George IV. of the library collected by King George III., the government ordered drawings to be prepared for the erection of an entire new Museum, a portion of one wing of which was to be occupied by the recently-acquired library. This wing, on the eastern side of the then Museum garden, was finished in 1838; and the northern and a part of the western compartment of a projected square have been since completed. The principal floor of the northern portion is devoted to the general library, removed from the former house; that of the western, both below and above, to ancient sculpture and antiquities generally. A part of the lower floor of the eastern wing is devoted to the library of MSS. The upper floors, both of the eastern and northern sides of the square, contain the collections of Natural History. The new southern front of the Museum is at present in progress. The last remains of the original building was removed in 1845. The new buildings were designed by Sir Robert Smirke, and are entered by a massive portico, which was not completed till 1847.

Among all the antiquities for which the British Museum is famous, the most celebrated are the Elgin marbles, a collection of exquisite specimens of Grecian art, which have been the wonder and admiration of sculptors, and of all who have taste to appreciate their beauty, since the Earl of Elgin brought them to this country in 1801. These marbles adorned the Parthenon at Athens, a model of which building assists the visitor to understand the position once occupied by statues and bas-reliefs, now arranged in their mutilated state around the walls and on raised stages in what is called the *Elgin Saloon*. Marbles contemporary with these, found in the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, near the ancient city of Phigalia, are arranged in the *Phigalian Saloon*. The Temple of Apollo was built by Ictinus, an architect of the time of Pericles, who also built the Parthenon. A series of tombs, bas-reliefs, and statues, of an earlier date than the Parthenon, were discovered in the ruined city of Xanthus, and brought to England by Sir Charles Fellows. These are called the *Xanthian* or *Lycian Marbles*. A series of very ancient and interesting marbles brought from the supposed site of Nineveh, on the left bank of the Tigris, have recently been added to the Museum through the zeal and laborious researches of Dr. Layard. A grand central saloon and several other rooms are devoted to remains of Greek and Roman art. Among these are forms of exquisite beauty, grace, and truth, which afford to modern sculptors and artists most valuable subjects for study. But perhaps the most popular part of the gallery of antiquities, to the great masses of visitors who crowd the Museum on holiday occasions, is that which contains the colossal sculptures of Egypt. These huge relics of an extraordinary people cannot fail to impress the beholder with wonder and curiosity. He longs to see the body to which that huge fist belonged, or the Sphinx which bore that immense but finely-wrought ram's head. The swarthy heroes of the Nile seem to look down on him with a calm sense of superiority; and as he views their colossal proportions, and looks around on ancient stone coffins, also of colossal size, he can hardly persuade himself but that there were giants in those days, and that these were the works of their hands. He might even go on to fancy that the insect world of Egypt presented the same exaggerated proportions, for here we find a beetle in dark granite of such a size that

a man cannot sit comfortably astride upon its back. This represents the sacred Scarabæus of Egypt. Another interesting and important object is the Rosetta stone, which first suggested to Dr. Thomas Young a mode of deciphering the mysterious inscriptions on Egyptian monuments. This stone bears the same inscription in three different characters, one in hieroglyphics, one in a written character called *enchorial*, and the third in Greek. Thus by means of the Greek inscription the hieroglyphics were for the first time rendered intelligible.

Besides the Egyptian Saloon, there is another collection of antiquities from Egypt in an upper room called the *Egyptian Room*. These consist of figures of various deities in silver, bronze, porcelain, wax, steatite, wood, &c.; various articles of household furniture; a collection of objects for dress and the toilet; a great number of vases, lamps, and miscellaneous articles; but above all in real interest, a large collection of human mummies, male and female, and also mummies of numerous animals, as the cat, dog headed baboon, bull, ram, sheep, lamb, ibis, crocodile, snake, &c.

Next the Egyptian Room is the Bronze Room, containing valuable Greek and Roman bronze figures, a collection of vases, terra cottas, &c. The celebrated Etruscan vases are in a separate room.

The Medal Room contains a large collection of coins and medals, of which Sir Hans Sloane's and Sir Robert Cotton's collections were the basis. Great additions have been made through the munificence of King George IV., and also by the bequests of the Rev. C. M. Crachero and R. P. Knight, Esq., and the gifts of Lady Banks and W. Marsden, Esq. It comprehends—1, Ancient Coins; 2, Modern Coins; 3, Medals. The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those struck with Greek characters, in Greece or elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities, which were independent of the Romans.—With these are also placed the coins of free states and cities which made use of the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other character. The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order. The modern coins consist of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. The coins of each country are kept separate.

The Zoological collection of the British Museum is a very fine one, and is contained in five rooms. The first room contains skulls of the larger mammalia, tubes of anulose animals, &c. The second room contains a collection of reptiles, &c., preserved dry and in spirits; a portion of the radiated animals, a variety of lizards, snakes, serpents, tortoises, crocodiles, batrachian animals, and star fish. The third room displays apes and monkeys in great variety, rats, beavers, squirrels, porcupines, rabbits, &c.; while the tables are covered with beautiful specimens of coral. The fourth room contains fish, insects, and crustaceous animals. The fifth, various forms of sponge and molluscous and radiated animals in spirits.

The mineralogical collection is very extensive and valuable, and affords admirable opportunities of study to the student of this branch of science. It is arranged in sixty cases, contained in four rooms in the North Gallery. The system followed is, with slight deviations, that of Berzelius, founded upon the electro-chemical theory of definite proportions, as developed by him in a memoir read before the Royal Academy of Science at Stockholm.

The collection of organic remains is not yet perfectly arranged. It commences with fossil vegetables. Then come the osseous remains of large reptiles, with some of the gigantic extinct species; then various mammalian remains. A complete skeleton of the large extinct elk of the Irish bogs, of the American mastodon, and other fossil wonders, occupy the fifth and sixth rooms of this collection, and at the west end of the latter is the fossil human skeleton, embedded in limestone, brought from Guadaloupe by the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane.

The Library of the British Museum contains about 500,000 volumes, and is visited by about 70,000 readers during each year. There are two spacious reading-rooms for their use (which are entered from Montague-St., Russell Square), where every accommodation is afforded in the pursuit of their studies. The access to these rooms, however, is to be sought by an application to the chief librarian, backed by a proper recommendation, and the ticket of admission has to be renewed half-yearly. No books are allowed to be taken away for perusal, and while the individual is using them in the library, he is responsible for their safety. This library ranks in importance with the best continental libraries, but the number of separate works is greater in Munich and Paris.

During the last three weeks the arrangements of the works of art in the gallery of sculptural antiquities have been completed. The Nineveh marbles are now entirely removed from the basement, and duly classified in the galleries especially constructed for their reception, where they are now to be seen to much advantage; several of the new rooms in this department of the Museum are now ready for the reception of works of art. The Lords of the Treasury have approved the project for the erection of a glass building, to cover the quadrangle, for a reading room, and as an addition to the printed book department; this arrangement will give room for half a million more volumes.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHEERFUL GIVER.

"GOD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER."

"What shall I render thee, Father Supreme,
For thy rich gifts; and thee the best of all?"
Said a young mother, as she fondly watched
Her Sleeping babe.

There was an answering voice
That night in dreams: "Thou hast a little bud
"Wrapt in thy breast and fed with dews of love.
"Give me that bud. 'Twill be a flower in heaven."
But there was silence. Yea, a hush so deep,
Breathless and terror-stricken, that the lip
Blanched in its trance. "Thou hast a little harp,
"How sweetly would it swell the angel's song!
"Give me that harp." There was a shuddering sob
As if the bosom by some hidden sword
Was cleft in twain.

Morn came. A blight had touched
The crimson velvet of the unfolding bud.
Like harp-strings, ran a thrilling strain and broke
As that young mother lay upon the earth
In childless agony.

Again the voice
That stirred the vision: "He who asketh of thee,
Loveth a cheerful giver." So she raised
Her gushing eye, and ere the tear-drop dried
Upon its fringes, smiled. Doubt not, that smile
Like Abraham's faith was counted righteousness.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

FREE SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

We have for the last two years devoted considerable attention to the working and progress of our Free School system, believing as we do that free schools, when properly managed by men of education and enlarged views, are destined to confer incalculable benefits on the rising generation, and their influence must be felt operating for good in future time throughout the Province. We have zealously supported free schools because their aim is (or at least should be) to educate the masses. This being the case, the poor man's child in common with the rich, stand on equal footing,—both drink from the same fountain of learning. This is a noble system, and well worthy of the support of every man who feels an interest in the future progress of education for it is destined to work a wonderful change in the youth of the community, who are enabled by our free school system to obtain at least a good English, and in many places a classical education, such as to qualify them for any of the professions at a very small expense. By the present arrangement made with the Grammar School, the son of the poorest laborer may obtain an education equal to that of the son of the most wealthy merchant, or the highest dignitary of the land; and if he be endowed with superior talents, he may aspire to and obtain a University education for a less sum yearly, than was paid 18 or 20 years ago for a common school education of a very superficial kind, for the fees at the Toronto University have been reduced to such a moderate rate, that its advantages are now within the reach of the most humble individual; while to the youth who is ambitious of learning and distinction, the number of scholarships present rare inducements of acquiring a classical education (free) at this institution, which is second to none in Britain.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

AGE AND CONNEXIONS OF THE CZAR.—Nicholas "Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland," was born July 6, 1796, and is therefore in his fifty-eighth year. He succeeded his brother Alexander on the throne December 1, 1825, his elder surviving brother and heir to the Crown having refused to accept it. The Emperor married, July 18, 1817, Alexandria, sister to the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1798. The issue of the marriage has been as follows:—Alexander, born April 29, 1818, married Maria, sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt—issue, Nicholas, born September 20, 1843; Alexander, born March 10, 1845; Vladimir, born April 22, 1847; Alexander, born January 2, 1850; Mary, August 18, 1819; married, July 14, 1839, Maximilian, Duke of Leitchenberg; Olga, born September 11, 1822; married, July 13, 1846, Charles, Prince Royal of Wurtemberg; Constantine, born September 21, 1827; Nicholas, born August 8, 1831; and Michael, born October 25, 1832. Thus it will appear that the CZAR is nearly related, by marriage to the Kings of Prussia and Wurtemberg, to the reigning Duke of Nassau, another monarch of the confederated States, who married Elizabeth, Archduchess of Russia, in 1844, to Charles Frederick, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who married Maria, sister of the Emperor of Russia, in 1804; and to Otho, King of Greece, and brother of the King of Bavaria, King Otho having married Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Oldenburgh, in 1836.

AMBER FISHING AND GATHERING.—The amber fishing is generally carried on after a storm. Men wade out into the sea, provided with open-mouthed nets; they gather the sea weed which floats upon the water; they bring it to shore and spread it out on the sands; and then women and children carefully turn over the weed, and pick out bits of amber therefrom. Sometimes the men go out further from land, and scrape up bits of amber from the sea bottom; being clothed in dressess of leather, they care not about the ducking; but they are sometimes in danger from the violence of the waves. Besides the amber mining and the amber fishing, there is a third method, which may be called amber gathering, more dangerous than either of the other two; the men arm themselves with iron hooks attached to two long poles, and go in boats to explore the precipitous cliffs of the coast; these they carefully examine by detaching loose masses with their hooks; but it happens not unfrequently that the boats are dashed against the cliffs, or that large masses of loose rubble fall upon them, and maim or even kill the men. The King of Prussia contrives to obtain a little revenue of from ten to twenty thousand dollars annually from the amber which is found on his shores. It is said that at one time the revenue reached twenty-five thousand crowns per month.—*Dickens' "Household Words."*

PROPOSED REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

"It is proposed to throw open upwards of 16,000 salaried places to the general competition of the country. From appointments of great importance and pecuniary value, demanding the attainments and worthy pursuit of the most educated Englishman down to the small posts which might recompense the industry of the head boy in the village school, the door is to be thrown open wide to all comers who can prove their superiority before impartial and responsible examiners. Any person who is able to give satisfactory testimonials of moral character and physical health, may without interest or intrigue, succeed to an honorable position in the service of his country, merely by the use of those gifts of talent and education with which nature's fortune may have endowed him. It is proposed, as, indeed, is the necessary consequence of such a change to sweep away for ever the entire system of patronage, which has been hitherto considered essential to party government—to put an end to the barter of a place for support, and to all that network of solicitation and intrigue which involves even high minded men, and proves how much morality is a thing of custom, and that the purest cannot be long in contact with a bad system without defilement. * * * * The plan advocated by the Government is one, the importance of which all classes ought to feel; yet it involves a change of such magnitude, and will effect social habits to so great a degree, that it can hardly be appreciated at first. Nothing less is purposed than the creation of a new liberal profession, as freely open to all as the church, the bar, or the hospital. From the moment this measure receives the royal assent, it will be the fault of the people if the public service do not become their birth-right, according to the talent, education, and industry of each, without any hindrance from those sinister influences which have hitherto, as a general rule, made access dependent on a powerful connexion or a seared conscience.

"As to general education, the effect must be immediate and abiding. Complaints have been made of the small numbers which our Universities instruct; the true cause has been disregarded, viz, that there is no incentive to a long course of study. This need no longer be the case. University education unfits a man for many things, and at present only opens the way to two overstocked professions. The Bar where the majority never earned a shilling; and the church, whose sacred duties must be too often their own reward. How many, as it is, lounge about after their undergraduate course is over and wish hourly that they had been sent into the counting-house at sixteen. For these there will be a ready resource in the periodical examinations for the service; and the candidate will be as sure of his merited place as in a college contest. The large number of good appointments at home, added to those of India, under a similar system, will be a greater stimulus to education than an infinity of discourses on the advantages of liberal study.

"Nor will the humbler ranks of life fail to reap a corresponding benefit. At present peasants as frequently ask, "What is the use of writing?" as parents in the middle class ask, "what's the use of Greek?" The erudition of the village school is speedily forgotten, with the exception of a few texts, which are repeated with but a vague idea of their meaning. But it is intended that the lower class of appointments shall be filled up by just such an examination as the readiest and best conducted lad in these schools would succeed in. Of course, such a class are not readily alive to their own interests, yet the more affluent and educated would feel a pleasure in placing a promising youth in the way of such advancement, and this end and aim of exertion would soon be held out by every common schoolmaster in the kingdom.—[From the *Times* Feb 9, 1854.]

THE RECENT CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Some portions of the last census, taken in 1851, have been published. It was a work of very great magnitude, and the result, when fully known to the public, will be of a most interesting character. To take a population of 16,921,888, which is that of England, independent of Wales and Scotland, employed 27,884 agents. This number allowed 607 individuals to each agent.

The employment of so large a number enabled the Registrar General to receive the returns with despatch, and as a further incentive, those who made the returns in a given time were entitled to a premium.

In many cases the persons employed were school teachers, having a personal knowledge of all, or nearly so, of those within the district assigned them. Another inducement for the employment of such persons was their ability to make a clear and distinct return, which was generally satisfactory.

The population stood thus on the 31st of March, 1851:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888
Scotland	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742
Wales	496,491	506,230	1,005,781
Islands	66,854	76,272	143,126
Army, navy, and merch't serv.	162,490	..	162,490
Total	10,386,048	10,735,919	21,121,967

The annexed statement shows the population as it stood from 1801 to 1851:

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1801	5,368,703	5,548,730	10,917,433
1811	6,111,261	6,312,859	12,422,120
1821	7,096,053	7,806,590	14,492,643
1831	8,136,446	8,480,692	16,564,138
1841	9,232,418	9,581,398	18,813,786
1851	10,386,048	10,735,919	21,121,967

The *Banker's Magazine* for December contains the following synopsis:—

The increase of population in the last half century was upward of 10,000,000, and nearly equalled the increase in all preceding ages, notwithstanding that millions had emigrated in the interval. The increase still continued, but the rate of increase had declined, chiefly from accelerated emigration. At the rate of increase prevailing from 1801 to 1851, the population would double itself in 52 1-2 years. The relation of population to mean life time and to interval between generations was then discussed. The effects of fertile marriages and of early marriages respectively were stated; also the result of a change in the social condition of unmarried women; likewise the effect of migration and emigration, respectively, on population; the effect of an abundance of the necessaries of life, was indicated; and on the contrary, the result of famines, pestilences, and public calamities.

About 4 per cent. of the houses in Great Britain were unoccupied in 1851; and to every 131 houses inhabited or uninhabited, there was one in course of erection. In England and Wales, the number of persons to a house was 5.5; in Scotland, 7.8, or about the same as in London; in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the numbers were, respectively, 20.6 and 27.5. Subjoined is a statement of the number of inhabited houses and families in Great Britain at each census, from 1801 to 1851—also of persons to a house, excluding the islands in the British seas:—

Years.	Inhab'd houses.	Families.	To a house
1801	1,870,476	2,260,802	5.6
1811	2,101,597	2,544,215	5.7
1821	2,429,630	2,941,583	5.8
1831	2,850,937	3,414,175	5.7
1841	3,446,797	No returns.	5.4
1851	3,648,347	4,312,388	5.7

No less than 295,000 persons inhabited the workhouses, prisons, barracks, asylums, &c., of the country. The number of each class of institutions, and the number of persons inhabiting them, are annexed:—

Class.	Insti-tutions.	Persons inhabiting them.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Barracks	174	44,833	9,100	53,693
Workhouses	746	65,786	65,796	131,582
Prisons	257	24,593	6,369	30,589
Lunatic Asylums	149	9,753	11,251	21,004
Hospitals	118	5,893	5,754	11,647
Asylums, &c.	573	27,133	19,543	46,736
Total	2,017	178,041	117,815	295,185

The number of the houseless classes, i. e. of persons sleeping in

barns, tents, and the open air, on the night of the census, was 18,249. The following table gives the number of these classes, with those sleeping in barges and vessels:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sleeping in			
Barges	10,395	2,529	12,924
Barns	7,251	2,721	9,972
Tents or open air	4,614	3,663	8,217
Vessels	49,895	2,853	51,748
Total	71,155	11,766	82,021

From a letter from the Registrar of Great Britain now before us, we glean the following facts:—

In London the mean distance between each house is 38 yards, and between each person 14 yards.

In towns in Great Britain there are 52 100 persons to an acre, and in the country 5 3-100 acres to a person.

The density of population in the counties is 120 to a square mile, in towns 3,337 to a square mile.

London extends over 78,029 acres, and has 30 1-4 persons and about 7 houses to the acre; whilst the population of the counties and towns increased 71 per cent in 50 years, that of the large towns increased 189 per cent. In watering places, the increase was the largest, viz; 2 561-1000 per cent. per annum. The next largest was the manufacturing towns, 2 380-1000; next in sea ports, 2 191-1000; in London 1 820-1000; and in country towns, 1 609-1000 per cent per annum.

Great, however, as has been the increase of population in England and Wales during the past fifty years, it is nothing as compared with the metropolis during that period. In 1801, the population of the metropolis, taking the same area as in 1851, was 958,863. In March, 1851, it had increased to the enormous amount of 2,361,640, or contained a living mass of human beings equal to the gross population of fourteen counties—Sussex, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Wilts, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Rutlandshire, and Cumberland. This appears almost incredible, but it is the fact. It contains double the aggregate population of Wales; 297,727 more living beings than are contained in the densely populated manufacturing county of Lancashire, and one-third more than Yorkshire. But this is not all. During the last ten years it is without a parallel in the history of the world. Liverpool is justly considered the second city in the empire, and yet it would take two Liverpools to make up the increase of the population of London from 1841 to 1851. And yet in every nine minutes one person dies in the metropolis.

It is impossible to convey to the mind an adequate idea of the living mass congregated in the area of 115 square miles comprising London. It is really the City of the World, and contains a population equal to the entire kingdom of Denmark, half that of Sweden and Norway, of Portugal, of Belgium, of Holland and of Bavaria; exceeds the population of Hanover, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Tuscany, and Baden.

Great Britain has 815 towns of various magnitudes; 580 in England and Wales; 215 in Scotland, and 10 in the Channel islands. The population of the 815 towns is 10,556,288; that of the country, 10,403,189. Small towns with markets are included in the country. In fact the town and country population differ so little that they may be considered equal. The average population to each town in Scotland is 6,654; to each town in England and Wales, 15,501. The Scottish towns therefore contains less than half the population of the English. The English towns are on an average at a distance of 10 8-10 miles from the centre of one to the centre of the other. The Scotch towns are 127-10 miles apart.

Very few persons being aware of the number of islands lying around Great Britain, it may be mentioned that there were 175 islands found inhabited on the morning of the 31st March, 1851, though 500 islands and rocks had been numbered. Those of Anglesey, Jersey, Man, and Wight, have over 50,000 each; Guernsey has very nearly 30,000, and the whole 175 have a population of 423,000. The area of the islands in the British seas is 394 square miles. England has in the average 332 persons to a square mile; Wales 136; Scotland only 92, and the islands 363.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

In their social and domestic life, the Japanese are truly Asiatic. Their females occupy but a subordinate position, although they are permitted to share in all the innocent recreations of their husbands and fathers, and are not held in such jealous seclusion as in some parts of India. Their minds are cultivated with as much care as is bestowed upon the education of the men, and the literature of the country boasts of many female names. They are lively and agreeable companions, and are much celebrated for the ease and elegance of their manners. With all these privileges which they enjoy, they are yet in a state of total dependence, and polygamy and the power of divorce is indulged in to the extreme by the husbands.

Children are brought up in habits of implicit obedience, and all of every rank are sent to school, where they learn to read and write. Beyond this degree of education, however, the children of the rich are instructed in morals, and the whole art of good behaviour, including the minutest forms of etiquette. Arithmetic and the science of the almanac form another important portion of their education, since it would be in the highest degree disgraceful to commence any important undertaking on an unlucky day. And last, as the finishing study, they are initiated into all the mysteries of the Hara-Kiri, literally meaning "happy despatch," but which is in reality the mode of self-destruction by which every Japanese of distinction feels bound to resort, upon occasions where his life is at stake from any impending penalty.

At the age of fifteen years the boys have their heads shaved, and they then become members of society. They also receive a new name at this time, and invariably upon every advance in rank the old cognomen is changed for a new one. Nor are these the only occasions when this change takes place. No subaltern is allowed to bear the same name with his chief, and therefore when an individual is appointed to a high station, every one under him who chances to be his namesake, must immediately find and adopt a new name.

In marrying, equality of rank between the contracting parties is the first requirement, and when no obstacle of this sort stands in the way, the youth declares his passion by attaching a branch of a certain shrub to the house of the young lady's parents. If this is neglected, so is his suit; if it is accepted, so is the lover; and if the damsel wishes to put her reciprocity of this offer beyond a doubt, she forthwith blackens her teeth. Presents, as among most oriental nations, are now exchanged, and after, with great ceremony burning her toys to indicate that she is to be no longer childish, she is presented by her parents with a marriage dress and some articles of household furniture, among which are always a spinning wheel, a loom, and the culinary implements required in a Japanese kitchen. All this bridal equipment is conveyed in great state to the bridegroom's house, and exhibited on the day of the wedding.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

In the southern part of the Chinese empire, the mountains are bold and barren. No extensive forests are seen, but only here and there a shrub. No fences. The only partitions are dykes of earth thrown up, intersected by flood gates to water the rice fields. These dykes, some of which are well paved, constitute the only means of communication.

The produce of the country is carried in boats upon the rivers and canals, or swung on poles on the shoulders of coolies. No wheeled vehicles. The rich travel in sedan chairs carried along the dykes, or in boats. No solitary dwellings dot the country as in Christian lands, but the people gather in villages for mutual protection against thieves and robbers. Rice is the principal grain and chief article of food; it is sown broadcast on fields cultivated by a rude plough drawn by an animal resembling our ox. The fields are flooded, and the young plant is transplanted in rows, harvested by an instrument like our sickle, and threshed or trampled out at the granary. Our fanning machine has been known in China for centuries. It was carried to Holland, then to Scotland, and then to the United States. Rice is usually boiled, sometimes ground into flour. A liquor is distilled from it much used at meals.

Wheat is raised in the north of China and sent below for sale to foreigners. Hemp is cultivated extensively and made into fabrics. Cotton is raised also in a great extent.

The sugar cane is widely cultivated, also the sweet potatoe, ginger root, oranges, lemons, limes, dates, grapes, and a great variety of vegetables and fruits; many of which might be introduced successfully into California.

Tea and silk are the two most important products. Tea is cultivated in most every part of China, the coarsest in the southern part, and the best in the region called the Mohie Hills. The soil best adapted is on elevated localities formed of disintegrated granite and sand-stone. It is difficult to transplant it. It has been carried to England in glass boxes with sufficient moisture introduced, and then hermetically sealed up so as to allow the light, but no air to enter or escape.

The gardens of the Chinese are laid out with great taste and beauty. In them bloom the choicest flowers, lotus, geranium, night-blooming cereus, japonica, &c. Shaded walks, arbors, artificial lakes, and small temples hung with tinkling bells, diversify and lend interest to the scene.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FRIENDSHIP.—Friendship is a vase which, when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken at once; it can never be trusted after. The more graceful and ornamental it was, the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state. Coarse stones, if they are fractured, may be cemented again; precious ones never.—*Walter Savage Landor.*

Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

PORT HOPE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Port Hope Grammar School was opened for the public on the 16th of May last with sixteen students. Since then twenty-one additional students have been added to the list, thus making the aggregate number fifty. I am happy to be able to state, that the school is in a much better position now to suit all pursuits than it was three months ago. Through the kindness of the Corporation, in their large, and enlightened views of education, and their desire to promote and facilitate its progress among the youths of the place, and in a literary point of view to keep pace with the growing progress of the town; we are put in possession of a complete and valuable school apparatus. The Globes were procured from Copley's establishment, Brooklyn, N. Y. and I have to acknowledge the kindness of the office of education, Toronto, as agent. I am therefore sanguine in looking forward to the year now dawning upon us.—*Communicated by the Head Master to the "Guide."*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.—Government has raised the salaries of the professors in the University College to £450 a year. One, if not more, of the salaries stood at this figure before; and the present advance has made them uniform. One of the considerations which led to this step was the unusual dearness which prevails and presses in a peculiar manner upon persons in receipt of fixed incomes.—*Leader.*

Great Educational Enterprise in Chatham, U. C.—The Municipality of the County of Kent have with great liberality and spirit appropriated the sum of \$4000, (in addition to the \$1600 in the hands of the Board) towards the erection of a superior Grammar School house in the town of Chatham. The *Western Planet* further remarks:—"We rejoice that the great majority of the Council seemed fully impressed with the necessity of constructing a large, handsome, and commodious building for the education of the more advanced youth of this County. When we consider that the Municipality of the Town of Chatham three years ago, erected the Central School House, at a cost of \$4,800, we think that the above sum ought to be given by the County with a cheerful spirit, seeing how lightly the burthen will be felt, when compared to the amount which had to be raised by the few rate-payers of the Town of Chatham. The front and flank elevations of the proposed plan of the Grammar School are modelled something after the style of the Jail and Court House. The internal arrangements combine a school room of large dimensions, two class rooms, with a teachers residence, and sleeping apartments for the pupils. The building, when finished, will be an ornament to the Town, and will supply a desideratum long required as regards the educational interests of the County. As Chatham set the example to other wealthier Municipalities in the erection of its handsome Common School, we anticipate that Kent will also be the first County to point with pride and satisfaction to its Grammar School building, where its youth can receive that instruction, suitable to prepare them for prosecuting with success the higher branches of literature, in any of our collegiate institutions."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Education in England, Ireland, and Scotland, is exciting a good deal of attention in the British Parliament, at present. In England it is proposed entirely to remodel the constitution of the national universities of Oxford and Cambridge. For Ireland the national system of popular education is under review and examination before a committee of the House, with a view to some modification; and for Scotland it is proposed to modify and reconstruct the system of parish schools. . . . The Society of Arts in London propose holding a Grand Educational exhibition in June. The Foreign and Colonial Ministers have addressed letters to the various English Ambassadors and Governors to co-operate with the Society in the object it has in view. In compliance with this request, the Chief Superintendent has sent a complete set of Educational documents and papers relating to Upper Canada. And it is proposed to give the London University, with its twenty or thirty affiliated colleges, a representation in the British Parliament. . . . King's College, London, intend to open immediately a "Department of Civil Service and Commerce;" designed for persons desiring to offer themselves as candidates in the Civil Service, under the proposed new regulations.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

The Governors of the Military School, proposed to be established in memory of the Duke of Wellington, have published their Report. The gross amount of subscriptions promised is £105,760, of which the sum of £11,000 (4,500 in England and the Colonies, and £6,500 in India,) remains to be paid in. It is suggested that a public edifice be erected for the education of orphans, the sons of officers in Her Majesty's and in the East India Company's armies. The estimates are founded upon £100,000 as the net capital of the institution. To the erection and furnishing of the building £20,000 will be set apart; £80,000 will thus remain for the endowment, which, upon a mortgage (which can be obtained) of unquestionable security, will probably pay 4, but certainly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., providing £2,800 annually, which, with the addition of £150 promised annual subscriptions, will bring £2,950. It is proposed to place upon the foundation at least 60 boys, who may be clothed, maintained, and educated for £3,600 annually. There will be three classes, containing 20 boys each. An annual payment of £10, £15, and £20 will be made with each boy according to his position in the first, second, or third class, respectively, thus producing £900, making the total annual receipts £3,850, leaving a surplus of £250 to be applied as may seem good. Further, an extension of the original design is proposed; the formation of a fourth class, to comprise 40 boys, at an annual payment of £30 for each. This would give an income of £1,200; the expenses would reach £920, and £280 would remain to provide for an increased educational staff. For the last named class, it is proposed that though officers' orphans are to have the preference, the sons of officers serving in the army be likewise eligible. Thus, subsidiary to the primary object of the institution, there would be provided, what the service has felt the want of, a public-school well adapted for the sons of officers, where they might be admitted for fixed moderate rates of payment. The Regulations provide that the religious worship and teaching be accordant with the doctrine and principles of the Church of England, but not to be compulsory on those who object on the ground of religious dissent. A master will be specially charged with the religious instruction of the scholars. The general instruction will include a good English and classical education; scientific knowledge, having special application to the arts, commerce, and industry of the country; and the modern languages. A site well-adapted for the establishment has been offered gratuitously by Mr. Gibson, at Farnborough, in Hampshire. It has been visited by a deputation of Governors, and will probably be accepted. The Governors express their conviction that ultimate success, both for charitable and useful purposes, will depend mainly on the excellence of the education imparted, and trust by their efforts to lay the foundation of an institution worthy the memory of the great Duke, as well as beneficial to the service.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The Oxford Heads have issued the report of their committee on the recommendations of the Commission. It is an octavo volume of 500 pages, of which about 100 are occupied by the report, the rest by evidence. The principal evidence is that of Dr. Pusey; (170 pages;) the Rev. O. Gordon, of Christ Church; Mr. Marriott, of Oriel; the Rev. R. Husey, of Christ Church; Dr. Hawkins, of Oriel; Dr. Cotton of Worcester; and Mr. Justice Coleridge. The number of members of Convocation who have given evidence is small, not exceeding twenty-one—besides a paper approving generally of the recommendations of the Commission, signed by eleven persons, most of whom had previously expressed their views to the Commission itself.

The principal recommendations and decisions are as follows:

I. *With Regard to Studies, Examinations, Prizes, and Scholarships.*—The Board decide that things should be left precisely as they are. They refuse to allow any part of the students' time to be devoted to an elementary professional course. They refuse to institute a University matriculation, and the only alteration of any importance to which they consent is the proposition to hold the examinations, as far as possible, in vocation. There are some changes with regard to University scholarships, &c.

II. *Discipline.*—The report proposes to abolish promissory oaths to observe University statutes. It retains the distinction of gentlemen commoners. On the important subject of extravagance and debt, the authors of the report concur in the observations of the Commissioners; but they have no practical measure at present to propose. The suggestion of the Commissioners, that Parliament should be applied to for an act to limit credit at the University, is before the University counsel, but their answer has not yet been received. It is proposed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, to

assimilate the practice and fees of the Vice-Chancellor's Court to those of the county courts, and to throw it open to all professional persons.

III. *University Extension.*—Private lodging-houses and private halls are rejected. Halls affiliated to the existing colleges are approved. And it is recommended (by the majority of the Committee) that the University should vote £10,000 to found an "independent" (?) hall for sixty poor students; the grant to be united with voluntary contributions.

IV. *Revenues.*—It is recommended that an annual balance sheet of the general University accounts should be provided for members of Convocation; but that it should not be printed. The accounts of the press are not to be made public. A revision of fees has been referred to a special committee. An application to Government for permission to hold land in mortmain is recommended. Any restraint on the application of University funds, such as was proposed by the Commission, is condemned.

V. *Museum and Libraries.*—A museum is encouraged. The proposal to allow books to be taken out of the Bodleian is condemned. But it is thought that a reading-room might be provided. It is also proposed that in the five summer months the library should be open till five—an hour later than at present.

VI. *Professors and Teachers.*—The report proposes some professors of modern Oriental languages, and particularly a professorship of Chinese. Some alterations in detail are suggested with reference to the mode of election and stipends of some of the existing chairs. All application of college funds to the purposes of University instruction is condemned. Of the University or professorial system of instruction generally, which the Commissioners recommend in contradistinction to the exclusive collegiate or tutorial system, it is said that "it tends to substitute information for education, and sciolism for religion." It is proposed to give professors some voice in the direction of their own studies, by including them in committees of the hebdomadal board for that special purpose.

VII. *Constitution.*—The Vice-Chancellorship is to be left as it is, in the absolute nomination of the Chancellor, and confined to the Heads of Houses. The proctors are to be elected for two years, instead of one, one going out at the end of each year. In other respects, their office is to remain much as it is. All plans tending to supersede, or even materially to alter, the powers or constitution of the Hebdomadal Board, such as the "congregation" of the Commissioners, are rejected. But two plans of modification are proposed. Part of the Committee recommend an "Intermediate Board," consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and twelve masters, elected by ballot from Convocation, to consider measures between their adoption at the hebdomadal board and their proposal in Convocation, and also to recommend measures to the hebdomadal board; which measures, however, the hebdomadal board is not bound to adopt. This intermediate board appears to have virtually a veto on the measures of the hebdomadal board, but no power of initiation (except in the way of recommendation) or of amendment. The majority of the committee, however recommend, in preference to this scheme, the addition of eight members of Convocation, elected annually, to the hebdomadal board—two of the eight persons retiring, and their places being supplied, each year. It is expected that the suspended communication, between the initiative board and the body of the University will be restored by the occasional appointment of delegacies, including members of Convocation, on special subjects, and by the admission of professors to committees of the hebdomadal board, as above stated. No power of amendment is to be given to Convocation, but an interval is to be allowed after the first promulgation of the more important measures, during which individual members of Convocation may send in "suggestions" to the hebdomadal board.

VIII. *Statutes.*—It is decided that, in spite of all opinions to the contrary, the University has undoubted power to alter the Laudian code. But power to alter the three Caroline statutes, which are supposed to rest on a different foundation is to be sought from the Crown.

The last ten pages of the report are devoted to the colleges. The Commissioners admit that the mode in which they applied for evidence was calculated to lead persons to suppose that they did not intend to go into this part of the subject. They have, however, received some evidence on the colleges, but of a very partial kind; and they have gone into certain portions of the subject, but in a very partial manner. The tone of the report is throughout strongly hostile to the Commissioners, whose candour and accuracy it impeaches in strong terms. The voluminous evidence of Dr. Pusey is hostile to almost all the proposals of the Commissioners, and particularly to those which tend to relax clerical restrictions, and to introduce the professorial system.

SCHOOLMASTERS IN BAVARIA.—The King of Bavaria having lately increased the salaries of the schoolmasters, they sent his majesty an address of thanks, to which he returned the following answer:—"I thank you, gentlemen; and I am rejoiced if, by what I have done, you will find that I am a friend to schoolmasters, and that I honour and esteem your profession. Not only do I esteem, but I love it. I admit that your mission is arduous and difficult, and that to fulfil it requires angelic patience. Occupy yourselves with the education of the people, for it is in a great measure in your hands; disseminate useful knowledge in every direction, for it is that which forms a moral and faithful people. Tell your colleagues that I love them, and that the king pledges you his word that he will do everything that is possible for you."

UNITED STATES.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The Legislature of the State of New York, has recently severed the office of Chief Superintendent of Schools from that of Secretary of State, and created a new department of education. The Hon. V. M. Rice, of Buffalo, has been appointed to the new office, and S. S. Randall, Esq., has been re-appointed Deputy Superintendent. The Bostonians have recently opened a free public library of 12,000 volumes. The N. Y. Legislature by a vote of 45 to 32 refused to incorporate the "N. Y. State Teachers Association."

FACTS OF THE CENSUS.—The New York Times gives abstracts from the last Census Report, from which we extract the following:

White population of U. S.....	19,553,068
Colored " "	434,495
Slaves.....	3,204,313

Total..... 23,191,876

COLLEGES.—In the whole United States and the territories there are 234 colleges with, 1,651 teachers, and 27,159 pupils. Their total annual income is: From endowment, \$452,314; taxation, \$15,485; public funds, \$184,549; other sources, \$2,147,853—aggregate, \$9,591,530.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Of public schools, there are 80,991; of teachers, 92,000; of pupils, 3,354,195. Their total income is: From endowment, \$18294; taxation, \$4,686,414; public funds, \$2,574,669—other sources \$2,147,853; aggregate, \$9,591,530.

ACADEMIES, &c.—Of academies and other schools, there are 6,032, with 12,207 teachers and 261,362 pupils. Their annual income is: From endowments, \$288,855; taxation, \$14,202; public funds, \$114,798; other sources, \$4,235,987—total \$4,653,842.

There are in the states and territories, white persons over twenty years of age, who can not read and write—

Males... 389,664	Females... 573,234	Total..... 962,898
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Of these, there are in—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York.....	39,178	52,115	91,293
Virginia.....	30,244	46,761	77,005
Pennsylvania.....	24,380	42,548	66,928
Tennessee.....	28,469	49,053	77,522
Kentucky.....	27,754	38,933	66,687
North Carolina.....	26,239	47,327	73,566
Indiana.....	26,132	44,408	70,540
Massachusetts.....	11,578	15,961	27,539

There is a striking disparity between the number of persons who neither read nor write in those states respectively, where the common school system prevails, and those which provide no such universal privileges for their youth. Massachusetts, for instance, with a population of 994,504, has but 1,861 native-born adults who are thus illiterate; while Virginia, with a population less than one half greater, shows 77,005 whites in the same ignorant condition. Louisiana, with a population of 255,491 whites, shows 21,221 natives who do not read nor write, against only 30,670 in New York, which has a white population of 3,048,325, nearly twelve times as great as that of Louisiana. Comparisons of this sort—however disagreeable to state where education is limited in its sphere—can not fail to induce profitable reflection and stimulate to efforts for improvement.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

A statue to George Stephenson, the celebrated railway engineer, has been placed in the great hall of Euston Square terminus, London.... The Government propose to grant £7000 for the purchase of a site for a Scottish Industrial Museum at Edinburgh.... M. C. Andersen, a Swede, is now engaged in explorations in Africa under the direction of his government. His discoveries in natural history he considers as very valuable.... The

English Discovery Ships in the Arctic Seas will be exempt from attack by Russia, in accordance with the usages of all civilized nations.... Russia occupies one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the size of France, and a hundred and thirty-eight times that of England.... The sudden death of that eminent Judge, Thomas Noon Talfourd, took place recently in Stafford, England, while, in addressing the Grand Jury, he was giving utterance to the noblest sentiments of sympathy and love for the uncared for of his own land. He was sixty years of age. His distinguished career (although of humble origin) is a striking evidence of the homage paid to genius, under the free constitutional system of government of England.... The late Professor Wilson (Christopher North) has been interred in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. The final resting place of the talented author of "Dies Borealis," and the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," exactly faces the tomb of his great cotemporary, Francis Jeffrey.... The death of the celebrated Abbé de Lammenais is announced in France.... Her Majesty has consented to proceed in state to open the renovated Crystal Palace at Sydenham... In the Bank of England no fewer than sixty folio volumes, or ledgers, are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts!.... James Montgomery, the poet, died quite suddenly on the 30th ult., at his residence in Sheffield, England, in the eighty-third year of his age. Montgomery is admitted by all the critics to have been at the head of the religious poets of his age. Since the bard of Olney, no one surpassed him in purity of sentiment or fervor of devotion. Mr. Montgomery had for several years enjoyed a literary pension of £150 a year.... A remarkable eclipse of the sun takes place on the 26th of this month. It will be visible throughout all of North America, and a part of Europe and Asia. The Canadian Institute have issued a paper containing valuable suggestions for obtaining and noting the progress of the phenomenon most effectively.... John Martin, the eminent illustrator of Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the author of several impressive pictures, now world famous, died in the Isle of Man, Feb. 17, aged 65 years.

EDITORS OF THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—It is said that the present editor of the Edinburgh Review is Professor George Cornwall Lewis, late M. P., and Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and author of several works on political economy. The present editor of the North British Review is Professor Fraser. The Westminster Review is under the direction of several editors, male and female, with John Chapman, the infidel bookseller in London, at its head, both as editor and publisher. Blackwood is conducted by Professor Aytoun, son-in-law of Professor Wilson. And the London Quarterly, so long under the management of Lockhart, who has resigned his post on account of ill-health, is now under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Whitwell Erwin, of Boston, who has been a contributor to the Review for some time past.

EXTINCT AMERICAN RACE.—Amidst the plains of North America, some powerful nation, which has disappeared, constructed circular, square, and octagonal, fortifications; walls, 6,000 toises in length; tumuli, from 700 to 800 feet in diameter, and 140 feet in height, sometimes round, sometimes with several stories, and containing thousands of skeletons. These skeletons are the remains of men less slender and more squat than the present inhabitants of those countries. On a vast space of ground at the Lower Orinoco, as well as on the banks of the Casiquiare, and between the sources of the Essequibo and the Rio Branco, there are rocks of granite covered with symbolic figures. These sculptures are the extinct remains which evidently belonged to nations different from those which now inhabit the same regions.—Humboldt's Travels.

EXPLORATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.—Gratifying news have just been received from Dr. Vogel, of the Central African Expedition, written on the eve of his departure from Murzuk to Lake Tsad, which was fixed on the 12th October last. He hoped to reach the latter in the beginning of the present month. During his prolonged sojourn at Murzuk of upwards of sixty days, Dr. Vogel's health continued in the most satisfactory condition, though the unhealthiness of that place is notorious. The delay at Murzuk was owing to the Bornuese prince, under whose protection Dr. Vogel was to travel as far as Bornu, but the time was usefully employed in surveying the surrounding country, and reducing the astronomical and other observations. No further communications had as yet been received by Dr. Barth, and it is presumed that he was out of the reach of the courier bringing the news of the additional force under Dr. Vogel, and that he has continued his journey to Timbuktu. It is hoped that by this adventurous enterprise, and by presenting himself before the Sultan of the Fellatah empire at the court of Sakatu, Dr. Barth will have been able to secure the good-will and protection of that mighty nation for his present objects, as well as for future enterprises that may lie within the Fellatah dominions. In this way it is hoped that his bold undertaking will be of immediate benefit to the steamboat expedition, which is to be despatched from this country next spring. One of the first objects of that expedition will be to reach that magnificent country Adamana, and this being a province of the Fellatahs, the friendship of the latter will be of some importance to the success of the expedition.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,
Upper  **Canada.**

TORONTO: MAY, 1854.

*. Parties in correspondence with the Educational Department will please quote the number and date of any previous letters to which they may have occasion to refer, as it is extremely difficult for the Department to keep trace of isolated cases, where so many letters are received (nearly 400 per month) on various subjects.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

We think it due to ourselves and to the many who have made enquiry on the subject, to explain why the *Journal of Education* has not appeared *monthly* during the past months of the current year as during former years. This is owing to devoting them to the publication of a *Supplementary Catalogue of Books for Public School Libraries*. This Catalogue is more extensive than the former one, which was published in the *Journal of Education* for last July, August and September. The *Supplementary Catalogue* occupies the *Journal* for January, February, March and April, and a supplement. These numbers are stitched and sent out together, as they are devoted to one subject and purpose. The number for *January* contains the circulars explanatory of the manner in which the first Libraries were provided to municipalities.

The labor and time required to prepare this second Catalogue of books for the Public School Libraries will be appreciated by those who have had any experience in matters of the kind. The two Catalogues present the most extensive collection of the cheapest books suitable for general reading, of which we have any knowledge in any country.

We know of no cause that will hereafter prevent the *monthly* appearance of the *Journal of Education*: and we trust its visits will not be less acceptable and useful than formerly.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA.

The System of Public School Libraries constitutes a new epoch in the intellectual and social history of Upper Canada. Since last November, when the first Library was selected and sent out, the supply of books has only been limited by the ability of the Department to procure, select and forward them to the parties applying for them. This has been found no easy task, arising from the novelty of the work, the difficulties of communication during the winter months of the year, and the absence of all proper conveniencies at the Department for receiving, arranging, selecting and packing books, and the want of sufficient assistance during a considerable part of the time. Had the convenience of the Educational Department been consulted, the establishment of Public Libraries would have been deferred until the completion of these facilities which were required for providing the books. But it was thought extremely desirable to secure as widely as possible the advantages of these Libraries during the last winter. The great inconvenience and delay which have thus far been experienced in this branch of the department, are now upon the point of being remedied by the near completion of the Library Depository, on which Messrs. Jacques & Hay have been employed for some months.

In the meantime the following statement of the number of books which have been sent out to the present time will be read with interest:

Statement showing the Number of Volumes issued to Public Libraries in Upper Canada up to the end of May, 1854.

Sent out during the Months of	History	Zoology	Botany	Phenomena, &c.	Physical Sciences	Geology, &c.	Natural Philosophy	Chemistry	Agricultural Chemistry	Practical Agriculture	Manufactures	Modern Literature	Ancient Literature	Voyages, &c.	Biography	Historical Sketches	Teachers' Library	Grand Totals
Nov.	168	62	16	29	15	5	9	6	9	48	36	70	20	54	126	284	4	961
Dec.	3990	1540	271	877	511	229	187	126	183	759	708	2187	417	1087	2791	4894	204	20961
Jan.	624	279	46	143	34	30	34	29	48	151	98	239	19	291	435	545	34	3129
Feb.	1290	627	125	275	237	85	106	93	65	345	201	771	59	528	738	2252	74	7874
Mar.	362	164	25	62	50	27	22	22	24	103	50	211	9	182	225	556	67	2161
April	174	101	13	34	28	13	11	10	8	42	33	111	4	96	110	343	13	1149
May	917	526	62	132	113	54	73	45	41	187	168	590	29	325	684	1500	46	5492
Total	7525	3299	558	1552	988	443	442	331	378	1638	1294	4229	57	2563	5109	10378	442	41727

Total number of Volumes sent out 41,727.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW, AND RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA, WITH EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Compiled under the authority of the Chief Superintendent of Schools. With an Appendix containing hints on the construction of Public Library Buildings, Book Cases, &c. With illustrations.—pp. 39.

This Pamphlet has been prepared in connexion with the commencement of the system of Public School Libraries in Upper Canada. It should be in the hands of all managers of such Libraries. The appendix contains much useful information. The Rules and Regulations, and some of the explanatory Remarks were published in the *Journal of Education* for last July. The following extracts will be interesting to the public at large:

Extracts from the Law authorizing the establishment of Public School Libraries in Upper Canada.

1. LEGISLATIVE GRANT.

The Common School Act of 1850, Section forty-one, enacts, "That it may and shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to authorize the expenditure annually, out of the share of the Legislative School Grant coming to Upper Canada, of a sum not exceeding *Three thousand pounds*, for the establishment and support of School Libraries, under such regulations as are provided for by this Act"—which sum may be increased from time to time at the discretion of the Legislature.

2. CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

Section thirty-five enacts that it shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Schools:

"*Eighthly.* To employ all lawful means in his power to procure and promote the establishment of School Libraries for general reading, in the several counties, townships, cities, towns and villages; to provide and recommend the adoption of suitable plans of school houses, with the proper furniture and appendages; and to collect and diffuse useful information on the subject of education generally among the people of Upper Canada.

"*Ninthly.* To submit to the Council of Public Instruction all books or manuscripts which may be placed in his hands with a view of obtaining the recommendation or sanction of such Council, for their introduction as text-books or library

books; and to prepare and lay before the Council of Public Instruction for its consideration, such general regulations for the organization and government of Common Schools, and the management of School Libraries as he shall deem necessary and proper.

"*Tenthly*. To apportion whatever sum or sums of money shall be provided by the Legislature for the establishment and support of School Libraries: Provided always, that no aid shall be given towards the establishment or support of any School Library unless an equal amount be contributed and expended from local sources for the same object."

3. COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Section thirty-six enacts that it shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction:

"*Fifthly*. To examine, and, at its discretion, recommend or disapprove of text-books for the use of schools, or books for School Libraries: Provided always that no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council, and public notice given of such disapproval."

4. LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Section thirty-one, tenth clause, sixth division, enacts that it shall be the duty of each Local Superintendent to make an annual report to the Chief Superintendent, which among other things shall state "the number of libraries, their extent, how established and supported." [See also Numbers 6 and 15 of this Series.]

5. SCHOOL VISITORS.

Section thirty-three enacts that School Visitors shall have authority at any lawful meeting "to devise such means as they may deem expedient, to promote the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge."

6. BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Section twenty-nine enacts that "it shall be the duty of each County or Circuit Board of Public Instruction. *Fourthly*, To adopt all such lawful means in their power, as they shall judge expedient, to promote the establishment of School Libraries, and to diffuse useful knowledge in such County or Circuit."

7. COUNTY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Section twenty-seven enacts that "it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council of each County, *Secondly*, To raise by assessment such sum or sums of money, as it shall judge expedient for the establishment and maintenance of a County Common School Library."

8. TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Section eighteen enacts that "it shall be the duty of the Municipality of each Township in Upper Canada, *Secondly*, To levy at its discretion such sum or sums as it shall judge expedient for purchasing books for a Township Library, under such regulations, as shall be provided according to law."

9. CITY AND TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Section twenty-one enacts, "That the Council or Common Council of each city or incorporated town in Upper Canada shall be and is hereby invested, within its limits and liberties as prescribed by law, and shall be subject to the same obligations as are the Municipal Council of each County, and the Municipality of each Township, by the eighteenth and twenty seventh Section of this Act" just quoted above.

10. VILLAGE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Section twenty-five enacts, "That the Municipality of every

incorporated village shall possess and exercise all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations with regard to the levying and raising of moneys for the establishment and maintenance of school libraries within the limits of such incorporated village, as are conferred and imposed by this Act upon the Municipal Corporations of cities."

11. BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Section twenty-four enacts, "That it shall be the duty of Board of School Trustees in cities and towns, *Thirdly*, To do whatever they may judge expedient for procuring suitable apparatus and text-books and for the establishment and maintenance of a school library or school libraries. *Tenthly*, To appoint a librarian to take charge of the school library or libraries whenever established."

N. B. The first Section of the supplementary School Act 1853 invests Boards of School Trustees with power, either to apply to their Municipality or employ their own lawful authority to raise by a general rate upon property, or otherwise, such sum or sums as they shall judge expedient for the establishment and maintenance of School libraries, etc.

12. BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

The twenty-sixth Section of the School Act of 1850, and the 1st Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, confer upon Boards of School Trustees in Incorporated Villages, all the powers possessed by City and Town Boards as enumerated in the foregoing paragraph.

13. TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Section twelve enacts, "That it shall be the duty of the Trustees of such School Section, *Seventeenthly*, To appoint a Librarian, and to take such steps as they may judge expedient, and as may be authorized according to law, for the establishment, safe-keeping, and proper management of a school library, whenever provision shall have been made and carried into effect for the establishment of school libraries."

N. B. By the ninth clause of the twelfth Section, in connection with the 1st clause of the eighteenth Section, of the School Act of 1850, Trustees are authorized to provide means for the establishment and support of public School libraries.

Remarks on the foregoing.

1. PUBLIC BODIES WHICH CAN ESTABLISH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

From the foregoing extracts from the School law, it will be seen that the following Municipalities and School Corporations are authorized to provide means for the establishment and support of Public School libraries in Upper Canada:

1. COUNTY COUNCILS.
2. TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.
3. CITY COUNCILS.
4. TOWN COUNCILS.
5. VILLAGE COUNCILS.
6. BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES.
7. BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN TOWNS.
8. BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN INCORPORATED VILLAGES.
9. TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.

2. DUTIES OF SCHOOL AUTHORITIES IN REGARD TO LIBRARIES.

It will also be seen from the above that it is the official duty and privilege of local Superintendents, School Visitors, and Boards of Public Instruction to aid with their counsel and advice in the general establishment of public libraries throughout the country.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION IN AID OF WORN-OUT COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS IN UPPER CANADA.

The following Regulations have been adopted and approved of by the Governor General as required by law, in order to give effect to the legislative provision for the relief and assistance of superannuated or worn-out Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada. They are so plain (prefaced by an extract of the law on which they are founded) as to require no explanation.

It may be remarked that this system of aiding worn-out Teachers is in accordance with that which has long been most beneficially adopted by one of the largest religious persuasions in Upper Canada, for the relief and assistance of their superannuated worn-out Ministers, the Fund for which is provided by annual subscriptions of one pound by each Minister, and other voluntary annual subscriptions by the members of the religious persuasion referred to; and its Ministers, when worn-out, receive assistance from the Fund according to the period during which they have laboured, and according to the amount of the Fund, but not exceeding in any case the sum of £50 per annum.

This fact is a sufficient refutation of the groundless and foolish objections which have been urged in one or two instances against this benevolent provision of the law, as degrading to the position of old Teachers and making them paupers. It is a provision not less honorable to Teachers than to the Legislature, and which we hope to see increased in future years.

SUPERANNUATED SCHOOL TEACHERS' FUND.

Extract from the law authorizing the payment of pensions to Superannuated School Teachers in Upper Canada, 16 Vict., ch. 185, section 23, Proviso: And be it enacted, That,

"Fourthly, a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds per annum, shall be applied towards forming a fund for the support of superannuated or worn-out Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, under such regulations as may be adopted, from time to time, by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved of by the Governor in Council: Provided always, that no such Teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of One Pound per annum, for the period of his teaching School, or receiving aid from such fund, and who shall not furnish satisfactory proof to the Council of Public Instruction, of inability from age, or loss of health in teaching, to pursue that profession any longer: Provided also, that no allowance to any superannuated or worn-out Teacher shall exceed the rate of One Pound Ten Shillings for each year that such Teacher shall have taught a Common School in Upper Canada."

Regulations adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, pursuant to the foregoing provisions of the Act, on the 20th day of April, 1854.

1. Old Teachers who have become superannuated on or before the 1st day of January, 1854, and who produce the proofs required by law of character and services as such, may share in this Fund according to the number of years they have respectively taught a Common School in Upper Canada, either by depositing with the Chief Superintendent of Schools the preliminary subscriptions to the Fund required by law, or having the amount of such subscriptions deducted from the first year's pension payable to such superannuated Teacher.

2. Every Teacher now (1854) engaged in teaching, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated, to share in this Fund, must contribute to it at the rate of one pound per annum; and no Teacher now engaged in teaching shall be entitled to share in this Fund who shall not thus contribute to it annually. But the amount of the annual subscriptions for the years during which such Teacher may have taught

before the 1st day of January, 1854, and for which he may hereafter claim as a superannuated Teacher, may be deducted from the first year's pension to which such Teacher may be entitled.

3. Should any Teacher having a wife and children, subscribe to this Fund and die without deriving any benefit from it, the amount of his subscriptions and whatever interest may accumulate thereon, shall be paid to his widow or children, as soon as satisfactory proofs of his decease and the relationship of the claimant or claimants to him shall have been adduced.

4. No Teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this Fund, who shall not have become disabled for further service, while teaching a common school, or who shall not have been worn out in the work of a common school teacher.

5. Applications, accompanied by the requisite certificates and proofs must be made each year before the first of April, in order to entitle the applicants to share in this Fund for such year.

6. In case the Fund shall, at any time, not be sufficient to pay the several claimants the highest sum permitted by law, the Fund shall be equitably divided among the several claimants according to their respective periods of service.

7. The amounts of all subscriptions to this Fund, and if any unexpended balances of Legislative grants made to it, shall be invested from time to time, under the direction of this Council, and the interest accruing thereon, shall be expended in aid of superannuated teachers of common schools in Upper Canada, according to these Regulations. All annual subscriptions to this Fund must be made before the end of the year for which they are intended: and all

8. Communications and subscriptions in connection with this Fund, must be made to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.

Approved by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, as notified to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, 20th May, 1854.

J GEORGE HODGINS,
R. C.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 23rd May, 1854.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 20th April, 1854.

The Chief Superintendent of Schools, on the recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Vic., chap. 48, has granted the undermentioned students of the Normal School during the Eleventh Session 1853-1854, Provincial Certificates of qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada, which Certificates are valid until revoked by him.

[Each Certificate is numbered, and recorded in the Register of the Department in the following alphabetical order;—but the order does not indicate any distinction of merit in the Teacher.]

FIRST CLASS.

151. Mary Adams.
152. Emily Howard Jennings.
153. Eliza Wilson Keddie.
154. Julia Anne Robinson.
155. Jane Smith.
156. Mary Stephens.
157. Josephine Storrie.
158. Mary E. Sudborough.
159. Margaret Sweeney.
160. Maria Louisa Williams.
161. Charles Bannister.
162. Francis Wesley Bird.
163. Coleman Bristol.
164. William Caulton.
165. Daniel Chisholm.
166. Alfred Ernest Ecroyd.
167. John Elson.
168. James B. Gray.
169. Thomas Ferguson McLean.
170. William Noden.

SECOND CLASS.

171. Jane Anderson.
172. Sarah Bales.
173. Harriet Bowes.
174. Sarah Bowes.
175. Margaret Burgess.
176. Margaret Buyers.
177. Sarah Carr.
178. Catharine Cattanach.
179. Esther Clarke.
180. Mary Coady.
181. Mary Anne Decow.
182. Rebecca Decow.
183. Kate Higgins.
184. Anna Maria Holmes.
185. Elizabeth Hughes.
186. Anne Eliza Jackson.
187. Isabella Johnson.
188. Catharine Junor.
189. Harriet Evelyn Kennedy.
190. Margery Muter Kennedy.

<p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <p>191. Melissa McCrady. 192. Christy McLennan. 193. Margaret McNaughton. 194. Lucinda Piper. 195. Mary Shearer. 196. Margaret Shrigley. 197. Lizanna S. Snyder. 198. Elizabeth Stevens. 199. Adeline Stone. 200. Elizabeth Van Every. 201. Cecilia Mary Anne Walkingshaw. 202. Mary Anne Wilson. 203. Wilbur Fisk Adams. 204. John Ransome Brower. 205. Peter C. Blaicher. 206. John Coyne.</p>	<p>SECOND CLASS, Continued.</p> <p>207. John D'Evelyn. 208. Gilbert Goldsmith. 209. Silas Hollingshead. 210. Edward Jamieson. 211. John Livingstone. 212. James Martin. 213. John McNaughton. 214. Samuel Megaw. 215. Thaddeus O'Connor. 216. John S. Oliver. 217. William Plunkett. 218. Parmenius Reynolds. 219. Robert Somerville. 220. William Stevens. 221. John Terrill.</p>
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N.B.—No further Third Class Certificates have been granted.
E. RYERSON.
Chief Superintendent of Schools

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT FOR 1854.

No. 1. Circular to Clerks of Counties, notifying the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the year 1854.
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA,
 EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 31st May, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the current year, to the several townships of the county municipality of which you are clerk. You will please lay this communication before your county council at its next meeting, and notify each local superintendent of schools of this apportionment, so far as it relates to his charge, as provided in the first clause of the thirty-first section of the School Act of 1850.

2. You will also please intimate the total amount to your county treasurer, and report his name to this department; and on his sending a power of attorney, signed in duplicate (if he has not already done so), according to the form which I have already furnished, I will pay to his attorney, after the first day of July, the amount apportioned to your county, less the amount apportioned to townships from which the reports and returns of the expenditure of last year's school moneys have not been received.

3. The apportionment of this year varies little from that of last year, as the same sum is apportioned, and upon the same basis—the last general census of the population.

4. I must again solicit the special attention of your county council to the 1st, 4th, and 5th clauses of the 27th section of the School Act, requiring each county council to provide for the punctual payment, the security, and the proper accounts of the expenditure of all school moneys within its jurisdiction; but I will only refer to them without repeating the lengthened remarks and suggestions I made on this important subject in my circular of the 18th of June, last year.

5. In conclusion, I beg to congratulate your County Council on the great and increasing success of our school system during the past year, and upon the completion of the Library, in addition to the other, branches of its organization. I trust that our mutual coöperation and labors will not be less cordial and successful this year than during the past and former years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

SUMMARY of Apportionment to the Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages for 1854.

APPORTIONED TO	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT IN 1854.
Counties	812,895	£19,314 10 6
Cities	56,472	1,352 19 5
Towns	54,866	1,314 9 6
Town Municipalities	10,381	248 14 2
Villages	13,999	495 15 7
Gross Total	948,606*	£22,726 9 2

APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to Counties and Townships for 1854.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY POPULAT.	MUNICIPALITY POPULAT.	COUNTY APPORTIONMENT.			MUNICIPALITY APPORTIONMENT.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Glengarry	17,596	44,350	421	11	3	1062	10	8
2. Stormont	12,997		311	7	7			
3. Dundas	13,757	18,857	329	11	10	319	19	11
4. Prescott	10,487		251	4	9			
5. Russell	2,870	23,203	68	15	2	555	17	8
6. Carleton .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
7. Grenville	18,508	45,547	443	5	11	1091	4	2
8. Leeds	27,041		647	18	8			
9. Lanark	25,401	34,816	608	11	0	884	1	11
10. Renfrew	9,415		225	10	11			
11. Frontenac	19,150	42,270	458	15	10	1012	14	0
12. Addington	15,165		363	6	6			
13. Lennox	7,955	17,818	190	11	8	414	18	0
14. Prince Edward .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
15. Hastings	27,408	53,042	631	9	10	1252	8	0
16. Northumberland	27,186		620	13	2			
17. Durham	25,906	24,708	312	11	1	591	16	8
18. Peterborough	13,046		279	5	7			
19. Victoria	11,657	28,429	.....	.....	.....	681	1	11
20. Ontario .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
21. York	49,949	73,760	1164	18	11	1742	4	9
22. Peel	24,816		577	5	10			
23. Simcoe .....	.....	26,158	.....	.....	.....	626	18	6
24. Halton	18,322		.....	.....	.....
25. Wentworth	24,990	43,312	458	19	1	1037	13	2
26. Brant .....	.....		598	14	1			
27. Lincoln	16,160	17,664	.....	.....	.....	423	8	9
28. Welland	17,857		.....	.....	.....
29. Haldimand .....	.....	18,497	.....	.....	.....	422	15	9
30. Norfolk .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
31. Oxford .....	.....	19,829	.....	.....	.....	475	1	2
32. Waterloo .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
33. Wellington .....	.....	29,336	.....	.....	.....	702	16	7
34. Grey .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
35. Perth .....	.....	23,109	.....	.....	.....	530	6	4
36. Huron	17,869		.....	.....	.....
37. Bruce	2,837	24,936	.....	.....	.....	597	8	2
38. Middlesex .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
39. Elgin .....	.....	12,539	.....	.....	.....	800	7	9
40. Kent .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
41. Lambton .....	.....	15,545	.....	.....	.....	351	9	10
42. Essex .....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Total for Counties	812,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,314	10	6

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

TOWNSHIPS.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.
Charlottenburgh	5,557	@ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 133 2 8
Kenyon	3,842	92 0 11
Lancaster	4,023	96 7 8
Lochiel	4,174	100 0 0
	17,596	421 11 3

2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall	4,707	112 15 5
Finch	1,450	34 14 9
Osnabrock	4,699	112 11 7
Roxborough	2,141	51 5 10
	12,997	311 7 7

3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda	4,144*	99 5 3
Mountain	2,764	66 4 5
Williamsburgh	4,284	102 12 9
Winchester	2,565	61 9 0
	13,757	329 11 10

* Total population of Upper Canada, including Indians, in 1852, 953,239.

* 51 Indians not included.

4. COUNTY OF PLESCOTT.			COUNTY OF RENFREW.—Continued.		
TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.	TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.
Alfred.....	584	13 19 10	Bromley.....	687	16 9 2
Caledonia.....	958	22 19 0	Brougham.....	438	10 9 10
Hawkesbury, East.....	3,029	72 11 4	Grattan.....	554	13 5 5
Hawkesbury, West.....	2,6 5	63 16 11	Horton.....	1,142	27 7 2
Longueuil.....	1,406	33 13 8	McNab.....	1,513	36 4 11
Plantagenet, North.....	1,202	28 15 11	Pembroke.....	633	15 3 3
Plantagenet, South.....	643	15 8 1	Ross.....	703	16 19 3
	10,487	251 4 9	Stafford.....	281	6 14 7
			Westmeath.....	1,152	27 12 0
			Wilberforce.....	688	16 0 8
				9,415	225 10 11
5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.			11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.		
Cambridge.....	200	4 15 0	Bedford.....	1,118	26 15 8
Clarence.....	508	12 3 5	Hinchinbrooke.....	364	8 14 5
Cumberland.....	1,659	39 14 1	Kingston.....	5,235	125 8 5
Russell.....	503	12 1 0	Loughborough.....	2,003	47 19 9
	2,870	68 15 2	Pittsburgh.....	3,258	78 1 1
			Portland.....	2,388	57 4 3
			Storrington.....	2,130	51 0 7
			Wolfe Island.....	2,654	63 11 8
				19,150	453 15 10
6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.			12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.		
Fitzroy.....	2,807	67 5 0	Amherst Island.....	1,287	30 16 8
Gloucester.....	3,005	71 19 0	Camden, East.....	6,975	167 2 2
Goulbourn.....	2,525	60 9 0	Ernestown.....	5,111	122 9 0
Gower, North.....	1,777	42 11 5	Sheffield.....	1,792	42 18 8
Huntley.....	2,519	60 7 0		15,165	363 6 6
March.....	1,123	26 19 0			
Marlborough.....	2,053	49 3 8	13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.		
Nepean.....	3,800	91 0 0	Adolphustown.....	718	17 4 0
Osgood.....	3,050	73 1 5	Fredericksburgh.....	3,166	75 17 0
Torbolton.....	542	12 19 8	Richmond.....	4,071	97 10 8
	23,203	555 17 8		7,955	190 11 8
			14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.		
7. COUNTY OF GREENVILLE.			Ameliasburgh.....	3,286	78 14 6
Augusta.....	5,154	123 9 7	Athol.....	1,621	38 16 8
Edwardsburgh.....	4,755*	113 18 5	Hallowell.....	3,203	76 14 9
Gower, South.....	863	20 13 6	Hillier.....	2,962	70 19 3
Oxford.....	4,472*	107 2 0	Marysburgh.....	3,512	84 2 10
Wolford.....	3,259	78 1 7	Sophiasburgh.....	2,734	65 10 0
	18,503	443 5 11		17,318	414 18 0
			15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.		
8. COUNTY OF REEDS.			Elzevir, Madoc and Tudor.....	2,761	66 2 11
Bastard.....	3,448	82 12 2	Hungerford.....	3,124	74 16 11
Burgess, South.....	276	6 12 3	Huntingdon.....	2,548	61 0 11
Crosby, North.....	1,785	42 15 3	Marmora.....	635	15 4 3
Crosby, South.....	1,578	37 16 1	Rawdon.....	3,097	74 3 11
Elizabethtown.....	5,208	124 15 6	Sidney, including part of Trenton popu- lation only.....	4,574	105 7 8
Elmsley, South, includ. part Smith's Falls	1,442	34 10 1	Thurlow.....	4,469	107 1 4
Escott.....	1,399	33 10 4	Tyendinaga.....	6,200	148 10 10
Kitley.....	3,525	84 9 0		27,408	652 8 9
Leeds and Lansdown, front.....	3,192	76 9 6	16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Leeds and Lansdown, rear.....	1,530	36 13 1	Alnwick.....	614*	14 14 2
Yonge.....	3,661	87 14 2	Brighton.....	3,725	89 4 10
	27,044	647 18 3	Cramahe.....	2,993	71 14 1
			Haldimand.....	4,634	111 0 5
9. COUNTY OF LARK.			Hamilton.....	5,008	119 19 8
Bathurst.....	2,868	68 14 3	Monaghan, South.....	1,051	25 3 7
Beckwith.....	2,540	60 17 1	Percy.....	2,605	62 8 2
Burgess, North.....	1,110	26 11 10	Murray, including part of Trenton popu- lation only.....	3,735	70 12 5
Dalhousie.....	1,421	34 0 10	Seymour.....	2,781	66 12 6
Darling.....	670	16 1 0		27,186	631 9 10
Drummond.....	2,648	63 8 10			
Elmsley, North, includ. part Smith's Falls	2,031	48 13 2			
Lanark.....	2,649	63 9 3			
Lavant.....	98	2 6 11			
Montague.....	3,356	80 8 1			
Packenham.....	1,868	44 15 1			
Ramsay.....	3,256	78 0 2			
Sherbrooke, North.....	399	9 11 2			
Sherbrooke, South.....	487	11 13 4			
	25,401	603 11 0			
			10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.		
Admaston.....	685	16 8 2			
Bagot.....	734	17 11 3			
Blithfield.....	200	4 15 10			

* 21 Indians each, omitted, not being tax-payers.

* 222 Indians not included.

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.
Cartwright	1,756	42 1 5
Cavan	4,488	106 6 6
Ciarke	6,190	148 6 0
Darlington	5,655	135 9 8
Hope	5,299	126 19 1
Manvers	2,568	61 10 6
	25,906	620 13 2

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel	1,678	40 4 0
Belmont and Methuen	248	5 18 10
Douro	1,676	40 3 1
Dummer and Burleigh	1,600	38 6 8
Ennismore	675	16 3 5
Monaghan, North	905	21 13 7
Otonabee	3,872	92 15 4
Smith and Harvey	2,392	57 6 2
	13,046	312 11 1

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Eldon	1,320	31 12 6
Emily	2,763	66 3 11
Fenelon	596	14 5 7
Mariposa	3,895	98 6 4
Ops	2,512	60 3 8
Verulam	571	13 13 7
	11,657	279 5 7

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock	3,518	84 5 8
Mara and Rama	1,403	33 12 3
Pickering	6,737	161 8 1
Reach	3,897	93 7 3
Scott	1,028	24 12 7
Scugog Island	415	9 18 10
Thora	1,146	27 9 1
Uxbridge	2,289	54 16 9
Whitby	7,996	191 11 5
	28,429	681 1 11

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke	3,483	83 8 11
Georgina	1,005	24 1 6
Gwillimbury, North	1,176	28 3 6
Gwillimbury, East	3,208	76 17 2
King	6,565	157 5 8
Markham	7,752	185 14 6
Scarborough	4,244	101 13 7
Vaughan	7,723	185 0 7
Whitchurch	4,758	113 19 10
York, includ. Yorkville population only	10,035	208 13 8
	49,949	1,164 18 11

22. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion	4,281	102 11 3
Caledon	3,707	88 16 3
Chinguacousy, including Brampton population only	7,469	161 13 10
Gore of Toronto	1,820	43 12 1
Toronto	7,539	180 12 5
	24,816	577 5 10

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala	1,994	47 15 5
Essa	1,507	36 2 1
Flos	545	13 1 1
Gwillimbury, West	3,894	93 5 10
Innisfil	2,341	56 1 8
Medonte	1,116	26 14 9
Mono	2,689	64 8 5
Mulmur	766	18 7 0
Nottawasaga	1,887	45 4 2
Orillia and Matchedash	725	17 7 4
Oro	2,027	48 11 3
Sunnidale	203	4 17 8

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Continued.

TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.
Ta.....	600	14 7 6
Te umseth	3,998	95 15 8
Ti y.....	748	17 18 5
Tossoroncio.....	492	11 15 9
Vespra	626	14 19 11
	26,158	626 13 6

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Es quering.....	5,225	125 3 7
Nasagawaya	2,237	53 11 10
Nelson.....	4,078	97 14 0
Trafalgar.....	6,782	162 9 8
	18,322	438 19 1

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Arcaster.....	4,653	111 9 6
Barton.....	1,735	41 11 4
Beverly.....	5,620	134 12 3
Bin brook.....	1,737	41 12 8
Flamborough, East	2,903	69 11 0
Flamborough, West	3,533	84 12 10
Glanford.....	2,008	48 2 2
Salfleet.....	2,801	67 2 1
	24,990	598 14 1

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford,*.....	6,363	152 8 11
Burford.....	4,433	106 4 1
Dunfries, South.....	4,297	102 18 11
Oa land.....	840	20 2 6
Onondaga,†.....	1,731	41 9 5
	17,664	423 3 9

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Castor.....	1,398	33 9 10
Clinton.....	2,462	58 19 8
Gainsborough.....	2,538	60 16 1
Grntham.....	3,216	77 1 0
Grnsby.....	2,448	58 13 0
Loth.....	1,848	44 5 6
Niagara.....	2,250	53 18 1
	16,160	387 3 2

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie.....	2,737	65 11 5
Crowland.....	1,478	35 8 2
Humberstone.....	2,201	52 14 7
Pe ham.....	2,400	57 10 0
Stamford.....	3,113	74 11 7
Thorold.....	2,735	65 10 6
Wainfleet.....	1,841	44 2 1
Wilmoughby.....	1,352	32 7 10
	17,857	427 16 2

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Cambridge.....	1,151	27 11 6
Cauga, North.....	1,974	47 5 10
Cauga, South.....	824	19 14 10
Dunn.....	828	19 16 9
Moulton.....	1,984	47 10 8
Onesida.....	2,591	62 1 6
Rainham.....	1,618	38 15 3
Seaeca, including Caledonia population only.....	3,610	66 2 7
Shorbrooke.....	334	8 0 0
Walpole.....	3,583	85 16 10
	18,497	422 15 9

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlottetown.....	2,780	66 12 1
Houghton.....	1,509	36 3 0
Middleton.....	1,721	41 4 7
Townsend.....	4,935	118 4 8
Walsingham.....	3,090	74 0 7
Windham.....	2,900	69 9 7
Woodhouse.....	2,894	69 6 8
	19,829	475 1 2

* 47 Indians not included.
 † 127 Indians not included.
 ‡ 39 Indians not included.
 § 226 Indians omitted.
 § 26 Indians omitted.

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.			
TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.	
Blandford	1,356	32	9 9
Blenheim	4,995	119	13 5
Dereham	3,644	87	6 1
Nissouri, East	2,118	50	14 10
Norwich	5,239	125	10 4
Oxford, North	1,378	33	0 3
Oxford, East	2,210	52	18 11
Oxford, West	1,894	45	7 6
Zorra, East	3,200	76	13 4
Zorra, West	3,302	79	2 2
	29,336	702	16 7

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.			
Dumfries, North	3,478	83	5 7
Waterloo, including Berlin population only	7,698	161	2 0
Wellesley	3,546	84	19 1
Wilmot	5,297	126	18 1
Woolwich	3,092	74	1 7
	23,109	530	6 4

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.			
Amaranth	500	11	19 7
Arthur, Luther and Minto	1,803	43	3 11
Eramosa	2,330	56	6 0
Erin	3,590	86	0 2
Garafaxa	2,083	49	18 1
Guelph	2,879	68	19 6
Maryborough	994	23	16 3
Nichol	2,450	58	13 11
Peel	2,435	58	6 9
Pilkington	1,990	47	13 6
Pumlich	3,862	92	10 6
	24,936	597	8 2

34. COUNTY OF GREY.			
Artemesia	733	17	11 2
Bentick	1,272	30	1 6
Collingwood	545	13	1 1
Derby	471	11	5 8
Egremont	665	15	18 7
Euphrasia	603	14	8 11
Glenelg	1,250	29	18 11
Holland	954	22	17 1
Melancthon and Proton	450	10	15 7
Normanby	539	12	18 3
Osprey	486	11	12 10
St. Vincent	1,601	38	7 1
Sullivan	538	12	17 9
Sydenham	2,432	58	5 4
	12,539	300	7 9

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.			
Blanchard	2,780	66	12 1
Downie, including Stratford population only	2,727	44	8 2
Easthope, North	2,341	56	1 8
Easthope, South	1,797	43	1 0
Elma	1,328	31	16 4
Fullarton	1,750	41	18 6
Hibbert	1,191	28	10 8
Logan	698	16	14 5
Mornington	933	22	7 0
	15,545	351	9 10

36. COUNTY OF HURON.			
Ashfield	907	21	14 7
Biddulph	2,081	49	17 1
Colborne	921	22	1 3
Goderich	2,715	65	0 11
Hay	985	23	11 11
Hullet	955	22	17 7
McGillivray	1,718	41	3 2
McKillop	848	20	6 4
Starley	2,064	49	9 0
Stephen	742	17	15 6
Tuckersmith	1,727	41	7 6
Usborne	1,484	35	11 1
Wawanosh	723	17	5 11
	17,869	428	1 10

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.			
Arran	149	3	11 4
Brant	621	14	17 6
Bruce	100	2	7 11

COUNTY OF BRUCE.—Continued.			
TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.	
Elderslie	14	0	6 8
Greenock	244	5	6 11
Huron	236	5	13 1
Kincardine	1,149	27	10 6
Kinloss	47	1	2 6
Saugeen	277	6	12 8
	2,837	67	19 1

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.			
Adelaide	1,979	47	8 3
Carradoc*	2,496	59	16 0
Delaware†	1,397	33	9 4
Dorchester, North	2,570	61	11 5
Ekfrid	1,792	42	18 8
Lobo	2,447	58	12 6
London	6,785	161	7 2
Metcalfe	1,096	26	5 2
Mosa	2,075	49	14 3
Nissouri, West	1,832	43	17 10
Westminster	5,069	121	8 10
Williams	2,290	54	17 3
	31,778	761	6 8

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.			
Aldborough	1,226	29	7 5
Bayham, including Vienna population only	5,092	97	16 11
Dorchester, South	1,477	35	7 8
Dunwich	1,948	46	13 6
Malahide	4,050	97	0 7
Southwold	5,063	121	6 0
Yarmouth	5,238	126	13 10
	24,144	554	5 10

40. COUNTY OF KENT.			
Camden and Zone, †	1,393	33	7 5
Chatham	1,768	42	7 2
Dover, East and West	1,723	41	5 7
Harwich	2,627	62	18 9
Howard	2,798	67	0 8
Orford, †	1,348	32	5 11
Raleigh	2,460	58	18 9
Rouney and Tilbury, East	1,023	24	10 2
	15,140	362	14 5

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.			
Bosanquet	1,093	26	3 8
Brooke	511	12	4 10
Dawn	556	13	6 5
Enniskillen	238	5	14 0
Euphemia	1,467	34	18 1
Moore	1,702	40	15 6
Plympton	1,511	36	4 0
Sarnia	1,884	33	8 2
Sombra	1,519	36	7 10
Warwick	2,069	49	11 4
	12,040	288	8 10

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.			
Anderdon	1,199	28	14 6
Colchester	1,870	44	16 0
Gosfield	1,802	43	3 5
Maidstone	1,167	27	19 2
Malden	1,315	31	10 1
Mersea	1,193	28	11 7
Rochester	788	18	17 7
Sandwich	4,928	118	1 4
Tilbury, West	675	16	3 5
	14,987	357	17 1

No. 2. Circular to Clerks of Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, notifying them of the apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for 1854.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA
EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 31st May, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to intimate to you, as provided in the 35th section of the School Act for 1850, for the information

* 622 Indians not included. † 41 Indians not included.
† 464 Indians not included. † 218 Indians not included.

of the Municipal Council of which you are clerk, and of your Board of School Trustees, that I have apportioned to your municipality the sum placed opposite to it, as its share of the Legislative School Grant to Upper Canada for the current year. This sum will be payable after the 1st of July to the Treasurer of your Municipality, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as were explained in my circular to you last year. You will please report to me the name of your Treasurer, and in case of his not having an attorney in Toronto duly authorised to receive the money apportioned to your municipality, it will be necessary for him to transmit the requisite power of attorney for that purpose, according to a printed form which can be obtained from this department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. RYERSON.

APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to Cities, Towns and Villages, for 1854.

CITIES.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.	£. s. d.		
			£.	s.	d.
Toronto,	30,775	@ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	737	6	4
Hamilton,	14,112	.....	338	2	0
Kingston,	11,585	.....	277	11	1
	56,472		1,352	19	5
TOWNS.					
Belleville,	4,569	.....	109	9	3
Brantford,	3,877	.....	92	17	8
Brockville,	3,246	.....	77	15	4
Bytown,	7,760	.....	185	18	4
Cobourg,	3,871	.....	92	14	10
Cornwall,	1,646	.....	39	8	8
Dundas,	3,517	.....	84	5	2
Godfrich,	1,329	.....	31	16	9
London,	7,035	.....	168	10	11
Niagara,	3,340	.....	80	0	5
Perth,	1,916	.....	45	18	1
Peterborough,	2,191	.....	52	9	10
Picton,	1,569	.....	37	11	9
Port Hope,	2,476	.....	59	6	5
Prescott,	2,156	.....	51	13	1
St. Catharines,	4,368	.....	104	13	0
	54,866		1,314	9	6
TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.					
Amherstburgh,	1,880	.....	45	0	10
Barrie,	1,007	.....	24	2	6
Chatham,	2,070	.....	49	11	10
Guelph,	1,860	.....	44	11	3
Simcoe,	1,452	.....	34	15	9
Woodstock,	2,112	.....	50	12	0
	10,381		248	14	2
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.					
Berlin, .....		.....	23	6	7
Bowmanville,	2,350	.....	56	6	0
Brampton, .....		.....	17	5	0
Caledonia, .....		.....	20	7	2
Chippewa,	1,193	.....	28	11	7
Galt,	2,248	.....	53	17	2
Ingersoll,	1,190	.....	28	10	2
Oshawa,	1,142	.....	27	7	2
Paris,	1,890	.....	45	5	7
Preston,	1,180	.....	28	5	5
Richmond,	434	.....	10	7	11
St. Thomas,	1,274	.....	30	10	5
Smith's Falls,	Included in Township apportionment.				
Stratford, .....		.....	20	18	6
Thorold,	1,091	.....	26	2	9
Trenton, .....		.....	22	16	5
Windsor,	Included in Township apportionment.				
Vienna, .....		.....	24	3	0
Yorkville, .....		.....	31	14	9
	13,992		495	15	7

No. 3. Circular to Local Superintendents of Schools on the sub-apportionment of the Legislative School Grant, for 1854.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA,
EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 31st May, 1854.

SIR,—I have notified your county council and treasurer, through the county clerk, of the apportionment to the several

municipalities of Upper Canada, of the Legislative School Grant for the current year. Your county clerk will doubtless forthwith notify you of this apportionment, so far as you are concerned. A copy of the apportionment will also be found in the *Journal of Education* for May, together with a copy of my circular to county clerks on the subject.

2. On your being duly notified of this apportionment, your first duty will be to distribute it to the several School Sections under your charge entitled to share in it, as defined in the provisos of the second clause of the 31st section of the School Act of 1850. In former years the basis of distribution was the school population in each section between the ages of 5 and 16 years. The injustice of this principle of distribution is obvious, from the fact, that it is not based upon either the value of property taxed, or the work performed, in each school section, but merely upon the number of children of a certain age resident in each section. It has often happened that in a school section of over 100 children, a school has not been kept open more than six months in a year, while in another section of less than 70 children, the school has been kept open during nine or twelve months; yet the former, more populous, and less working section received one third more money from the school fund than the latter, less populous, but more working and more deserving school section. Besides, the object of the school fund being to develop and aid, but not supersede, local exertion, this object is greatly contravened when any basis not founded on exertion is adopted in the distribution of that fund; and therefore this principle of distributing the school fund among the school sections of a township, was abandoned in the School Act of 1850, except in cases sanctioned by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, in order to make the transition to a better mode of distributing the school fund as easy and fair as possible.

3. Now, there are two legal modes of distributing the school fund among the school sections, based upon exertion. The one mode is that which makes the *average attendance* of pupils at school the basis of distribution to each school, as provided for in the 1st clause of the 31st section of the act of 1850. To the application of this provision of the act, it has been objected that it is the average attendance of 1853 that determines the distribution of the school fund for 1854, and so on; whereas each teacher (or year) ought to receive the reward of his own labor. I think this objection is well founded; and therefore the 6th section of the Supplementary School Act requires "the trustees of each school section, on or before the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, to transmit to the local superintendent a correct return of the average attendance of pupils in the school or schools under their charge during the six months then immediately preceding; nor shall any school section be entitled to share in the apportionment from the school fund for the said six months, the trustees and teacher of which shall neglect to transmit a verified statement of such average attendance of pupils in their school or schools." In order to enable trustees and teachers to comply with this provision of the law, without delay or embarrassment, I have caused to be printed and transmitted to each of them, with their *Journal of Education* for May, a blank form of the return required, together with the needful directions for filling it up. Upon this return, which you will carefully examine and check, will be based your distribution, according to average attendance for the first half of the current year.*

* The following extract from the *Journal of Education* for September, 1853, page 144, will serve to illustrate the principle upon which this distribution is based. "Questions have been proposed by some local superin-

4. But the 18th section of the Supplementary School Act provides another mode of distributing the school fund among the school sections of a township. It enacts, "That for and notwithstanding anything contained in the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, the Chief Superintendent of Schools shall have authority to direct the distribution of the common school fund in any township among the several school sections or parts of school sections entitled to share in said fund, *according to the length of time in each year*, during which the school shall have been kept open, by a legally qualified teacher, in each of such sections or parts of sections." In the course of my visit to the several counties of Upper Canada, last year, I was assured by practical and experienced persons, that, in some townships, thinly-settled school sections could not compete with thickly-settled ones in regard to the average attendance of pupils at school, but they could, if each school was aided according to the length of time the school is kept open by a qualified teacher. To give the weak every facility possible to compete with the strong, this provision has been introduced into the act; and it appears to me to be equitable, especially since the Supplementary School Act (13th section), *limits all rate bills throughout Upper Canada to one shilling and threepence per month, for each pupil attending school*, and leaves it with the school electors in each section to decide whether they will even retain a rate-bill to that amount or not. It is therefore no longer in the power of short-sighted and selfish persons to exclude any class of children from the schools, by imposing high rate-bills; and as the schools are now, by the general law of the land, made so nearly free to all classes of children, it is most desirable to encourage the keeping of each school open, by a legally qualified teacher, during as large a portion of the year as possible.

5. But I must request and authorize you to exercise your own discretion as to which of these two modes you will adopt the present year, in the distribution of the school fund to the schools under your superintendence. I must, however, remark that the two modes of distributing the school fund cannot both be adopted in any one township; the one or the other mode must be adopted for all the schools in each township for the whole year, and be based upon either the *length of time*, or *average attendance* reported in the semi-annual return of the trustees.

6. Some complaints were made to me last year on the part of Trustees of both public and separate schools, that the Local Superintendent refused to make an apportionment to them, because their semi-annual returns were not made on the exact day required by law. Now, although the law requires these returns to be made on the 30th of June and the 31st of December, of each year; yet I think you can and ought to

tendents, whether, in townships where the basis of *average attendance* in distributing the school fund to school sections is adopted, they should take into account the *length of time* the schools have been kept open. We answer, yes; the principle of the law being to give the most help to those that help themselves most, and to encourage the keeping open of schools the full year. This principle of the law was fully explained and illustrated in the circulars issued in this *Journal* last year, and in the Chief Superintendent's annual report for 1851, pages 170-174, as well as in the note to the circular accompanying the apportionment of the current year, and the instruction to local superintendents at the foot of the trustees' half-yearly return. The law directs that (where *average attendance* is adopted) the *mean average* of the several schools shall determine the amount to be apportioned to each school, and this mean average can only be obtained by taking into account the comparative length of time—months and days—such school has been kept open. Where *length of time alone* is adopted, the school open for the longest period, will, of course, obtain the largest share."

allow a few days indulgence—say a fortnight, for the making out and transmission of these returns, before you proceed to the half-yearly distribution of the School Fund.

7. As to union sections, the 14th section of the Supplementary School Act provides that "local superintendents of adjoining townships shall have authority, and they are hereby required, to determine the sum or sums which shall be payable from the school apportionment and assessment of each township in support of schools of union school sections, consisting of portions of such townships; and they shall determine the manner in which such sum or sums shall be paid; and in the event of one person being local superintendent of two or more townships, he shall act in behalf of such townships; and in the event of the local superintendents of townships, thus concerned not being able to agree as to the sum or sums to be paid to each such township, the matter shall be referred to the warden of the county or union of counties for final decision."

8. In regard to the apportionment to separate schools, the provisions of the 4th section of the Supplementary School Act, in connection with the 19th section of the school Act of 1850, are so explicit, that I need only observe that one-half of what a separate school may be entitled to for the year, according to average attendance, should be paid at the end of the first half year, and the other half (more or less) should be paid at the end of the second half-year—in each case after receiving the semi-annual return required by the *second* proviso in the 4th section of the Supplementary Act, and on being satisfied of its accuracy. It is to be observed that separate schools are subject to the same inspections, visits, and regulations in regard to reports, &c., as are public common schools.

9. The Supplementary School Act provides for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £500 per annum "in special aid of common schools, in *new and poor townships*." The local superintendent of any such township is requested to communicate before the end of August, at the latest, any cases of peculiar need and desert, and the circumstances connected with it; and when I shall have examined and compared all the cases thus submitted, I will make the best distribution in my power of the £500 in question, and notify the parties concerned accordingly.

10. The organization of our common school system being now complete by the provision and regulations for the establishment of public libraries, and its success, even when but partially organized, having exceeded general expectation, I hope our united exertions this year will contribute still more to its improvement and extension, that in schools and intelligence, as in civil liberty and the materials of physical comfort, the people of Upper Canada may have no reason to envy the condition of the people of any other country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. J. GEORGE HODGINS, Education Office, Toronto.

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