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PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES FOR WINTER.

As the usual period of the year for establishing or replenishing the Public School Libraries throughout Upper Canada has now arrived, we desire to call the attention of the school authorities to the subject.

The approaching long winter evenings will afford ample leisure for reading as well as for study. The perusal of good books will be at once a stimulus and a relaxation, as well as an intellectual advantage to the pupils themselves, while it will doubtless also be no less a source of pleasure and profit to their parents and other rate payers, who have the right of free access to the public school library, under the regulations provided by law.

Painful evidence has already been afforded in Canada of the evil effects upon young persons of an acquaintance with that pernicious class of the lighter literature of the day only, which, in the absence of some controlling influence and better tastes, young people are too apt to seek out and to read with avidity. As an illustration, we would refer our readers to the painful narratives on this subject contained in the *Journal of Education*, for April, 1861, pp. 49-51. The article also on a kindred subject, in the last number of this *Journal*, are also worthy of attention.

Most of our public schools, chiefly in cities, towns, and villages, have by their excellence created a taste for reading and intellectual culture, which, after a time, the ordinary instruction of these schools, without the aid of a suitable library, especially among the more advanced pupils does not

fully meet. Having acquired in the school a taste for reading, these pupils will necessarily seek to gratify it. How important it is, then, that this taste for reading should be rightly directed, or, what is better, gratified in a legitimate way in the school itself. It should be remembered, too, that teachers labour under serious disadvantages, and are less effective in their instructions where they are unable to supplement their labours by means of a library of reading and reference books. It is therefore the more necessary, both for teachers and pupils, that this indispensable adjunct to a good and successful school should not only be provided, but that it should be well kept up, with a continuous supply of the more valuable and attractive books as they issue from the press.

The facilities afforded by the Educational Department for the carrying out of this important object are now most ample. An abundant supply of appropriate books has been procured to meet the winter's demand. The terms upon which they are furnished to municipal and school corporations will be found on page 176, and are worthy of the consideration of the school authorities.

As it may be interesting to know how far the people, through their school trustees, have availed themselves of the facilities provided by the Department, we may state that from 1854 and up to the end of the year 1861, the number of public school library and prize books sent out from the Department amounted to 260,345 volumes, viz., 193,217 library and 67,128 prize books, besides 7,815 volumes to mechanics' institutes, &c. Fuller details on the subject will be found in the *Journal* for March, p. 33-35.

2. GIVE YOUR CHILDREN BOOKS.

Books are the cheapest teachers, and often the best. He who would have his children become good scholars and grow up thoughtful and intelligent men, should provide them with books; not mere school books, nor learned treatises on religion and government: but books such as children can understand, and as they grow older, larger works of history, biography, travels, science, and philosophy. Five dollars well spent for books will often advance a family of children more than a whole year's schooling. I well remember with what a wild joy I once, in boyhood, greeted my father's return from a visit to the city where at an auction he had purchased a bundle of new books. Among them were *Sherwood's Stories*, *Robin's Journal*, and two volumes entitled *Scenes in Asia* and *Scenes in America*. How through the long winter evenings I pored over these

books! How the mind swelled with the new ideas it drank in! How I spelled away at the hard words, conquering in my zeal whole hosts of difficulties in the art of reading! and, better than all, kindling a thirst for reading and knowledge that lured me on till I had mastered a course at college.

I do not mean to deny the need of school instruction, but the training of the school room will be robbed of half its usefulness, and multiplied greatly in its results, if children are provided with books which will interest and instruct them.

If you are too poor to buy books, set your children upon earning them for themselves. Give your boys some vacant corner of a field where they can raise a few bushels of corn, or allow them wages for any extra labour they may perform. Their work will be lightened and their souls enlarged by the efforts. So let the girls be permitted to earn a penny now and then, and when you go to town buy them good books. Better every way is such expenditure of the little sums your children will get than that of buying a sheep or a calf, or any so-called prudent investments, which engages them thus early in the mad chase for riches which makes the world so hard and selfish.—*Michigan Journal of Education.*

3. GOOD BOOKS A SUPPLANTER OF EVIL HABITS.

Create a taste in youth for good books, and the pleasures of literature will supply the place of those grosser pleasures that lead astray the unthinking. It is the will made strong by cultivation that enables a man to resist the cravings of those appetites whose indulgence brings death. The ignorant man must of necessity be a man of narrow views and strong prejudices; and even in questions which involve great moral principles he is quite as likely to be wrong as right. The safe man in society is the man who is competent to do his own thinking.

4. GOOD AND BAD BOOKS.

A flood of books, newspapers, writings of all sorts, good and bad, is spreading over the whole land, and young and old will read them. We cannot stop that, it is God's ordinance. It is more; it is God's grace and mercy that we have a free press—liberty for every man, that if he has any of God's truth to tell, he may tell it out boldly, in books or otherwise. A blessing from God! one which we should reverence for God knows it was dearly bought. Before our forefathers could buy it for us, many an honoured man left house and home to die in the battle field or on the scaffold, fighting and witnessing for the right of every man to whom God's word comes to speak God's word openly to his countrymen.

A blessing, and an awful one! for the same gate which lets in good lets in evil. The law dare not silence bad books. It dare not root up the tares lest it root up the wheat also. The men who died to buy us liberty knew that it was better to let in a thousand bad books than to shut out one good one; for a grain of God's truth will ever outweigh a ton of the devil's lies. We cannot then silence evil books, but we can turn away our eyes from them; we can take care that what we read, and what we let others read, shall be good and wholesome.

Now, if ever, we are bound to remember that books are words, and that words come either from Christ or the devil; now, if ever, are we bound to put holy and wise books, both religious and worldly, into the hands of all around us, and if, poor souls! they must needs eat of fruit of the tree of knowledge they may also eat of the fruit of the tree of life; and now, if ever, are we bound to pray to Christ the word of God, that He will raise up among us wise and holy writers, and give them words and utterance to speak to the hearts of all the message of God's covenant, and that He may confound the devil and his lies, and all that swarm of vile writers who are filling the land with trash, filth, blasphemy and covetousness; with books which teach men that our wise forefathers, who built our churches and founded our Constitution, were but ignorant knaves and fanatics, and that selfish money-making and godless licentiousness are the only true wisdom; and so turn the Divine power of words and the inestimable blessing of a free press into the devil's engine, and not Christ's the word of God. But their words shall be brought to naught.—*Kingsley.*

5. WHAT BOOKS SHOULD FORM A SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Every school should be furnished with a Library which should include,—

1. Books on schools and school systems, for the use of school officers and parents; and on the theory and practice of teaching, for the professional instruction of teachers.
2. Books of reference, for the use principally of teachers.
3. Books for circulation among the pupils.

4. Books for circulation among the parents and inhabitants of the District or neighbourhood.

In the arrangement and furniture of a school house, provision should be made for the Library.—*Barnard's School Architecture.*

6. BOOKS THAT DIE—A BOOK THAT LIVES.

The tables of literary mortality show the following appalling facts in regard to the chances of an author to secure literary fame:—Out of 1,000 published books, 600 never pay the cost of printing, etc.; 200 just pay expenses; 100 return a slight profit; and only 100 show a substantial gain. Of these 1,000 books, 650 are forgotten by the end of the year, and 150 more at the end of three years; only 50 survive seven years publicity. Of the 50,000 publications put forth in the seventeenth century, hardly more than 59 have a great reputation, and are reprinted. Of the 50,000 works published in the eighteenth century, posterity has hardly preserved more than were rescued from oblivion in the seventeenth century. Men have been writing books these three thousand years, and there are hardly more than five hundred writers, throughout the globe, who have survived the ravages of time and the forgetfulness of man. The vanity of young authors—though there are exceptions—is proverbial. Every year a thousand writers imagine that they have something to say which the world ought to hear. They hurry into print, and ask men to listen to the new oracle. But the great world goes on its way, and pays no more heed to their modest request than the ox in the fable to the fly on his horn. Only the Word of the Lord endureth for ever.—*Sunday School Teachers' Magazine.*

7. AFFECTION FOR BOOKS.

Books have been, at various times, the torment and delight of every one of us. I doubt if there lives a person, at all acquainted with them, who has not sometimes been obliged to treat with respect and attention books that he was almost irresistibly inclined to throw through the window; and he knows nothing of one of the sweetest pleasures of life, who has never felt real affection for a book.

Next to sweet human converse, is the company of good books. They were the friends of our childhood; long before we could read, we wandered in imagination with "Little Goody Two Shoes," watered with our tears the leafy pall of "The Babes in the Wood," and listened with round, wondering eyes, but undoubting faith, to the wonderful adventures of "Jack the Giant Killer," and "Dame Hubbard's Remarkable Dog." In those days we learned from "Nursery Hymns," and "Watt's Divine Songs for Children," through the sweet medium of mother's voice, those hymns, which, as they were the first learned, will be the last forgotten. And with the words we always remember the books, with the dog-eared leaves, and the "appropriate illustration" at the head of each hymn.

With added years came love of other books. "Jack the Giant Killer" was succeeded by "Blue Beard;" "Robin Hood" and "Robinson Crusoe" became the heroes of our dreams; history and the rudiments of science opened new paths of pleasure for our youthful feet; and "Proverbial Philosophy" and "The Lady of the Lake" lured us into the flowery fields of poetry.

These, in turn, made way for others; and so these many books, like kind, unwearied friends, have led us on from infancy to manhood and womanhood. Every year has given us new friends to love, and new love for some of the old ones, till now, when we ask ourselves what books are to us, we find the answer must be a long one—they are more than we can tell.

They are the unwearied instructors of our ignorance. Blessings on the books that have given us, from year to year, a deeper appreciation of those "treasures of knowledge," of which we can hope to gain but a glimpse in this world. Blessings on those that have been cheer to our loneliness, rest to our weariness; and a double blessing on those that have deepened our longings for the true and the beautiful, or strengthened our hearts for the battle of life.

It is an old saying, that "a man is known by the company he keeps." Companions are sure revealers of character. It is true of these silent companions. We regard with pity, that has a spice of contempt in it, those whose constant companions are the shadowy heroes and heroines of "yellow covered literature;" we instinctively hold our breath, and tread softly, with one who reads only solid, instructive works. Commend us to one whose library, however small it be, holds companions for a many-sided nature, but the soiled pages and tarnished gilding show that the best are most loved.

Some books are soulless, others seem like caskets in which the author has imprisoned part of his soul. One feels, on laying them down, that he has been holding communion with a noble nature, and has been made better, by a subtle magnetism, which is no part of the book, yet breathes from it, like the perfume from the rose. No books have more of this delightful aroma than John Ruskin's.

For those who love them, books have a language that is quite independent of the printer's art. It is this unprinted language that makes our own books so dear, so much pleasanter to read than another's.

Our own books. We are at liberty to mark them if we choose, and we love to turn the leaves of favorite volumes, that bear record of the past. How many of them contain marked passages, expressing just the thoughts of our own souls, which our words could not utter. How many of them bear traces of dear hands, that death has since clasped in his! Would you take its weight, in gold, for that little worn Bible,—a mother's gift, perhaps,—which bears on its time-stained pages so much of your heart-history? No; it holds two gospels, one of them is God's gospel to your own heart; you can find it in no Bible but your own.

You own, perhaps, "Aurora Leigh." The gold is tarnished, and the leaves turn noiselessly, because they have turned so often. Your eyes always rest on it fondly; you love to hold it in your hand. Why? Because it is one of the greatest poems in the language? No, not for that, nor because it seems like a legacy from that sweet woman, as good as she was great, who will write no more. Any other "Aurora Leigh" would be all that to you; your own is more. You love to turn the silent leaves slowly, and read where the marks tell you of some dear one, "who, being dead, thus speaketh;" or of sometimes in your past experience, when your own words being too meagre for your soul, your pencil made these your own. There is many a living face you would rather miss than that volume.

Many a one has such pet books, and we love to see them, though they have no special significance to us; we love to find that books are to some other hearts what they are to ours.

It is pleasant, in reading any interesting book, to be told, by an occasional pencilling, that others have been over the same ground before us, and have found the same beauties that charm our eyes; it gives the book a savor of humanity, and makes it a social thing. John Smith, his mark, in a book, makes it more truly John Smith's own than did the money he paid for it at the bookseller's, and we can often learn more of a man's character from a book thus marked, than from whole days of conversation with him.

Bacon says, "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts, others to be read, but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention." And he advises that we "read not to contradict and refute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider." He might have added, that when we have weighed and considered, and found it good, we should read again, to love and admire, for we never get all the good we can from books till we make them our friends.—E. H., in *Massachusetts Teacher*.

8. TEACHERS' LIBRARIES.

Among other valuable helps to teachers, none is more important or necessary than a teacher's library. We appeal to every teacher to fit themselves for the duties of their profession by carefully reading the best works prepared for the use of teachers, by men of experience in the business. Teachers cannot suppose that all the wisdom needed is already in their possession; that all the valuable notions upon subjects of teaching have been already suggested to them. Many thinking minds have given to the public, within a few years, the record of their own experience, and the results of their maturest deliberations. Have you read many of these works? How many of you have read even one good author upon the theory and practice of teaching? I cannot urge upon you a more important method of helping yourselves than this. Read what others have written, and inwardly digest the same; comparing what others say with your own notions and experience, and holding fast as your own, for future use, whatever commends itself to your own approval. The teacher should have his library as much as the lawyer, physician, or clergyman. If he means to be a professional teacher, —a teacher known for his excellence, his skill, his familiarity with all branches of his business, he *must read*. And to this end he must have books. He may own these books himself, or induce the trustees to purchase some for the section; or he may unite with other teachers and purchase a library in common. But by all means he should have a teacher's library.

9. THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

"Alii quidem equos amant, alii aves, alii feras; mihi vero a puerulo mirandum acquirunt et possidendi libros insedit desiderium."—JULIANUS IMPERATOR.

To those lovers of books who care merely for the easy pleasures of light reading, or who are chiefly interested in curious and out-of-the-way works, as well as to the student of the more serious branches of learning and literature, the "Royal Library" at Windsor Castle offers not a few points of interest. The nature, objects, and

merits of this establishment (though, as a matter of course, of a strictly private character) deserve all the more to be noticed, as it has, up to the present, been but very little known—one might almost feel inclined to say ignored—by most people, excepting those at and about the Court.

The origin of the present "Royal Library" at Windsor can be said to date only from the accession of King William IV.; for it was that monarch who, shortly after he had succeeded to the throne, ordered its formation. Since the "transfer"—as it is commonly called—of the "King's Library," in 1823, by George IV. to the British Museum, the absence of a library had made itself gradually felt at Court. If it were yet required to demonstrate the long and well-established truth, that it is much more difficult to acquire than to dispose of anything, the facts in question would furnish a very appropriate example. They show, at least, in a curiously suggestive manner, what an easy task it is, on the one hand, to dispose, in one moment, of the library treasures collected during many years with much care, and at great cost, by order of one's ancestors; and, on the other, how much labour and time it requires to replace such intellectual stores for the future benefit of one's children after they have once been parted with. George IV. effected the said "transfer" to the nation of more than sixty-five thousand choice volumes, forming the "King's Library," by merely writing a short note; whereas it has almost taken the time allotted by nature to one entire generation to collect the forty thousand volumes, which now supply at Windsor the place of the older collection as it is now to be seen at the British Museum—where, until recently, it has been generally looked upon as a monument of royal munificence.

Some choice works, however, besides the art collection, which had formed part of the "King's Library," escaped the dangers of this contemplated "expatriation," and the vicissitudes of the above-mentioned "transfer," as they were retained for King George IV. Among those works is the famous Meutz Psalter of 1457, of which there are only two other copies in existence; but of these the one belonging to the Imperial Library at Vienna, though more perfect in some respects, is inferior to others. The Berlin copy is inferior to both the others. This rare and invaluable work had, during many years, formed an integral part of the University Library at Gottingen, and was, in a strange fit of equally excessive and injudicious loyalty, presented to King George III. upon the occasion of his coronation, by a deputation of professors chosen from among the Senate of the above university. It has, since then, become rather a matter of doubt, whether those gentlemen had any right to exercise their individual liberality at the expense of a foundation over which the corporation, by whom they had merely been delegated for congratulatory purposes, had, as such, no direct control. History, at all events, is not able to record the existence of any document sanctioning this gift, nor what advantage, besides the barren satisfaction of a gracious acceptance of this loyal present, accrued to the University of Gottingen, to console it for the otherwise irreparable loss of this much-cherished volume from amongst the rarities and treasures of its ancient and famous library. Besides this Psalter, there are, among the retained works, some of the earliest printed books with a date—such as the vellum Caxton, the rare Aldine Virgil of 1505, the Doctrynal of Sappence, and the much-prized copy of Shakespeare, of 1632, which was given by Charles I. to Sir Thomas Herbert immediately before his execution, and bears that unfortunate monarch's signature upon the title page. And last, but not least, the finest extant manuscript copy of the Shah Jehan Namah, written in beautiful Persian character, with numerous and costly illuminations and pictures, of an equally rare and curious character, and very perfect after their fashion.

The first step towards the formation of a new "Royal Library," to replace what had been the "King's Library," consisted in the appointment of Mr. Glover to the office, purposely created, of "Librarian to the King." This gentleman had, before the "transfer" of the above collection, occupied the post of sub-librarian, and was thereupon made keeper of the royal collections of prints and drawings. The retained works above enumerated were also committed to his care; and, when he assumed his new office, it was determined that the contemplated formation, or rather compilation, of a new collection of books, to be worthy of the name of "Royal Library," should forthwith be commenced. It was in the year 1833 that the Private Library of King George III., as well as what was termed his "Nobleman's Library," at Windsor Castle, and his "Gentlemen's Library" at another palace, the Private Libraries of Queen Charlotte from Kew, and the Prince Regent's Library from Carlton House, were brought together for this purpose at Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Great Park, in which place the books, maps, and papers of William Duke of Cumberland were already kept.

These *disjecta membra* of miscellaneous literature, piled together into one large heap, formed the incongruous mass out of which, under the auspices of Mr. Glover, was to be resuscitated the body

of the "Royal Library." They consisted chiefly of old, but by no means choice, editions of ancient and modern classics of nearly all countries in Europe; but there were also topographical works mainly relating to Great Britain, county histories, a multitude of ancient historical works, mostly in Latin, and many relating to the middle ages of Italy, France, and Germany, written in the languages of their respective countries. There were also some early printed books—such as several Aldines and Elzevirs—but in a few instances only of some rarity or value. It was, decided that all these so repeatedly transported volumes should undergo one more removal before they were to be finally deposited at Windsor Castle itself. The internal arrangement and fitting up of the apartments destined to hold the library was intrusted to Sir Jeffry Wyattville.

The part of the Castle in which they are sited faces towards the north, overlooking a corner of the town of Windsor, and, somewhat further off, Eton. It was built by order of Queen Elizabeth, and formed, for many years, the suite of rooms specially devoted to the royal residence. These apartments are spacious and elegant in their distribution. The largest of them, which is very fine both in its size and proportion, measures nearly eight feet in length, and is very well lighted, both as a room and as a library, by seven large windows, commanding a fine view over the beautiful landscape, from which it acquires additional stateliness to the eye of the beholder. Not far from this noble apartment is the curious and elegant Blenheim Room—so called because it was there that Queen Anne, whilst sitting in her favourite boudoir, received the first news of the famous victory gained by the great Duke of Marlborough. It is a small polygonal chamber, constructed in the form of a lantern in the turret over the Norman gateway, and is, therefore, exquisite both in shape and site. Formerly it was a bay to King Henry VII.'s room, adjoining the end of Queen Elizabeth's Gallery; and in it used to be hung the flags presented each year upon the anniversary of the celebrated battle by the great duke and his direct male descendants, up to the present day, but which are now deposited in another part of the Castle.* Through each of its four narrow, but light and airy, windows, one enjoys a different prospect for many miles around, over the well-timbered country and the green pastures bordering upon the banks of the, here as yet unpoluted and clear, river Thames. All these views offer so many charming pictures of "smiling fields," so truly English in their character, that one would have to seek in vain for their equals in many other countries. There is, at least to our knowledge, hardly any other library which could rival this one at Windsor Castle with regard to its situation, and the charms of its "surroundings." In all these respects it is truly royal, as well as in the character of its furniture, which is sumptuous and comfortable without being gaudy, and in its architectural decorations, which are sufficiently ornamental without being either extravagant or tasteless.

Let the reader only fancy himself seated in one of those substantial and commodious arm-chairs, either in the large room or in the Blenheim Chamber, turning over the leaves of a curious book, or gazing, in a tranquil state of mind, through one of the windows looking down upon the rural scenes below, and he will realize to his mind that which the ancient Romans called the *otium cum dignitate*. That the chiefs of that imperial people were accustomed to associate this sentiment of theirs with similar places, is proved by the silent, yet eloquent testimony afforded by the magnificent ruins of the various imperial libraries in and about the Eternal City. The still imposing remains of the libraries of Tiberius and Diocletian at Rome, and those of Hadrian at Tivoli, are worthy monuments of the high estimation in which literature and learning were held by those great rulers.

But to return from Imperial Rome to Royal Windsor. Sir Jeffry Wyattville terminated, in 1834, the necessary preparation of the suite of apartments which were henceforth to contain the collections of the Royal Library. During the following years, the books, which had been provisionally assembled at Cumberland Lodge, were gradually brought to the Castle, and there deposited in the various presses specially prepared for their reception. The plan according to which these volumes were finally arranged and put to rest after their numerous adventures and vicissitudes, partook, however, in its character and execution, more of the architectural than the bibliographic. This chance assemblage of literature enjoyed its undisturbed repose for the twenty-four years during which the late Mr. Glover held the office of Librarian to the Queen, in that order in which it had been definitely arranged upon its installation at Windsor Castle.

* Before the appropriation of the suite of apartments to the purposes of the Royal Library, the turret which was built by Henry VII. was used as a place of deposit for the Marlborough flags. According to the terms by which the Duke holds the Castle of Blenheim, he is bound to send annually to Windsor Castle, on the anniversary of the battle, a white silk banner with the "Fleur de Lys" embroidered upon it. The last received was laid in the turret, and, when the next arrived, was hung up with those which had been received every year since the estate was vested in the family of the Churchills. The Duke of Wellington holds Strathfield-saye upon similar terms, and annually sends a silken tricolour to the castle.

But thanks to the, in such matters, ever-active and beneficial influence of the late Prince Consort, supported by the zeal and knowledge of Mr. Woodward, the judiciously appointed successor to the former librarian, the whole *régime* of the royal family has, of late, undergone the most essential and salutary changes. It was only natural that he whose mind was so clear, refined, and cultivated, could not bear the idea that there should be under the very roof of his own residence a collection of more than forty thousand volumes next to useless, merely because of the want of order and proper arrangement. On the other hand, it is no wonder that, until he took the matter into his own consideration, the royal library, though containing much riches, was not much more than an almost nominal appendage to the furniture of the royal household, and that the not unimportant office of Librarian to the Queen had, from want of due encouragement, gradually sunk into that of a mere sinecure.

The interest which the late Prince Consort took in this special subject, so congenial to his general character, tastes, and disposition, soon communicated itself to others. Under his influence the Royal Library assumed, as a useful establishment, new life. There is something touchingly illustrative—since he is no more—with reference to the character and worth of the man, in the sort of relation in which the royal patron of learning and the fine arts at large placed himself towards this more private object of his attention. When he was residing at Windsor Castle, most of his leisure hours were spent in the apartments of the Royal Library. There he delighted in looking at the curious works of art and of literature, not merely with the eye of what is commonly understood by the appellation of a "connoisseur," but with the keen and rapid glance of a real critic; for he not only knew what he was looking at, but was also fully able to reason upon and to judge of the many varied subjects which there came under his notice. There, also, he used to discuss the future objects and arrangements of the Library—how matters were to be managed, and in what branches new acquisitions should be made, in order to increase the value of what was already extant. And thither he was in the habit of conducting his children, in order to infuse into their minds part of his own love for what was accomplished, elegant, and refined. He likewise encouraged the various members of the household, as well as the guests staying at the Castle, to avail themselves of these resources for pleasant recreation, and for the acquisition of useful knowledge; and, by his care, they were made easily and agreeably accessible to all who felt inclined to profit by the different advantages they offered. It was in such places and at such times that the Prince ought to have been seen, in order correctly to appreciate the man. Those who have merely known him upon state occasions, or in public, will hardly be able to realize to themselves his picture as he was in private life, when freed from the irksome restraints of representation and officiality. There the reserve of the Prince, whose natural shyness so many people mistook for pride, vanished altogether before the kind cordiality of the man's warm heart. And, when all his finer qualities and feelings came into play, the casual observer could not but be highly gratified at what he was contemplating. Being as superior in mind as he was in position, he knew well how, at the same time, daily to exercise that superiority, and also to make those with whom he might happen to be engaged in more familiar converse for the moment, unconscious of the existing disparity in rank and position. This advantage arose from his possessing that delightful gift to its full extent—a quality as rare as it is charming—of being affable in the true and highest sense of the word. For his affability was never spoiled by any admixture of that sort of condescension which frequently exercises a more irritating than soothing influence upon those whom it is meant to please.

Although the plans of the Prince with respect to the Royal Library, as with respect to the many other matters of more public importance that interested him, have been immaturely arrested, one may venture to hope that they will be carried out to the extent to which he himself intended to see them fulfilled. These plans, to state them briefly, were to form a good gentleman's and diplomatist's library—to be particularly well supplied in the departments of general art and history; after that, to be well provided with topographical, genealogical, and heraldic works of reference and of authority; and, as for the remainder, to contain so much only as would be sufficient for general knowledge, without approaching professional completeness in any of its other branches. All this can, of course, only be accomplished after some time; for the work of arranging the different departments in a useful and systematic manner, of cataloguing all the books, and of supplying the various deficiencies, is a slow and laborious one. Yet, when it is completed it must be matter of satisfaction to know that the home of the best of living sovereigns is not wanting in one of the chief means for insuring the intellectual and moral welfare of her children.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

10. A BOOK UNDER THE QUEEN'S SANCTION.

An English paper announces the publication, by special permission of the Queen, of a Selection by her Majesty from the well known "Hours of Devotion" by Heinrich Zschokke, translated by Miss Frederica Rowan.

The selections are announced as having proved a source of comfort and edification to her Gracious Majesty in deep and overwhelming sorrow. The book is one which eminently inculcates and insists on practical religion, as opposed to a reliance upon correctness of belief. In the opening dissertation on the question whether slow decline or sudden death is preferable, the author regards those alternatives as of less moment than is usually attached to them. To the man of well-spent life he maintains that sudden death is not the greatest of calamities. "If," he observes, "thou leadest at all times a life of piety, innocence, benevolence, full of active well-doing, and free from hatred or anger, such as Jesus thy Saviour taught thee, then sudden death can only be to thee, a sudden benefit. Why shouldst thou dread to appear before God?" On the other hand, he exposes the self-deception which too often attends the tardy penitence of the deathbed, "born of the terror of the moment." He shows that erroneous views are entertained of its value. "When a criminal in his prison cell, full of the fear of the coming punishment, repents of his misdeeds, would you at once place him in moral worth on a level with the most pious and virtuous of men? . . . Your sense of justice would recoil from this. Then, how can you suppose the All-Just One to be less just than you would be?" Salvation must be worked out in life, and not in death. The purposes of mortal existence are finished, and our destiny is accomplished and fixed, when we are no longer capable of doing good. Hence he argues that sudden death is not to be feared, at least on the ground that it "deprives us of the opportunity and the time necessary to express our repentance, and to utter a few prayers. The Divine Son did not teach—Repent at the hour of death; but he said, 'Whoever takes up my cross during his lifetime, and follows me, he is my disciple!'" The termination, moreover, of a worthless or guilty life is not to be regretted. "Life has no value except as far as we use it for perfecting our souls, for enriching our minds with nobler qualities, and for spreading happiness around us."

11. RULES FOR DISTRIBUTING SCHOOL PRIZES.

The following excellent rules for distributing prizes in schools have been adopted by the Woodstock Board of School Trustees.—1. That no prize shall be given to any child who has not been a pupil for the preceding two terms. 2. That the prizes generally shall be awarded for good conduct and regular attendance. Insubordination to the teacher, continued tardiness of arrival at School, as well as frequent absence, to disqualify any child from receiving a prize. 3. No pupil to receive a *good conduct* prize two terms in succession, but this will not apply to competitive prizes if given. 4. *Special* prizes may be given when the Trustees think that circumstances render it advisable. 5. When a list of the best attending pupils is made out, the Teacher will be required to write opposite each name the word exemplary, fair, bad, as the case may justify; adding if they think necessary, any matter in explanation.

II. Educational Features of the Governor General's

VISIT TO UPPER CANADA.

During the recent visit of His Excellency the Governor General to Upper Canada, he visited most of the principal educational institutions in it, and exhibited a good deal of interest in their operation. The following is an account of these visits, abridged from the daily papers:—

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

In Toronto His Excellency commenced his visits at Upper Canada College, it being nearest to his place of residence while in the city. Here he was received by G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., M.A., Principal of Upper Canada College, and the Masters. By these gentlemen the party were escorted to the lecture room of the College, the north end of which had been fitted up in a becoming manner for the occasion. His Excellency was conducted to a seat. Among those present was the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The lecture room and halls leading thereto, were crowded to excess. When the party were comfortably seated, Principal Cockburn advanced toward Lord Monck and read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, gladly avail ourselves of the occasion of your Excellency's auspicious visit to the capital of Upper Canada, to pay a mark of respect to your Excellency,

personally, as a visitor of the College, and to offer our most cordial welcome to this, the oldest seat of learning in Upper Canada. We beg to renew our assurances of loyalty and warm attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and to express the deep interest we can never cease to feel in everything that relates to the welfare and honor of England. This College, founded on the model of the great public schools in England, is more particularly devoted to the training of the Youth of Canada for the professions, and there are very few localities in this Province where the pupils of this institution do not now occupy the most prominent positions. The College has been upward of thirty years in existence, and during that comparatively long period it has sent forth several thousand young men prepared to discharge with credit the duties of life, whether in peace or in war. Among the names of its *alumni*, your Excellency will find not a few who have distinguished themselves in the Crimea and in India, and if war should unfortunately come nearer home—an issue which we pray that God may, in his infinite mercy, avert—there are many trained and educated here, who will be ready to join in repelling the aggressor, and keep Canada a bright and willing dependency of the British Crown. As a College we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of thanking your Excellency for your kindness in continuing the annual prize, long known as the Governor General's prize, and which as the highest honor we have to confer, is year by year contended for with distinguished ability and earnest zeal. This prize can be won only by superior attainments, and it serves to connect practically the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty with this seat of learning, and at the same time to endear the name of each successive Governor to some of the most promising youths of the country. In conclusion, we trust that your Excellency will kindly accept our sincere wishes for the happiness of your Excellency, not only in your personal and domestic relations, but in every relation of life.

(Signed) "G. R. R. COCKBURN, M.A.,
Principal."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"MR. PRINCIPAL AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely for the address that you have presented to me, and I hear with satisfaction from a body so distinguished as you are, those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to our Queen and country, which, expressed to me as they have been by all classes of the people during my progress through Canada, are now so familiar to my ears. The system of education adopted at the public schools in England has had considerable effect in the formation of our national character. The peculiar features of that system, the freedom enjoyed by the students, the total absence of restraint during the hours of recreation, the general tendency to rely rather on the honor of the boys than on a strict supervision of them, and the encouragement given to athletic sports, all contribute to the development of those many qualities which are the especial characteristics of Englishmen, and well deserve the particular attention of all those who, like yourselves, are engaged in the important and arduous duty of education. I doubt not that the same spirit which prompted their predecessors to enter the military service of the Queen animates the young men now under your care, nor that they will go out into the world imbued with feelings of patriotism and loyalty, and ready to manifest them on all occasions when their country calls for their services. In some of the public schools at home, the elder boys have, with the sanction of the authorities, formed themselves into Volunteer Rifle Companies, and have attained considerable proficiency both in drill and in shooting. The possibility of establishing a similar practice here may be worth your consideration. I am gratified to hear the estimation in which you hold the prize which, following the example of my predecessors, I have had the pleasure to offer for competition to the students, and I trust it may be one means amongst many others of inducing them to maintain the high reputation for good scholarship and classical knowledge which the members of this College have long and justly enjoyed."

His Excellency said that reading an address was too formal for an occasion like the present, and he would therefore say a few words. He said he meant to conclude by requesting the Principle to grant the pupils holidays for the remainder of the week—(cheers.)—during which time he hoped they would indulge in the sports and pastimes characteristic of British subjects. Principal Cockburn said that, in accordance with the Governor General's request, there would be no school until next Monday. Three cheers were then given for "His Excellency," three for "Lady Monck," and three for "Lord Mulgrave." The party being then escorted to their carriages by the masters of the College, preceded by York and Queen streets to the

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

At this institution, His Excellency was received by Dr. Morris, Principal, and Mr. J. B. McGann, Head Master, together with several others of the teachers. The party were first shown into the

deaf and dumb department, conducted by Mr. McGann. On the entrance of the party a young girl about 13 years of age named Margaret Smith, on being called forward, inscribed the following on the black-board. We welcome the Governor General to Toronto, and to our school. We are happy to see the ladies and gentlemen come and see the deaf and dumb." A young lad named Norman Lewis, who is about five years of age, was then called forward, and passed some very severe tests both in arithmetic and grammar in the most satisfactory manner. A great deal of credit is justly due to Mr. McGann for the improvement exhibited in his pupils. Lord Monck was very much pleased with his visit to the school, and said it afforded him great pleasure to come and visit the institution, especially so as he could vouch for the advancement of the pupils.

From the deaf and dumb department the party proceeded to that occupied by the blind, where two little girls went through some very astonishing reading exercises. Lady Monck in the most flattering terms complimented the teachers of this, as well as the deaf and dumb department of the institution, for the efficient manner in which they had performed the arduous duties devolving upon them. The party again took their carriages and proceeded down Queen Street to the College Avenue, and up the College Avenue and Queen's Park to the

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

At the entrance of this noble building His Excellency and *suite* were received by the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the professors of the College, in their academical gowns, and escorted to the Convocation Hall, which was crowded with students and citizens. The party were escorted to the platform at the north end of the hall. Among those on the platform were Hon. James Patton, D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor, Dr. McCaul, President of University College, His Worship the Mayor, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Dr. King, President of the Columbia College, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Willis, Professors Croft, Wilson, Hincks, Forneri, Buckland, Kingston, the Rev. Mr. Lorimer, Librarian, and Mr. Thomas Moss, the Registrar. On His Excellency being seated, the Vice-Chancellor advanced and read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senate, and Graduates of the University of Toronto, and the President, Council, and Members of the University College, cordially welcome your Excellency on your visit to the buildings in our joint occupation, and gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to declare our loyalty to the Queen and to testify our respect for your Excellency. The object of our institutions is to diffuse amongst the youth of Canada, without distinction, the benefits of education of a high order, and we doubt not that this important work, intimately connected as it is with the advancement of the best interests of the country, will receive your Excellency's approval and support. As our establishments are under your Excellency's visitatorial supervision, we are persuaded that you will learn with pleasure that strong practical testimony to the estimation in which they are held as Provincial Institutions, is furnished by the constantly increasing number of students of different religious denominations, and from various parts of the country. We earnestly pray that the Divine blessing may attend your Excellency, Lady Monck and family, and that your administration of the Government of Canada may be alike acceptable to Her Majesty, satisfactory to yourself, and beneficial to the people committed to your charge."

His Excellency replied as follows:

"To the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senate and Graduates of the University of Toronto, and the President, Council and Members of University College:

GENTLEMEN,—I am much gratified by your loyal address. You judged rightly in supposing that I should be glad to hear that the number of young men of different religious denominations studying here is constantly increasing. The value set upon a good education may be fairly taken as a test of the moral and social condition of a nation. I am happy to think that the benefits resulting from it are duly appreciated in Canada, and the knowledge that they are so gives me solid ground for the expectation that the moral and intellectual condition of the people will keep pace with their advancement in material prosperity." After this the visitors were conducted through the interior of the building to the museum, and from thence to the tower, where they remained about fifteen minutes, enjoying the splendid view obtained from that altitude. When they descended from the tower they visited the library, and after a thorough inspection of the building they again took to their carriages, amid the cheers of the students and a large number of bystanders. They proceeded down the Queen's Park and College Avenue to Yonge street, and from thence to the

NORMAL SCHOOL AND EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

where His Excellency was received with a general salute by the Civil Service corps, under the command of Captain the Hon. R.

Spence and by the Model Grammar School Cadets, under command of Capt. Robertson. The latter company acted as the interior guard. On His Excellency and *suite* entering the theatre, the pupils sang "God Save the Queen." The theatre and the halls leading thereto were crowded to excess with visitors. As soon as His Excellency was seated on the stage, in the south end of the theatre the Hon. S. B. Harrison, Chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

"We, the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, beg, in behalf of the teachers and youth committed to our oversight, and in unison with our fellow-subjects of all classes, to welcome Your Excellency to the western metropolis of Canada. As the Representative of our beloved Sovereign, and the avowed promoter of general education and knowledge, we hail your Excellency's visit to this, the seat of our operations, as a fresh encouragement to us in the arduous work in which we have long been engaged, for the establishment of a system for the training of teachers, for the regulation of schools, for furnishing them with text-books, maps and apparatus, and for providing the municipalities of Upper Canada with libraries. In the progress of this system, the schools have increased to four thousand, and the pupils to upward of three hundred thousand. In the songs and text-books, loyalty to the Queen and love to the mother country are blended with the spirit of Canadian patriotism; and Christian principles are combined with sound knowledge in the school teaching and public libraries. Our earnest prayer is that the Divine blessing may abundantly rest upon Your Excellency and Lady Monck and family, and that your administration of the Government of Canada may tend pre-eminently to consolidate its institutions, and advance the happiness and prosperity of the Canadian people."

His Excellency replied as follows:

"To the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have been very much gratified at hearing the satisfactory account that you are able to give of the progress of education in this part of the country, proved, as it is, by the increasing number of schools and pupils. In all parts of Canada the state of education is satisfactory as compared with that in Great Britain and Ireland, and amongst the many advantages which immigrants into this country enjoy, not the least is the certainty that their children may, if they wish it, be well and carefully brought up at a trifling expense. The efficacy of the instruction imparted to young people, depends in a great measure on the capacity and training of their teachers, so that it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the labour in which you are engaged. The name of your superintendent, which is well known to me, is a guarantee that neither exertion nor ability will be wanting on your part to fulfil your mission."

After which the pupils sang "Hurrah, hurrah, for Canada." His Excellency and *suite* then visited the various objects of interest to be found in the establishment—the picture gallery, statuary rooms, &c. Previous to leaving, His Excellency had the Model Grammar School cadets brought before him, and expressed to the Chief Superintendent and to them his very great pleasure at their appearance. He further stated that he was agreeably surprised to find that such a corps was organized from among the pupils of the Model Grammar School. He had already, in another place, recommended the establishment of cadet corps in connection with the public schools as in England, and was therefore the more pleased to find that here in this institution his recommendation had already been anticipated. The party then proceeded to the Horticultural Gardens, where they were again received with a general salute by the Civil Service corps.

OSGOODE HALL.

On the morning of the third day of his stay, His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lord Muirgrave and the gentlemen of his *suite*, visited Osgoode Hall, where they were received by the benchers and members of the Law Society, and a large number of citizens, in the most enthusiastic manner. Lady Monck and the other ladies of the party arrived soon after in carriages. Cheers for the Queen, His Excellency and Lady Monck, were given in a very hearty manner. After His Excellency and *suite* had visited the various apartments in the Hall, they were escorted to the Convocation Hall, where the Benchers of the Law Society were sitting—awaiting the appearance of His Excellency, upon whom they proposed conferring the honorary degree of barrister-at-law. From the Convocation Hall he was escorted into an adjoining room and robed in "hat and gown," after which he again entered the Convocation Hall, and, after answering a few questions which were propounded by the treasurer of the Law Society, Hon. J. H. Cameron, he was duly installed an honorary barrister-at-law. The party then proceeded up Queen street to

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE,

Where a right loyal welcome awaited him. It being the period of vacation the greater number of the students were out of town, but every graduate and undergraduate within hail gladly obeyed the summons to rally round the Venerable Bishop of Toronto, the beloved and revered founder of the College on the occasion of the vice regal visit. A general feeling of regret prevailed that indisposition prevented the respected Chancellor of the University, Sir John Beverley Robison, Baronet, from being present, but among the members of the Corporation we noticed many supporters in this valuable institution. There was also a large assemblage of ladies. The Trinity College Rifles commanded by their undefatigable commander, Major Denison, formed a guard of honour. His Excellency was received by the Rev. Provost Whitaker and the other members of the Corporation, and having been conducted to the hall cordially greeted the Venerable Bishop, who proceeded, (His Excellency having taken the chair of honor placed for him,) to read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the Chancellors, masters and scholars of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, beg to offer to Your Excellency our most respectful congratulations on the occasion of your first visit to the former metropolis of Upper Canada. It is our desire to be true to the traditions of the religious communion to which it is our happiness to belong, by exhibiting a steady attachment to the civil government under which we live, and more especially by promoting to the utmost of our power, the permanent connexion of this Province with the mother country. With every sentiment of loyal regard for the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and of personal respect for your Excellency, we pray that your administration of this Province may be conducive alike to the public benefit and to your individual happiness."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"To the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Trinity College:—GENTLEMEN,—I feel an especial pleasure in receiving an address welcoming me to Toronto from the University of Trinity College. That University founded and fostered by an eminent prelate whose name is known and honored in the Anglican connexion throughout the world, has powerfully contributed, by the bearing and piety of her sons, to maintain this branch of the Catholic church, of which it is my privilege and happiness to be a member, in its present flourishing and vigorous condition. I confidently trust, gentlemen, that your labors will not cease to be as fruitful as they have hitherto been, and that the University of Trinity College will continue to send forth into the world, year after year, a body of Christian Priests loyal to their country and their Queen, and faithful to their church and to their God."

The Provost then presented the following address from the corporation:—"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The corporation of Trinity College, represented by its members here present, gladly welcome your Excellency within the walls of this College, which Her Most Gracious Majesty has, by her Royal Letters Patent, invested with the powers and privileges of an University. The College was founded for the purpose of securing to that large portion of the youth of this Province who are members of the United Church of England and Ireland, the benefit of an education based upon the religious principles of that church, and hallowed by the observance of her religious rites. In thus seeking to discharge a duty, which we recognize as most binding, toward members of our own communion, we trust that we are not impairing but rather enhancing the benefit of our labors in respect of the community at large. We have encountered, and are still suffering under difficulties, inseparable in a new country from any effort like that which we have made in establishing this College, but we trust that, by the good providence of Almighty God, our endeavours to provide a permanent and efficient system of academical instruction for the children of the Church of England may be crowned with ultimate success. We beg to convey to your Excellency the expression of our earnest desire for the prosperity of your public administration and for your personal and domestic happiness."

Which received the following reply:—

"To the Corporation of Trinity College:—GENTLEMEN,—I thank you heartily for your address. Belonging to the Church of England myself I naturally see with peculiar satisfaction the efforts you are successfully making to give to all her children the benefits of a sound religious education, and I gladly recognise in your allusion to the value of your labors to the whole people, that spirit of liberality and toleration toward other Christian bodies, which I rejoice to say, appears to me to be a very remarkable characteristic of the members of all religious communities in this country."

The provost then proceeded to present the Professors of the College, namely: the Vice Provost Professor Irving, Professor Bovell, Professor Hind, Professor Broughall, &c., &c., as well as the members of the Corporation. Lady Monk and the Honorable

Misses Monk were also present and appeared much interested. The presentations being concluded, the Provost conducted the distinguished visitors through the building—showing them the Chapel, Library, Museum, &c. His Excellency and party re-appearing on the terrace in front of the College, the College Rifles presented arms and His Excellency left amid the loud and prolonged cheers of all present.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday of the Provincial exhibition week, Lord Monk made a very interesting visit to the Mechanics' Institute of this city. His excellency arrived at the Institute a little after six o'clock in the evening, and was met at the door by Mr. W. Edwards 1st Vice-President, and Mr. Walter S. Lee, 2nd Vice-President. He was by them conducted to the Music Hall, where he was enthusiastically received by a large company of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled for the occasion. Upon the platform besides His Excellency and suite, and His Worship the Mayor, were the Directors of the Institute. Mr. Edwards read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the Board of Directors of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, on behalf of the members, anxious to do homage upon all proper occasions to our beloved Sovereign the Queen, desire to embrace this the first opportunity of doing so through Your Excellency as Her Representative in this important part of the Empire. We hail with pleasure Your Excellency's visit to this our city, offering as it does to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects an opportunity of expressing their loyalty and fidelity to their gracious Queen, more particularly as Your Excellency has been so recently appointed to represent Her crown and person in this Province. The Toronto Mechanics' Institute cannot fail to perceive in Your Excellency the patron of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, and are confident that Your Excellency feels so great an interest in all that tends to elevate the mechanic and working man as to look upon this and all similar Institutions with encouragement. We are satisfied that Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that from an humble beginning made by a few progressive citizens in the year 1830, the Institute has gone on increasing and prospering until it has become possessed of this building, [in which we have now the honour of receiving you] together with a library numbering over 5,000 volumes, a Reading Room which is the resort of our citizens generally, and other advantages open to the enjoyment of about one thousand members. While supplying reading matter to a large number of our citizens at a nominal charge, the Institute also affords means of instruction in the various branches of knowledge, which, while informing the mind and expanding the intellect, tends to the development of that mental and moral vigor so conducive to the greatness and happiness of a nation. In conclusion, we ardently express our hope that Your Excellency's administration may be as prosperous and happy as its advent has been acceptable, and that both yourself and Lady Monk may recur to it in after life with that satisfaction which can only be derived from the remembrance of a well fulfilled mission."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"To the Board of Directors of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute:—GENTLEMEN,—The expressions which I have just heard of loyalty to the Queen, and of courteous welcome to myself personally, demand my warm acknowledgments. I am, indeed, most anxious to do every thing which lies in my power to promote those praiseworthy objects that you have in view. The labouring classes in this country have every inducement to profit by the facilities of improvement that you offer them. They have but to look around and they can see many persons who began life with nothing to trust to but their own abilities, now holding distinguished positions in society, honoured and respected by all. Self culture is almost indispensable to the attainment of such a position, and therefore those who offer the means of it to persons desiring to profit by them are engaged in a most useful work. I shall always have great pleasure in hearing that the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto is in a flourishing and satisfactory condition."

The several Directors of the Institute were then introduced to His Excellency by Mr. Edwards who shook each heartily by the hand. Three cheers were then proposed by Mr. Edwards for the Queen, three for Lord Monk, and three for Lady Monk and family all of which were heartily given. His Excellency was then conducted through the Reading Room, the Library, and the Lecture Room with which he expressed himself much pleased. He then left amid renewed cheering.

HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On the day of His Excellency's visit to the city of Hamilton, on the 18th ultimo, the following address from the Mechanics' Institute of that city was presented to him, in the large Hall of the Institute:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the President and Directors of the Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute, as well as ourselves as in the name of our constituents, beg to welcome

your Excellency on this the occasion of your first visit to this city, for apart from the eminent qualities which you possess and which have rendered you worthy of the excellent position which you occupy, we recognize in you the representative of our beloved Queen, who is illustrious among the sovereigns of the civilized nations as a promoter of the arts and sciences, and an encourager of all that tends intellectually or morally to the good of her subjects. While thus tendering a respectful and a sincere welcome to your Excellency we feel that we have great reason to congratulate ourselves, for we, whose duties are to encourage intellectual pursuits, to diffuse useful knowledge, and so to endeavour to refine the tastes of our fellow men, are confident that your Excellency will acknowledge the propriety of countenancing our efforts, and of giving to us and to similar institutions in the Province all the encouragement in your power. Permit us to express the hope that your administration of the Government of the Province may be prosperous, and that you may experience much happiness in Canada, so that should your Excellency at some future time revert to your residence amongst us, your recollection of Canadians may not be tinged with regret."

[REPLY.]

"To the President and Directors of the Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute:—GENTLEMEN,—It affords me much pleasure to receive an address from a body associated together for such a praiseworthy object as is yours, and I thank you heartily for the kind greeting you offer me on my arrival in this city. An institution whose aim is to refine and elevate the tastes of the people, and which endeavours to show them that the human mind has wants and aspirations which require something more to satisfy them than mere material prosperity, while it also supplies the needs it indicates, is deserving everywhere of the countenance of thoughtful men. And more especially is such a society useful and deserving of all encouragement in a country of comparatively recent settlement, where men are necessarily more universally engrossed with pecuniary cares and the needful provision for their families, than in a state of society where a larger leisured class exists, which has more time, means and opportunity to devote to intellectual cultivation, and to the promotion of science and art, than as yet is possible amongst any considerable portion of the population here. Your exertions gentlemen, will tend to keep moral and intellectual progress on a par with that material progress of which I see so many evidences, and so I bid you God speed, and wish you every success in your labours."

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG.

During His Excellency's stay in Cobourg, where he was most cordially received, the Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., President of the University of Victoria College, presented to him the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the President, Senate, and Graduates of the University of Victoria College, in welcoming your Excellency to this seat of learning, beg to renew our expressions of devoted loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and to testify our growing attachment to the Government under which we live. The Institution which we represent though founded and directed by the Wesleyan Methodist Church, is nevertheless open to youth of all religious denominations, and seeks to furnish an education in which sound learning shall be combined with Christian principles. The increasing attendance of students during the past few years, evince the adaptation of our system to the wants and convictions of the country, and encourages us to persevere in our arduous but noble work. We earnestly pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon your Excellency, and Lady Monck, and family, and that your Administration of the Government of Canada may be attended with satisfaction to your Excellency and lasting benefits to the Province."

Lord Monck replied verbally to the address, thanking Dr. Nelles for its presentation, and afterwards forwarded from Belleville a more formal reply, as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I have received with much gratification the Address you have just presented to me. I rejoice to hear from you that the Institution over which you preside is working well for the benefit of the people amongst whom you reside, and I am particularly pleased to find that the liberal principles upon which your College is conducted open its advantages to all classes of the community."

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

At Kingston, the Hon. John Hamilton on behalf of the Trustees of the University of Queen's College presented the appended address. The President of the Trustees was supported by the Trustees, members of the faculties, and a few students of the College in academic costume.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Board of Trustees and Senate, with the graduates and students of the University of Queen's College, gladly embrace the opportunity of this your first

visit to Kingston to offer to your Excellency our most respectful and hearty welcome, and anew to tender the expression of our devoted attachment and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty's person, and government, through you as her Representative in this part of the empire. Of the higher educational institutions now in operation in Canada West, the University which we have the honor to represent is the oldest, being the first incorporated by Provincial Charter, and the first which obtained a Charter from the Crown. The seat of the University was fixed at Kingston as the most central locality in the United Provinces, and as being then in all likelihood destined to continue the Metropolis of Canada, having been chosen as the Seat of Government once by the Privy Council at home, and next by one of the most able of your Excellency's predecessors. Under the charter of Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose name our College bears, its operations have been conducted for the last twenty years, and although in a great measure unaided and deprived of its just share in the public University endowment, we can point and with well founded satisfaction for the success of its efforts, to the yearly increasing number of its students, and to the high position, which, without disparagement to others, it is admitted to hold among the Universities of Canada. Although connected with the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland, no religious tests are required from its undergraduates and graduates, and its professors and students belong to all the leading denominations in the Province. It is our sincere and earnest prayer that God may bless your Excellency and family in all the relations of life, and make your administration of your exalted office a source of satisfaction to yourself and of lasting benefit to Canada and to the Empire. Signed on behalf of the University,

JOHN HAMILTON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Signed on behalf of the Senate by JAMES WILLIAMSON.

His Excellency read over very distinctly the following reply:—

"To the Board of Trustees and Senate, with the Graduates and Students of the University of Queen's College:—GENTLEMEN,—I receive with much satisfaction your address of welcome on my arrival at Kingston, and the expression of your feelings of attachment to our Sovereign. I am gratified to learn from you that the oldest of the higher educational institutions of Canada still retains in its operations all the vigor and elasticity of youth, and that the liberal spirit in which it is conducted has rendered the advantages it affords available to all classes of the people. I thank you most cordially for your kind wishes for my family, and I wish you increased success in the prosecution of your beneficent labours."

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

An address was also presented on the part of the Botanical Society of Canada. Prof. Lawson, Ph. D., LL. D., Secretary of the Society, was supported by those of the Professors of Queen's College, who are members of the Society, whilst he read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—We, the members of the Botanical Society of Canada, desire with feelings of loyalty and respect to approach your Excellency as the representative of our Sovereign, and as the patron of our Society. We are laboring to develop a knowledge of the vegetable productions of this fertile land, and our efforts are not in vain. While our scientific investigations have been carried out with vigor and success, we have also introduced useful plants to the province, and have spread much valuable information. We have likewise succeeded in no slight degree in promoting among the youth of Canada a taste for the science of Botany, which is calculated to afford gratifying results, and especially to promote the industrial welfare of the country, so largely dependent upon the productions of the field and forest. It is true that the existence of our Society has not been recognized by the legislature. The Botanical Society of Canada is of spontaneous growth; it has grown up without state care or culture, spreading its branches over the length and breadth of the land, and fostering by its genial shade the growth of knowledge. Yet your Excellency will perceive that its fruits are not inferior in extent or quality to those of richly endowed Societies that have been more tenderly reared. In our fatherland Botany has its discriminating patrons in the royal family of England, with whom the science is known to be a favorite study. In Canada we recognize in your Excellency a patron whose personal interest in the advancement of useful knowledge is calculated to prove a blessing to the people and a comfort to the followers of science.

REPLY.

"To the members of the Botanical Society of Canada:—GENTLEMEN,—It affords me much pleasure to receive an Address from your Society, feeling as I do that your labors tend to accomplish two most desirable ends—the advancement of useful knowledge, and the refinement and education of the taste of the people. I rejoice to hear of your prosperity, and I trust that the Botanical

Society of Canada may thrive and flourish with the same vigor and luxuriance that characterize, in so remarkable a manner, all the vegetable productions of this fertile country.

INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM MOLSON HALL, M'GILL COLLEGE.

On his return from Upper Canada, His Excellency the Governor General and suite visited the McGill University Buildings for the purpose of formally inaugurating The William Molson Hall. This, and the corridors which connect the wings with the central building, have been erected by Mr. William Molson, at his own expense. The wing contains the Convocation Room and Library of the University, the Committee Room of the Governors, &c. The Convocation Hall, up stairs, is a very fine room, and is handsomely furnished and fitted up, a large oil painting of the generous donor being placed over the platform. His Excellency was conducted to the Hall by W. C. Baynes, B. A., the College Secretary, all the students and visitors present rising as he entered. He was followed by General Sir W. F. Williams, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Hon. Mr. Day, President of the Corporation, Principal Dawson, and members of Convocation, of the University. General Williams occupied the chair on the right of His Excellency, and the Hon. Mr. Chauveau that on the left. Principal Dawson, the Governors and members of Convocation, all in their collegiate costume, occupied seats on either side of the central platform. The students were seated in the middle of the Hall, and the visitors, of whom there were a very large number, on either side. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Canon Leach, and the Hon. Mr. Day then called upon Mr. Baynes to read a letter which had been received from Mr. Molson, and in which the writer expressed his thankfulness at being spared to see the building completed, and the satisfaction it gave him to hand them over to the Governors. He expressed his sincere desire that with the extended accommodation, there might be on the part of the University increased usefulness. The reading of the letter was followed by applause, and the Hon. Mr. Day then rose and addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner. He was followed by Dr. Hingston on behalf of the graduates, and Principal Dawson on behalf of the Professors. The Hon. Mr. Chauveau addressed the meeting in French, and then His Excellency rose amidst applause to close the meeting, characterizing the inauguration as one of the most pleasant duties which had devolved upon him in the course of his tour. His Excellency was heartily cheered throughout his brief address, at the conclusion of which the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Professor Cornish, and the meeting broke up. His Excellency then proceeded to inspect the University Buildings, which the visitors were also invited to do by Mr. Baynes; and he was afterwards conducted to the grounds, when two trees, twins, being connected at the roots, were planted on the right of the entrance, in honor of His Excellency, the visitor of the University, and Earl Mulgrave.—*Gazette*.

III. Papers on Practical Education.

1. BENEFITS OF RELAXATION IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Sir Benjamin Brodie thus expresses his opinion on this subject: "It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labor. Even in the case of grown-up persons, some intervals of leisure are necessary to keep the mind in a healthful and vigorous state. It is when thus relieved from the state of tension belonging to actual study that boys and girls, as well as men and women, acquire the habit of thought and reflection, and of forming their own conclusions, independently of what they are taught and the authority of others. In younger persons, it is not the mind only that suffers from too large a demand being made on it for the purposes of study. Relaxation and cheerful occupation are essential to the proper development of the corporeal structure and faculties; and the want of them operates like an unwholesome atmosphere, defective nourishment, in producing the lasting evils of defective health and a stunted growth, with all the secondary evils to which they lead.

2. SINGING BY YOUNG WOMEN.

It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, that singing by young ladies, whom the customs of society debar from many other kinds of salubrious exercise, ought to be cultivated not only as an accomplishment, but as the means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady, and states that besides its salutary operation in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has still more direct and important ef-

fect. In his remarks on this subject, the doctor introduces a fact which was suggested to him by his professional experience, which is, that the exercise of the chest by singing contributes very much to defend them from the disease to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans, he continues, are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor has he ever known more than one instance of spitting of blood among them. This, he believes, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education.

3. SPELLING MATCHES IN SCHOOLS.

With the commencement of winter schools there is a revival of "spelling matches." A gentleman in Spencertown, N. Y., writes: "We held our spelling match on Monday, December 9th, as I designed. Twenty-eight spellers contended for the prize, which was Webster's Dictionary, pictorial edition, unabridged. All but two of the speakers were silenced in an hour and a half. These were two girls, one eleven and the other fourteen years of age. They continued the contest for nearly an hour longer, on words the most difficult to be spelled, till the audience became so wrought upon that they proposed to buy a second dictionary, and thus end the contest. The money for the purpose was raised on the spot."

4. COST OF EDUCATION IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Below is a table of the cost per pupil, in twenty cities and towns in various parts of the United States. It is compiled from the official reports of the school officers in those places.

Boston	\$15.75	Indianapolis	\$9.91
Roxbury	15.05	Cincinnati	14.16
Danvers	11.83	Cleveland	10.45
Springfield	9.23	Zanesville	13.64
New York	12.52	Zenia	11.61
Bangor	9.76	New Haven	14.69
Philadelphia	15.83	Hartford	14.05
Baltimore	21.59	New Britain	8.10
St. Louis	12.75	Waterbury	5.81
Chicago	14.00		

Average rate in twenty cities and towns, \$13.01.—*Connecticut Common School Journal*.

IV. Papers on Classical Subjects.

1. THE THEATRE OF EPHEBUS.

The theatre of Ephesus has recently been examined and measured. It must have been the largest ever erected. Its diameter was six hundred and sixty feet; forty feet more than the major axis of the Coliseum. Allowing fifteen inches for each person, it would accommodate fifty-six thousand seven hundred spectators. Drury Lane will only contain three thousand two hundred, and old Covent Garden held two thousand eight hundred. This edifice is the scene of one of Apollonius' miracles; it is memorable for the uproar described in Acts xix, when the Ephesians accused Paul and the Christians in this very building. To this edifice the writer to the Corinthians alluded, probably, when he said: "If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantage it me?"

2. ROMAN TOMB IN ALGIERS.

The journals of Algiers publish particulars respecting the Roman tomb recently discovered in digging the foundation for the new college in that city. From the rough appearance of the masonry, it was at first supposed only a large stone; but one of the workmen, by a stroke of his pick-axe, having found it to be hollow, it was opened and its contents laid bare. The skeleton was that of a well-built man of middle stature, apparently from thirty-five to forty years of age. The articles found in the interval between the slabs on which the body was laid, were: 1. Two glass dishes, about ten inches across, and two inches deep, quite entire, and presenting the irised tint so well known to antiquarians. 2. Nine plates of red earthenware, ranging in diameter from eight to ten inches, and ornamented on the edges with figures in relief, some resembling tears, others the *pedum*, or sheep-hook of antiquity. 3. Four small lamps, two of which presented busts with a wide open mouth, like that of the *persona*, or anostic mask worn by the Roman actors; these bore the stamp of the maker, scarcely legible, but apparently L. Anihilius; another of them was ornamented with *cornucopiae*. 4. Four iron nails, with square shanks, about four

inches long, and flat irregular heads. There seems good reason to believe that this tomb marks the site of the cemetery of the ancient city of Icosium.

3. WEALTH OF GREAT MEN OF ANTIQUITY.

Croesus had an estate equal to £1,700,000, besides a scarcely less amount in money, slaves and furniture. The philosopher Seneca had a property valued at £3,000,000, and Lentulus, the friend of Cicero, was said to be worth £3,500,000. The Emperor Tiberius left at his death above £23,500,000, which Caligula, his successor, succeeded in squandering in less than a year. Cæsar, before he had been promoted to any high office, owned nearly £3,000,000. Apicius spent in dissipation £500,000, and finding, on looking into his affairs, that he had only £800,000, he poisoned himself, not regarding the sum as sufficient for his maintenance. Cleopatra gave to Antony a diamond worth £800,000. Caligula spent on one dinner £80,000. The ordinary expense for a dinner of Lucullus was £200,000. Messala bought a house of Antony for £400,000. The fishes in the fish-pond of Lucullus were sold at £35,000.

V. Paper on Natural History.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

My first born, and only son, was sitting on his father's knee the other day, endeavouring to express his two-year old ideas in the original language of mankind—which linguists I have understood imagine to be Hebrew; but which, from the specimens I have heard, seems rather to resemble the Choctaw—this uninterrupted speech of the youngster, intermingled with an English monosyllable now and then like the plums in plum-pudding, if you know what that is. As we thus sat, sire and son, behold a third party enters, being no less a personage than Jack, a very favoured member of our household at present—an individual of the canine family, of the highly respectable tribe or clan of Terrier, originally Scotch, but of late considerably Americanized. Enters Jack, I say, and presents arms in the most approved military style (which is all the rage now-a-days, for man or beast, but is natural to him), by placing the fore-paws on the knee the boy is not on, and looking up with untold affection out of his deep, luminous eyes, as much as to say, "Yours respectfully, sir." I must confess that the dog speaks nearly as plain as the boy, though there is not much difference in the eyes, and the quadruped makes considerably less jabbering than the other. But Jack takes it out in steadfast looking, and most wisely turning his head from side to side, with a short, quick motion, when I speak to him, as if he said, "I know what you say, but you know very well that I can't speak a word in reply." And just to try the poor fellow I talk to him very earnestly, and half reproachfully, saying, "Now Jack, you can talk; why don't you talk? just speak out and say something; try, for once." And even the boy takes it up, and patting Jack with his little hand, says with authority, "Jat, ta'ut!" meaning thereby, "Jack, talk;" but like older persons often, not saying precisely what he means. But Jack, poor dumb dog! does try his best, yet can't speak a word; and it is a pitiful sight, enough to start the tears, to hear his deprecating, half-whine, half-bark, and to see him increase the rolling of the head, with its cropped ears, and his paws beating time, as he lifts now one, now the other, quickly alternating; and above all, to look upon those eyes, now all a-glow, rolling in a liquid brilliancy—not to look upon them so much as down into them—into their fiery depths—as into glowing jewels, melting rubies, and seeing that in them which in human eyes we say betokens genius, the light of a noble soul. Now, if you, my friend, have never tried this experiment with a smart, lively, affectionate dog, I cannot permit you to criticize this article until you have gone and made the trial as aforesaid. Then you will not smile when I tell you, that Jack, looking up, and speaking so eloquently in his dumb way, with his paws upon my knee, actually thrilled me with the sudden thoughts presented thus by his acts—why has not Jack something more than mere mortality? why cannot he have leave to open his mouth, and speak with loosened tongue, since now he speaks by signs you cannot mistake? why must he lie down and die, and those eyes, brighter than any human eyes, go out in utter darkness forever? why do you call that instinct in him, which in the human you call soul or spirit, because, forsooth, the one has permission to speak, and speech in the other is a life-long prisoner? Has he no moral sense back of those eyes?

But I do not want to be too inquisitive, and must repress the yearning to look beyond the veil which is let down to hide these things from prying eyes. I have always observed that one could ask considerably more questions than he could answer, in the long run. And what matters it to me that Jack is dumb, and must ever be dumb, if no human power can help it. Perhaps he is happier and better off every way, because he cannot speak his mind when he

wants to. It might be better for some human Jacks if they shared his infirmity, for many a fool has never been recognized as such until he opened his mouth and spoke; and unfortunately, the beast sometimes speaks more wisely than the Balaam. However, when I look on my terrier, and watch him thus, his inability to speak in his own defence, his infirmity, in short, pleads with me, and tells me to be gentle with him—to kindly entreat him—to speak to him as to a friend—and above all, not to forget to feed him. And I am reminded that caresses will not be lost on him, as upon some two-legged dogs I know of, that can speak, and that bitterly; that soft words will not be wasted upon him, as upon them; and that he will lick the feet, and not tear the hand of his friend and benefactor. In this respect it would be an elevation in the grade of moral character, if some men were terriers; and it is a good thing for the dog that he does not know his superiority, unless, perchance, he has learned it by sad experience, from the toe of a great rough boot, or the lash of a corded whip; but if he knows it so much the worse for the man. I would blush in shame to lose a dog's respect, much more to have a dog fear and hate me, because I was more of a brute than he, and had a heart less tender and humane than his own; more than all, I would be ashamed to demoralize the dog, by showing him that passion which will have the same effect on him as upon the child—to awaken the same unruly passion in him who suffers by its exhibition. A beaten dog is necessarily a cross surly dog, just as an abused child is a bad tempered child, unless his spirit be entirely broken, and then he is cowed. Kindness to animals is kindness to yourself. You great boy there beating your dog—stop that contemptible work! Go and hit somebody as big as yourself, who will have a fair chance with you, to thrash you well and cool your passion down; but do not be playing the coward by beating or kicking a poor helpless dog, that knows you would kill it, if it dared to bite you in return as you deserve. I wish sometimes that dogs could speak, so that they could testify in courts of justice, and fill up our houses of refuge with young and bad tempered tyrants. There now, Jack, I feel better. I have said a word for you, and I see it in your eyes that you are very grateful. Precious few kicks you get, though the boy makes up for it by an unwarranted use of your brief ears and tempting tail, which, if it was not made for a handle, the boy wants to know what it was made for.

I wish my friend, that we Christians thought more of our animals than we do: it is not too humble a subject for our piety to get down to. If we believe that there is no state of future recompense for suffering beasts, we ought to treat them as well as may be in this present state. There is the horse, for instance; noble beast, and much abused. I feel a whole indignant essay within me on his behalf but it must be repressed. The kind gentleman, the Country Parson, has spoken many a good word for him, for which I feel personally indebted, though not a horse myself; but above all, honour to Rarey, who is a real Howard, and who ought to be a Christian. Here is his great principle, though not in his precise words. Set it in capitals, Mr. Printer. HE THAT WOULD BREAK A HORSE MUST FIRST BREAK HIMSELF. My friends, break yourselves; learn to govern your own spirits and tempers with absolute mastery, and then only are you fit to govern beast or man. I name beast first, for it is easier to play the tyrant on the beast than on the man, who may return your angry stroke.

And as to dogs, in conclusion, he who has not seen *Spare Hours*, by Dr. John Brown, has a good, cheerful, entertaining volume yet to read. Thank you, Dr. Brown, in the name of our Jack, who, with his wagging tail and watching eye, seems to suspect that we are taking his part against somebody, and adopts this quiet method of giving us a vote of thanks, which we pass over heartily to the aforesaid physician of Edinburgh. I was going to tell you about our chickens—the *lays* they sing—and the thanks they cluck and cackle, when I let them out of the coop for the dress parade, after I come down from the study in the evening; and how they reciprocate kindness, and know who to be afraid of; yea, even the little chaps whose feathers are down as yet, and who soon learn to recognize a friendly hand, although they are very ticklish about being touched—what we call touchy. But I can write no more now.—Cor. Presbyterian.

VI. Biographical Sketches.

No. 36.—THE VERY REV. G. O. STUART, LL.D.

It becomes our duty to record the death of the Very Rev. George (O'kill) Stuart, LL.D., Dean of Ontario, for many years Archdeacon of Kingston, and long a clergyman connected with this city. The Dean had been suffering for the past month or more from the disease that has carried him off, (which was a variety of paralysis), but from the advanced years of the deceased he may be said to have died in a natural manner, the worn-out system gradually breaking up, and life quietly yielding itself up to Him who gave it,

when the tenement of ~~they~~ was no longer fitted to lodge the spirit which had animated it. The Dean expired in his dwelling-house in King street, at about nine o'clock on Sunday night, the 5th inst. He was in the 87th year of his age. From the important part which the subject of this paragraph has played as a citizen, and in the affairs of the Episcopal Church in Kingston and Upper Canada, it is desirable that we should present our readers with a few facts pertaining to his life and residence amongst us. We regret that the materials at our command for doing this are scanty and very imperfect. We may state briefly, however, that the Dean was the eldest son of the Rev. John Stuart, D.D., the first clergyman of the Church of England who ministered in Upper Canada. Dr. Stuart was a missionary sent out from England to preach to the heathen Indians of North America, and to conduct the Divine services of home amongst the settlers who had migrated to the plantations of the American colonies. It was when he was thus engaged, and when stationed at Fort Hunter, in the valley of the Mohawk, in the State of New York, that his son, George Okill, was born. On the breaking out of the Revolution of the Thirteen Colonies, Dr. Stuart remained loyal to the United Empire, pushed his way to Canada, and took up his residence in Kingston. It was here that the subject of our notice received the first rudiments of education, but to fit him for the Church, he was sent to a seminary at Windsor in Nova Scotia, and subsequently to Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. He was ordained in 1803, and was first stationed at York, now Toronto. On the death of Dr. Stuart, the Incumbent of Kingston, in the year 1811, the son, at the request of the congregation of St. George's, succeeded his father here and induced the Rev. John Strachan, of Cornwall, (now Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto) to take his place at York. The Rev. G. O. Stuart continued to minister to the spiritual wants of his people, until, in 1820, he was made Archdeacon. Bye and bye failing health prevented him from taking his accustomed place in the pulpit, and he was assisted in his ministrations by a curate, the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, and the Rev. W. M. Herchmer in succession, the Rev. Mr. Stewart lately, and the Rev. P. W. Loosemore up to the present, officiating in this capacity. On the erection of the new diocese of Ontario, in 1862, the Archdeacon was made Dean of the same. The deceased was a worthy minister of the Gospel, and a devoted servant of his Master. He was largely imbued with feelings of benevolence, and led an actively charitable life. His demise will be felt by many a recipient of his bounty; and will excite a sorrowful interest among the members of the Church.—*Kingston News.*

No. 37.—THE REV. JOSEPH STINSON, D.D.

This reverend gentleman died on Tuesday, the 26th of August, at five o'clock, P.M., in the 61st year of his age, and the 39th of his ministry. His birth-place was Castle-Donnington, Leicestershire, England, but the place of his second birth was Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, a few miles from where Wesley was born. His was the advantage of godly parentage; his father and mother were both honoured and useful members of the Methodist Church. He was an accepted member of the Church, and admitted among the ranks of the local preachers by the time he reached his twentieth year. His promising talents commanding the attention of the Church, and his piety being ardent and his spirit enterprising, it soon became known that he intended giving himself to the Missionary work, and was by the Wesleyan Missionary Committee appointed to Eastern Canada; this was in 1823, when both the country and the people were very different from what they are now. There were friendships formed in Montreal and other places in those early years of his popular ministry which remain to this day, and from no point have more anxious and sympathetic enquiries been made about him during his long affliction than from Lower Canada. In 1828 he was under the Superintendency of Dr. Bunting, in Manchester, securing and retaining the friendship of that great and good man to the end of his life. His qualifications recommending themselves to those who best appreciated them for the peculiarities of the Gibraltar Mission, where there is a good deal of intercourse held with the military authorities of that celebrated fortress, he was appointed to that important station; and laboured there successfully for three years. Possibly these associations gave that aspect *militaire* to a form naturally active, which, in spite of clerical distinction in garb, showed itself in his ordinary manners. Although this appointment was not like volunteering for the "forlorn hope," as the Missionaries designate some parts of Western Africa, yet it may be remembered that it pleased God to visit Gibraltar with a dreadful fever, to which, with hundreds of others, the Wesleyan Missionary there fell a victim. The noble-hearted William Barber, while cherishing a presentiment he should fall a prey to its ravages, attended faithfully to the duties of his office; for it was while visiting the hospital he was seized by the disease, and died in the full triumphs of faith in the atonement of Christ. Joseph Stinson succeeded this devoted

servant of the Lord—finding a society of 40, and leaving the station with 86 in church fellowship. Whilst here, he added to his character of Pastor that of a student; for purposes of ministerial usefulness, he succeeded in obtaining a respectable acquaintance with the Spanish and French languages. In 1833 he resumed his work in Canada, spending three years in Kingston and five in Toronto. These were troublesome times, known only in their difficulties and perplexities to those who passed through them. It requires but little ability to analyse historic scenes of danger, and depict particular times and places where human infirmity was shewn; the man is seen when the storm rages, when he and those around him feel its peltings. Providential intimations pointing out his way across the Atlantic, we find him labouring with the Princes of our Israel in Sheffield West—Leeds First—London Third—Bradford East—and then Manchester again, from which place he once more moved his family, now mostly grown to maturity—as he said to a friend upon his arrival in this country—"to live and die in Canada." And thus has the Master honoured the intention of his servant to spend his days in this happy land, and amongst a happy people. Already the end is reached, and the approbation uttered—"Well done, good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

There was a genial warmth and suavity in the spirit and manners of our departed brother which rendered his companionship pleasant and instructive. His well-cultivated mind yielded both fruits and flowers; this, with a fine taste, and choice, simple, but expressive language, made him a welcome visitor to the Pulpit and Platform. What he was as a President we must leave to abler and more diffusive pens,—just observing, so far as our knowledge extends, he was universally beloved by the members of the Conference, to whose interests he was both sincerely and earnestly devoted, sparing no pains or labours to meet the numerous demands upon his time, talents, and energies.—*Abridged from the Christian Guardian.*

No. 38.—THE HON. ADAM FERGUSSON, M.L.C.

We regret to learn the death of a very estimable man, who, since the 9th June, 1842, has held a seat in the Legislative Council. The Hon. Adam Fergusson was a native of Scotland, born some four score years ago, and was known in his native country as "the laird of Woodhill." He lived for many years in the vale of Strathmore, where he was a sufficiently prominent member of the Whig party to move or second the nomination of one of its members for Parliament. He performed this service for a candidate who afterwards became the Marquis of Breadalbane, when he defeated Sir George Murray, in a contest for the representation of Perthshire. Mr. Fergusson was distinguished for his efforts to improve Scottish agriculture; and was a prominent member of the Highland Society. It was in 1831 that he came to Canada. A few years after he wrote a book of travels in Canada and observations on its agriculture, which—let us confess it—is one of the very few of the kind with which we are entirely unacquainted, and of the merits of which we do not presume to speak. After his arrival here, Mr. Fergusson purchased a considerable property; and continued till his death in his favourite pursuit of agriculture, the condition of which he made the same efforts to improve as had distinguished him in Scotland. In 1839, he addressed to Sir George Arthur a letter, in which he developed a scheme of emigration and military defence of Canada. In that letter he speaks of the American Government as an utter failure. After the removal of the Reform party, under the Medcalf administration, Mr. Fergusson was a prominent member of the Reform Association. A few years later he was one of the commissioners of inquiry into the state and management of the Provincial Penitentiary. Mr. Fergusson never took a leading part in the Legislative Council; but he was an useful member, punctual and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He was an honest and a good man. Mr. Fergusson leaves a son who is a member of the Chamber, by right of election, in which he himself held a life seat. It will be generally felt that a useful and exemplary member of society has departed from among us.—*Leader.*

No. 39.—THE HON. C. C. S. DEBLEURY.

We regret sincerely to announce the death of the Hon. Charles Clement Sabrevois DeBleury, one of our oldest and most generally known citizens. Mr. DeB. was, we believe, the oldest member (*doyen*) of the bar of Montreal, having been admitted as early as the 17th November, 1819. He was a gentleman of very considerable talent in his profession, and a thoroughly accomplished gentleman. He early engaged in public life, and was a member of the Lower Canada House of Assembly before the Union of the Provinces, taking generally his stand with the French Canadian supporters of Mr. Papineau. He severed, however, from the party before the troubles of 1837-'38 broke out, continuing firmly attached to the

British connection, being appointed during Lord Gosford's administration to the Legislative Council. He manifested his feelings during the rebellion by acting as Colonel, we believe, of the *Loyal Volunteers*. After the union of the Provinces, Mr. DeBleury was not regarded with much favour among his own countrymen, nor was his popularity much enhanced by his becoming a candidate in conjunction with the Hon. George Moffatt in 1844, for the representation of this city. He was, indeed elected, but by a manoeuvre, which added, as may be conceived, to the strong unpopularity which his over-zealous advocacy of British institutions (such as we had then) at the time of the outbreak, and his active services in the field against his own countrymen had originated. After the Parliament of which Mr. DeBleury was a member had expired, he retired from public life, except on two or three recent occasions when he voted for the liberal candidates. Whilst he continued to practice his profession to a moderate extent, he enjoyed his *otium cum dignitate* on his farm near St. Vincent de Paul. As an agreeable and polished gentleman, he was deservedly held in esteem by many personal friends. "*Requiescat in pace!*"—*Montreal Transcript*.

No. 40.—PAUL JOHN SALTER, ESQ.

Mr. Salter was born at Teignmouth, Devonshire, England, in the year 1812. He was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devonshire. This is one of the Endowed Grammar Schools of England. Amongst the well-known scholars who received their education at this school, we may mention Dr. Fulford, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. At school, Mr. Salter was celebrated for his open and manly character, and was much beloved by all, especially by the younger boys, whom he always took pleasure in assisting and defending from oppression. He was considered a clever scholar, and carried off numerous prizes at school. Some of his poems, in Latin, Greek, and English, were of such merit as to be published among the school "*Memorabilia*." He might have gone as Scholar to Balliol College, Oxford, but a slight impediment in his speech determined him to decline it. He left school at the early age of eighteen, and shortly after came to Canada, in the year 1833. On the resignation of his brother, Albert Pellow Salter, as Master of the Sandwich Grammar School, he received the appointment, after passing a rigid examination in which he excelled a large number of competitors, and acquitted himself so ably as to receive the highest praise from the Board of Examiners. He retained the Mastership of the school until 1856, when it was closed. In this capacity he educated most of the young men now in good positions in this country, all of whom look back upon the days spent under his instructions, with feelings of respect for his amiability and his hearty desire to forward them in their studies. During the time he held the Mastership of the Grammar school, and up to the time of his decease, he held the office of Secretary of the County Board of Public Instruction.—*Essex Record*.

No. 41.—SIR JOHN E. W. INGLIS, K. C. B.

"With deep regret, which will be shared by every Englishman, we have to announce the death of Major-General Sir John Eardly Wilmot Inglis, K. C. B., colonel of the 32nd Regiment, and commander of the troops in the Ionian Islands. From a private letter we learn that Sir John Inglis died on Saturday, September 27th, at Hamburg. It will be remembered that this distinguished officer was in command of the garrison at Lucknow, and defended that position with a very small force of English soldiers, already enfeebled by privation and the diseases incident to a hostile climate, against an enormously disproportioned force of mutineers. For that noble defence he received the honour of being made a Knight Commander of the Bath. Subsequently he was appointed to the important post of commander of Her Majesty's troops in the Ionian Islands; but his health, shaken by the long anxiety and desperate privation of the defence of Lucknow, languished until his medical advisers thought it their duty to recommend that he should try the air of Germany. Sir John E. W. Inglis was rather over fifty years of age, and was born in Nova Scotia. In the year 1833, Sir John received his commission as ensign of the 32nd Regiment, and it is a remarkable fact that he served in that regiment in every grade from ensign to full colonel, and that he was still colonel of that regiment when he was appointed to the command of Her Majesty's forces in the Ionian Islands. He continued to be colonel of that regiment up to the moment of his death."—*London Times*.

"Books are the Glasse of Couasell to dress ourselves by. They are Fee-lesse Counsellours, no delaying Patrons, of easy Access, never sending away empty any Client or Petitioner. They are for Company, the best Friends; in doubts, Counsellors; and in Damps, Comforters."—*Whitlock*.

VII. Miscellaneous.

THE DEATH OF THE YEAR.

How blandly bright
Is the soften'd light
Of the dying autumn day,
As the golden west
By the sun is drest
In the robes of a regal sway:
And the birds are gone, and the winds are still,
And there floats no sound on the woodland hill,
Save the dreamy buzz of the distant mill,
And the murmuring streamlet's play.

How richly fraught
With the themes of thought
Is the dying autumn grove;
For the woof of its pall
Is the brightest of all
That the varying year has wove;
E'en the jocund glance of the dewy Spring,
As she brushed the earth with her fragrant wing,
Brought no such smile as these death hues bring
To the pride of the quiet cove.

In the thoughtful grace
Of her dying face
Is the glory of nature seen;
And the Autumn leaf
In its glory brief
Has more than its boasted green;
'Tis the highest lesson of earth's cold clime,
And the soul must soar with a flight sublime,
Afar from the mists and tears of time
To know what its beckonings mean.

'Tis a time of hope
When the buds first open
To the south wind's quickening kiss,
And the teeming plain
With its waving grain
Has a burden of healthy bliss;
But a higher and holier hope may rise
From the fading leaf as it smiles and dies—
More dear than life to the truly wise
Is the scene of a death like this.

2. AUTUMNAL TINTS.

Europeans coming to America are surprised by the brilliancy of our autumnal foliage. There is no account of such a phenomenon in English poetry, because the trees acquire but few bright colours there. The most that Thomson says on this subject in his "*Autumn*" is contained in the lines,—

"But see the fading many-coloured woods,
Shade deepening over shade, the country round
Imprown'd; a crowded umbrage, dusky and dun,
Of every hue, from wan declining green to sooty dark":

and in the line where he speaks of

"Autumn beaming o'er the yellow woods."

The autumnal change of our woods has not made a deep impression on our own literature yet. October has hardly tinged our poetry.

A great many, who have spent their lives in cities, and have never chanced to come into the country at this season, have never seen this, the flower, or rather the ripe fruit, of the year. I remember riding with one such citizen, who, though a fortnight too late for the most brilliant tints, was taken by surprise, and would not believe that there had been any brighter. He had never heard of this phenomenon before. Not only many in our towns have never witnessed it, but it is scarcely remembered by the majority from year to year.

Most appear to confound changed leaves with withered ones, as if they were to confound ripe apples with rotten ones. I think that the change to some higher colour in a leaf is an evidence that it has arrived at a late and perfect maturity, answering to the

maturity of fruits. It is generally the lowest and oldest leaves which change first. But as the perfect winged and usually bright coloured insect is short lived, so the leaves ripen but to fall.

Generally, every fruit, on ripening, and just before it falls, when it commences a more independent and individual existence, requiring less nourishment from any source, and that not so much from the earth through its stem as from the sun and air, acquires a bright tint. So do leaves. The physiologist says it is "due to an increased absorption of oxygen." That is the scientific account of the matter, only a reassertion of the fact. But I am more interested in the rosy cheek than I am to know what particular diet the maiden fed on. The very forest and herbage, the pellicle of the earth, must acquire a bright colour, an evidence of its ripeness,—as if the globe itself were a fruit on its stem, with ever a cheek towards the sun.

Flowers are but coloured leaves, fruits but ripe ones. The edible part of most fruits is, as the physiologist says, "the parenchyma or fleshy tissue of the leaf" of which they are formed.

Our appetites have commonly confined our views of ripeness and its phenomena, color, mellowness, and perfectness, to the fruits which we eat, and we are wont to forget that an immense harvest which we do not eat, is annually ripened by Nature. At our annual Cattle Shows, at Horticultural Exhibitions, we make, as we think, a great show of fair fruits, destined, however, to a rather ignoble end, fruits not valued for their beauty chiefly. But round about and within our towns there is annually another show of fruits, on an infinitely grander scale, fruits which address our taste for beauty alone.

October is the month of painted leaves. Their rich glow now flashes round the world. As fruits and leaves and the day itself acquire a bright tint just before they fall, so the year near the setting. October is sunset sky; November the later twilight.

I formerly thought that it would be worth the while to get a specimen leaf from each changing tree, shrub, and herbaceous plant, when it had acquired its brightest characteristic colour, in its transition from the green to the brown state, outline it, and copy its colour exactly, with paint, in a book, which should be entitled "October, or Autumnal Tints";—beginning with the earliest reddening,—Woodbine and the lake of radical leaves, and coming down through the Maples, Hickories, and Sumach, and many beautifully freckled leaves less generally known, to the latest Oaks and Aspens. What a memento such a book would be! You would need only to turn over its leaves to take a ramble through the autumn woods whenever you pleased. Or if I could preserve the leaves themselves, unfaded, it would be better still. No more agreeable pastime could be suggested to the more advanced classes of our Common Schools (especially girls) than is here suggested.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

— UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—ANNUAL CONVOCATION.—The annual convocation of University College was held on the 21st ult. A number of Southern ladies and gentlemen were present, who were interested in the proceedings from the fact that several students from Kentucky and Maryland have lately entered the University. The following gentlemen were admitted as matriculated students:—*Third year*—W. B. Fleming and W. Kingsford. *Second year*—R. W. Young. *First year*—R. Douglas, J. A. Patterson, A. C. Tynner, J. E. Gould, C. W. Bell, W. G. Falconbridge, T. D. Delamere, L. H. Robertson, R. Baldwin, P. M. Barker, J. G. Bowes, G. Brunel, M. Byers, R. Cameron, A. F. Campbell, H. Clarke, W. Davidson, G. Davidson, A. Greenlees, H. P. Hill, D. Hunter, A. Kennedy, W. McDiarmid, M. McKenzie, F. McLennan, M. C. Moderwell, D. H. Mooney, E. D. Moore, R. N. Palmer, J. S. Palmer, A. P. Ranslow, C. G. Ratray, D. Reid, G. Rennie, W. J. Richardson, J. E. Ridout, A. J. Robertson, G. Shurtleff, W. Watt, and A. H. Wright. *Civil Engineering*—L. Kennedy, W. H. McCurdy and E. Webb. The prize compositions were then recited—the Greek verse (tragic Iambics) by A. M. Lafferty: English prose, (subject, "The songs of the highways,") by J. Campbell; and the English verse (subject, "The International Exhibition,") by G. H. Squire. The prizemen on advancing to the rostrum to read their productions were greeted with rounds of applause. All three of the compositions were meritorious and creditable to the writers. We give the English poem, as follows:—

"Arts embracing temple shrine
Heaven-born Peace! the work is thine;
Earth rejoicing shouts all hail!
Bring again the Olympian year,
Sheath the sword, reverse the spear,
Let, O Peace! thy work prevail.

"Like a dove with folded wings,
Thou hast sat despised of Kings;
Now upon thy pinions rise;
See the dawning of the morn,
So a nobler age is born:
Soar amid the reddening skies.

"Hail the dawning of the day,
When the sword shall lose its sway,
And the shouts of battle cease;
Nations prizing empire less,
On to nobler conquest press,
On their banners blazoned, 'Peace.'

"Nations thus to harmonise,
"Twined in friendship's golden ties,
Is the noblest work of man.
Giants they who boldly cope
With all obstacles, in hope,
Standing foremost in the van.

"Kings and princes! ye whose hands
Sway the sceptre o'er the lands,
Think of him who calmly sleeps,

Resting from his toils to-day;
Still he points to you the way,
Whom a stricken nation weeps.

"Let thy work prevail, O Peace!
And thine empire's bounds increase,
Till the earth shall all be thine!
Heaven shall hail the welcome sight,
Nations walking in the light,
Of thy glorious rays divine.

"Does the poet only dream?
Are those things not what they seem;
Promise of its wide increase?
Come there not another time,
When the bells of Heaven shall chime,
Ringin' in the years of peace!"

The distribution of prizes next took place, the following being a list of the prizemen and competitors in the various departments:—*Greek and Latin*.—S. Woods, G. Cooper, N. McNish, J. M. Gibson, W. H. Vandermissen, J. W. Connor, W. N. Keefer, J. S. Small, J. Hill, G. Goodwillie, W. Fitzgerald, W. W. Tamblin: *Greek Verse*, A. M. Lafferty. *Logic*.—J. McMillan, and F. E. Seymour, A. J. Traver. *Metaphysics and Ethics*.—J. M. Gibson, J. McMillan. *Chemistry—Analytical*.—R. A. Reeve, W. Tytler; *Organic*.—W. Tytler, R. A. Reeve, W. B. McMurrich, T. H. Scott, E. F. Snider, B. F. Playter, and J. Preston. *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*.—J. Loudon, A. M. Lafferty, T. W. Wright, E. Frisby, T. J. Robertson, J. Rutledge, J. S. Wilson, G. Lount, W. Malloy, W. Fitzgerald, P. Bielby, W. R. Chisholm. *History*.—J. M. Gibson, W. Mulock, W. G. McWilliams, W. Oldright. *English*.—J. M. Gibson, S. Woods. *History and English*.—J. McMillan, F. E. Seymour, J. Preston, J. Campbell, W. W. Tamblin; *Verses Composition*.—G. H. Squire. *Natural History*.—W. B. McMurrich, T. H. Scott, B. F. Playter, J. Campbell, C. Corbould. *Mineralogy and Geology*.—W. Tytler, R. A. Reeve, E. F. Snider, J. W. Connor, B. F. Playter, W. N. Keefer. *Modern Languages*.—J. M. Gibson, W. Oldright, W. Mulock, T. H. Scott, J. S. Wilson, F. E. Seymour, W. H. Vandermissen, W. W. Tamblin, J. Campbell, W. B. Chisholm, C. Corbould. *Meteorology*.—W. Tytler. *Oriental Languages*.—J. M. Gibson, S. Young, J. McColl, W. Moore, H. McQuarrie, A. McGregor. *Agriculture*.—J. B. Thompson, C. C. Forneri, B. F. Playter. *Special Prizes—Established by the College Council, and awarded by the College Literary and Scientific Society—Public Speaking*.—S. Woods; *English Essay*.—J. Campbell. This concluded the distribution of the prizes.

The President then advanced to the front of the platform, and addressing the assemblage said, that in closing the proceedings of the Convocation with the customary address, he would limit himself on this occasion to a few statements derived from the statistics of the institution, and to one or two inferences that might be drawn from them. He was well aware that figures formed a dry and uninteresting theme for observation, but they were regarded by many of such paramount importance in ascertaining the condition and prospects of such an establishment as this, that he trusted they would indulge him with their attention whilst he briefly adverted to a few of the leading particulars. This institution, as many whom he addressed were aware, unlike the time-honoured establishments of the mother country, dated back but a very few years. In the year 1853, now nine years since, the then existing University of Toronto, was divided into two establishments—one retaining the name of the University of Toronto, and the other called University College—the same institution the convention of which was now being held. These institutions differed materially in their functions. The University of Toronto was formed on the model of the University of London, and was limited to the prescribing of subjects for examination, the appointment of examiners, awarding of gold medals, and the conferring of degrees. It had no teachers or professors of any kind. On the other hand the function of teaching belonged especially to University College. In the original establishment of the University there were four faculties—the faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts. By the statute passed in 1850, the faculty of Divinity was removed, and in 1853 the faculties of Law and Medicine were also removed; so that University College was in fact but the faculty of Arts, with the addition of the departments of Agriculture and Civil Engineering. The year 1853–4, was a year of transition, in which the University and College might be said to have equal claims on the students. He would, therefore, begin his statistics with the year 1854–5. In that year the total number of students was 110, and of these 28 were matriculated students; in 1855–6 the total number was 145, of which 35 were matriculants; in 1856–7, total 126, matriculants 37; in 1857–8, total 192, matriculants 56; in 1858–9, total 168, matriculants 63; in 1859–60, total 188, matriculants 80; in 1860–61, total 225, matriculants 129; and last year they reached a total number of 260, of whom 158 were matriculants. (Applause.) He regretted that he was un-

able to give a reliable statement as to their numbers and present attendance. The academic year had commenced but two or three weeks; students were continually coming in, and some had not yet taken out tickets. But we would venture to assert, that it would not fall short, if it did not exceed, any of the numbers he had just read. (Applause.) As an index he might point to the number of matriculants, and might mention also that there was a larger number of students in senior years than there was in former years even in the junior. Now, when he referred to matriculants, there were some things he might mention which properly belonged to the University, but as the convocation did not take place until next May, he would take the liberty of mentioning them now. First with reference to the results of the matriculation examination just completed. It was the wisdom of the University of Toronto, that it had a matriculation examination. In this it followed the usages of all recently established universities in England, and was in accordance with the report of the Royal Commission appointed to examine English universities. At this, as at all other examinations, the proficiency of the students was tested, as well as the teachings of all the schools throughout the country. He thought it important then that these facts should be stated. At the recent examination, of those who had obtained first class honors there were five—Patterson, Bowes, Bell, Tyner, and Delamere—who had been educated at Upper Canada College. (Applause.) There were three educated at the Model Grammar School who had obtained first class honors—Falconbridge, Gould and Robertson. There were also three educated at a school that had sent many excellent students to the University—the Gait Grammar School—Reid, McLennan and Barker; one also with first class honors, Byers, at Toronto Grammar School; one, McKenzie, at Woodstock; one, Moderwell, at Stratford; and one, Wright, educated at Newburg. At the examination there were ten Scholarships awarded, of which two doubles were obtained by two of the pupils of Upper Canada College. (Applause.) One of those boys had had the rare distinction of being first in both classics and mathematics. (Applause.) On the whole, of the ten scholarships awarded, seven had been borne off by pupils of Upper Canada College. (Renewed Applause.) As he had adverted to the matriculation examination of those who had now joined them, he should not feel satisfied with himself were he to omit a peculiar and gratifying fact, that on this occasion, the commencement of the academic year, they had amongst them some gentlemen from the Northern and some from the Southern States of America, who, amidst the turmoils of war at home, had come to pursue their studies in the tranquility of this academic retreat. He cordially welcomed them, as the head of the institution, and he believed every member of this institution also welcomed them. (Applause.) Now, having stated the facts with reference to the number last year, which amounted to 260, he would, for a moment, draw one or two inferences. He was far from believing—he had repeatedly said so in that hall—that numbers was a test of the efficiency of an institution of that kind. They had to look to many other things. But of this he thought it was a legitimate test—the confidence of the public. (Applause.) It was a test of the estimation in which it was held throughout the country; and when he could point, on examining the list of those who attended, to members of sixteen different denominations, and to the fact that of the whole number not one-fourth was from the city of Toronto, he thought he might say that this confidence was not limited to denominations nor restricted by locality. (Great applause.) Now, he would ask, what was the cause of this? He would endeavor to trace it. He had had many opportunities of conversing with the parents of pupils who attended that College, and he found that there was a growing conviction throughout the country of the benefits of education, and especially a more thorough appreciation of education derived in an institution like this, which was not a preparation merely for the learned professions, but for any position in life. The fact was it was not merely the information obtained there that was appreciated. It was a great and most important object that our youth should have the best information in every branch of science and knowledge; but there was more than that required, something more precious still. It was the habits formed at an institution of this kind—the habit of patient, laborious investigation, the habit of industry, the habit of self-denial, the habit of concentration and readiness to produce the information required, the habit of punctuality, subordination, respect for age, and deference to authority. (Applause.) Again, there was something more than that, which could be done at this institution, and he felt proud to have the opportunity of saying this of University College, that it inculcated other habits, he meant the habits that belonged to the gentleman—of which respect for man's own

self and a punctilious regard for the feelings of others, were essentially the characteristics. (Applause.) It was well known to many of them that a German author, who had for many years investigated the system of English universities, and had written a work on the subject, had stated that first among the characteristics of these universities, was, that they brought up gentlemen qualified to serve their country in any capacity. That writer had admired their scholarships and their other attributes, but the grand characteristic that called forth his praise was that they sent forth into the world gentlemen. (Applause.) Let them consider that when England was in any trouble she looked to those young men. They were brought up with the manners, tastes, and principles which embellished home and graced society. And they were brought up also in those athletic sports and healthful recreations that had given them the power of endurance exhibited on many well-known occasions. These were the men they had read of in the wars of England, whose pluck had held up the red-cross flag on many a hard-fought field and blood-stained engagement. These were the men who showed gallantly in action, and who, when asked to move, did not tell their men to go before, but themselves led the way and told their men to follow. (Immense applause.) These were the men who exhibited patience under the most unrelenting toil and fortitude in the midst of the most pressing privations. Happy was England that had such sons to serve her; happy Canada if she could bring up youths to execute her orders as they. (Applause.) But there were some who might ask with reference to the attendance at this institution why it was small compared with the population of the Province and with similar institutions in England. The reasons for this state of things were obvious. One was the scantiness of the provision for those in humble and straitened circumstances to come forward and seek the benefits of education. Some might say they had too many scholarships; but he maintained that there were not enough. The fact was the scholarships did not amount to one-fourth of those given at the university where he had the honor of graduating—Trinity College, Dublin—and this was wholly independent of the difference in their pecuniary value. He spoke of this from his own knowledge, for he had had the honor of being a scholar. (Applause.) He could point to one who had held the office of Lord Chancellor, to two Bishops, and to no fewer than five who had filled the position of Professors in the seats of learning, who had held scholarships in that institution. But there was another cause which operated against this College, and that was the want of a sufficient number of qualified teachers throughout the country. The reason of this was plain. The University was well qualified to send out efficient persons, but it was impossible to get the best men to devote themselves to the work, because adequate compensation was not offered. It was in this as well as in other cases—the best goods were brought to the best market. There was one other thing against the College, and that was the embarrassment caused by over speculation; but this embarrassment, he was happy to say was rapidly passing away. Thanks to the great Giver of all good, He had filled our granaries with produce and crowned our year with plenty. And when asked to point out an illustration of the happy change that had come, he would unhesitatingly point to the Provincial Exhibition lately held in this city, which reflected the greatest honour on the country, and which had commended itself to the judgment of those who had seen exhibitions in the mother country. There were some perhaps who might be dissatisfied with the progress we were making, and who thought the country was not in that state it ought to be. To all such he would merely point across the lines to that most deplorable war that was raging in a once happy and united nation, whereby brethren were seeking to devise the best means to destroy the greatest number of lives and the greatest amount of property. There was no one with the feelings of humanity who did not pray that that war might be brought speedily to a conclusion. We felt for them not merely as members of the same human family, but as neighbors and as friends. We felt for them as those who were most desirous that they should soon be permitted to go on in that career of prosperity they had formerly enjoyed, for we might literally say, that we rejoiced with them in their prosperity and wept with them in their adversity. (Applause.) Thankfulness instead of discontent became us in Canada—thankfulness to the Giver of all good, that He had given us this blessing of peace; preserved to us still that glorious old flag—the emblem of freedom all over the world—that glorious old flag under whose ample folds we and our forefathers had enjoyed the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty,—loud applause—preserved to us the pure and uncorrupt administration of justice according to the laws made by

our free Parliament; that He had preserved to us the dispensation throughout the Province of those principles of religion and piety, the truest safeguard of the nation, and that not merely by fixed administrations in towns and cities, but by the self-sacrificing efforts of missionaries in the back-woods; that He had preserved to us a national system education from the humblest common school to the University, open without bar, hindrance or impediment to any one that chose to come forward; that He had preserved to us the blessings of an unbroken peace, under whose fostering influence the resources of our Province were being rapidly developed, and prosperity had attended our pursuits of manufactures, of commerce and of arts. (Loud applause.) Three loud and hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the President and Professors, and three for the ladies, when the assemblage separated.—*Leader.*

—**AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENTS AT CANADIAN SCHOOLS.**—The *British American Journal* says:—"We are not much surprised to find that American Medical students are seeking the completion of their studies in our Canadian Schools. Those who are not sufficiently advanced to follow the army in some medical capacity must do so, to avoid the conscription act, the effects of which, while it would entail a remission of their studies, would at the same time compel a servitude in the ranks on the part of a large number. This is probably another reason superadded to that adduced by our daily contemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*. What influence the deplorable troubles of our neighbours will exert upon the opening classes at McGill University remains to be seen. We quote the following from the daily periodical alluded to: On Saturday, 8 young men arrived in this city from Kentucky for the purpose of attending college. It is probable that many others in the States will avail themselves of the peaceful condition of this country to pursue their studies in our colleges.—*Toronto Leader.* One gentleman from Kentucky, and a few other Americans, are attending the Medical School of Queen's College in Kingston. They seek freedom from the turmoil of war which distracts their own country.—*Commercial Advertiser.* [A student from Missouri is also attending Victoria College this year.—Ed.]

—**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.**—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 9th instant, the Rev. John C. Murray, of Paisley, in Scotland, was unanimously appointed to fill the chair of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Queen's College. The new Professor was a favorite of the late Sir William Hamilton of Edinburg, and his testimonials are of the very highest order. Throughout his College course he distinguished himself in all the departments of study, but especially in that which he will now teach. Since leaving College, he has made mental Philosophy his favorite study, having spent a year in Germany with that view, and having also filled the office of President of the metaphysical Society of Edinburg. The Rev. Mr Murray is a son of the Provost of the Burg of Paisley, where he is not less esteemed for his amiable disposition than for his varied accomplishments as a scholar. He is expected to reach Kingston early in November to assume the duties of his chair.

—**SUCCESS OF A YOUNG CANADIAN.**—The St. Catherines *Constitutional* notices the return to that town of Dr. Jukes, who, in July last, went with a young son to England, the lad having been nominated to a cadetship in the Royal Navy by His Excellency the Governor General. This is the first instance in which a candidate for these honors has gone home for examination at Portsmouth, it being usual for Canadian rominees to pass on the flag-ship at Halifax or Bermuda. The examination was held at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth in the early part of last month. Upwards of eighty boys presented themselves from the leading schools in Great Britain, and young Jukes' name appeared fourteenth on the list of successful candidates. This result is no less gratifying to the doctor than flattering to the lad's preceptor, the Rev. T. D. Phillips, of St. Catherines, under whose care his education began and ended, and to whose system of instruction it must be attributed.

—**COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.**—The following Address was presented to Edward Scarlett, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools for the County of Northumberland, at Brighton, on the 7th of August:—

"RESPECTED SIR,—We, the Teachers and Friends of Education, in our Annual Convention assembled, cannot allow this favourable opportunity to pass without publicly and officially expressing to you our deep sense of your many excellencies and kindness as a man, and of your faithful and untiring exertions as a Superintendent, in raising the schools of this county to a position superior to that of those in most counties of Upper Canada and inferior to none. When, seven or eight years ago, you were happily appointed to the office which you now hold, the schools of this

county were in a deplorable condition indeed. Guided by "Township Superintendents," seldom fitted for the duties of their office, *Primary Education* languished, the faithful teacher, not being appreciated, left the ranks in disgust, and the profession was filled with persons altogether unqualified to discharge the important duty of developing harmoniously the intellectual and moral powers of the pupils over whom they were placed. But under your guidance the scene has changed: unqualified teachers have been dismissed or sent to school in order to prepare them to teach efficiently; faithful and well-qualified teachers have been aided in procuring positions of greater usefulness to the public and profit to themselves; trustees have been urged to obtain the services of good teachers; parents have been encouraged to persevere in sending their children steadily to school; and above all, the rights of children have been sacredly guarded. In doing all this we are aware that you have encountered much petty opposition and many annoyances, but amidst all you have never flinched from the discharge of your duty. Besides your ordinary duties, to which you have faithfully and honourably attended, to the entire satisfaction of the great majority of the people, you have laboured diligently and successfully in organizing and sustaining Teachers' Conventions in different localities—a proceeding of the utmost importance to the teacher, and of incalculable advantage to the pupil. Fully appreciating your services, we, on behalf of the parents, trustees, pupils, and teachers of this County, present you with this purse, containing the sum of \$100, not as a reward for your extra work, but as a slight token of our deep and heart-felt regard for you as an active, untiring, and faithful Superintendent, in whose hands we are glad to see placed so much power to do good, and by whose exertions, solid and lasting advantages have been conferred on the cause of education, not only in this county but also in others throughout the Province. Finally, we pray that a kind Providence may so guide and shape your career that you may be an ornament to your honourable profession and a blessing to the rising generation; and, that you may have the happiness of seeing all your efforts crowned with still more abundant success, is the earnest desire of the friends of education in this County."

Reply.—"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I believe you have generally given me credit for not being at a loss for words, when it has been required that I should, in the discharge of the duties of my office, advise, censure, or reprove either children, parents, or teachers; and doubtless some of you may have thought me a little *too ready* and fluent on such occasions; but be that as it may, I assure you that on the present occasion I feel utterly at a loss for language to give expression to the feelings of very great gratification you have caused me by the gift of this substantial token of your affection and esteem. I do value it very highly, not alone for its intrinsic worth, but for the assurance it gives me, that while in discharge of my duty, it has been at times my lot to reprove or advise, it has been so done as not to give offence to those whom I fain would benefit; and whose esteem and good wishes, if lost to me, would have given me much pain, for it is impossible that individuals should meet so frequently and converse so intimately as we are required to do, without forming intimacies and attachments, the rupture of which would be very painful. Ladies and Gentlemen, I pray you will accept my most grateful thanks, and I trust this handsome expression of appreciation of my labours, emanating as it does from both parents and teachers, will not only operate to stir me up to greater diligence, but will at the same time serve to fully convince you that though for a time your best exertions may not be recognized and valued as you or I may think they should be,—though for a season your only reward may be consciousness of having done the best you could—yet in time those for whom you labor will surely cheer and gladden you with their approval. Allow me to say in conclusion, that it affords me great pleasure, on the present interesting occasion, to return my sincere thanks to the parents, teachers and trustees whose uniform kindness I have experienced while visiting the different school sections throughout this extensive County." NOTE.—The above Address and Reply were read before the Teachers' Convention for the County of Northumberland, held in Brighton, during the first week of August, 1862. The attendance was very large, and a deep interest was manifested in the proceedings during the whole session. The next meeting of Association will be held in the same place, during the week beginning on the first Monday in August, 1862. Teachers and friends of education from all parts of the Province will receive a hearty welcome. W. J. BLACK, *Secretary of the Convention.*

—**THE TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND EVENING CLASSES.**—The Board of Directors of this Institution have determined to establish during the ensuing season classes for instruction in English, French, German,

Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing, Music, and Book-keeping with Penmanship. We are informed by the Secretary that the Institute has been very successful in getting good teachers; we may therefore look forward to much being done this winter in the way of middle class education. We hope the members will fully appreciate the advantages they enjoy, and that each class will be well supported. The terms are as follows:—

	Members.	Non-Mem.
English..... Class	\$2 00	\$3 00
French..... "	3 00	5 00
German..... "	3 00	5 00
Mathematical..... "	2 00	3 00
Mechl. Drawing..... "	2 00	3 00
Music..... "	2 00	3 00
Book-keeping and Penmanship.....	2 00	3 00

Each class will be continued for a term of twenty weeks, two lessons each week, from 8 to 10 p. m.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Corporation above-named, hereto affixes its corporate seal to this application, by the hand of, * this day of, 186—

Amount remitted, \$.....

Trustees must sign their own names. { } Corporate seal to be placed here.

To the Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

NOTE.—Before the trustees can be supplied, it will be necessary for them to have filled up, signed and sealed WITH A PROPER CORPORATE SEAL, as directed, a copy of the foregoing Form of Application. On its receipt at the Education Office, the *one hundred per cent.* will be added to the remittance, and the order, so far as the stock in the Depository will permit made up and despatched. Should the Trustees have no proper

corporate seal, the Department will, on the receipt of *two dollars* additional, have one engraved and sent with the articles ordered.

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