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BY

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*DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.*

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"The information proposed to be given on this subject may, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect upon the liberality of individuals in Canada in favour of colleges and other similar institutions in our own country."

It is much to be regretted that so little information has been received from the higher institutions in Canada, to which we have referred. We have no doubt but that a great deal more has been done for these institutions than the facts which we publish would seem to indicate. This is especially the case in regard to Victoria and Trinity Colleges. We know that, in 1835, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson collected large sums in Britain in aid of the Upper Canada Academy (now Victoria College), and subsequently, the Rev. William H. Poole, and the Rev. Dr. Aylesworth, collected several thousand dollars in aid of the same College. The venerable Bishop of Toronto, in England, and the Rev. Dr. McMurray, in the United States, were highly successful in their efforts to obtain subscriptions and donations in the aid of Trinity College. Much liberality was also shown by subscriptions and donations to other of our Provincial Colleges, but of which we have no record. Were the plan of "*Systematic beneficence*," (so ably advocated in a recent pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of this city,) generally adopted in Canada, neither our collegiate nor other of our public institutions would suffer from want of funds.

In regard to the future of our institutions, it is to be hoped that as the Province increases in wealth and population, we shall have spirited, generous men among us, who,—like Messrs. Peabody, Lawrence and Vassar, among the Americans, and many noble, excellent men in the motherland,—will, by their benefactions to the educational and literary institutions of the country, bestow a rich inheritance upon the youth of the land.

The latest instance of this kind of liberality in England, has been the collection of subscriptions to the amount of about \$150,000 for the founding at Oxford of a Memorial Hall or College in honour of the late Rev. John Keble, M. A., author of the *Christian Year*, and formerly Professor of Poetry in the University. The institution is designed, as the circular of the *Keble Memorial College* Committee states, "for young men, whom want of means would otherwise deprive them of a University education, at a very small cost," and of being "trained as christian gentlemen."

In addition to the papers containing an account of benefactions to various colleges and universities, we have inserted some papers from the English and Canadian press relating to University Extension and other kindred subjects. These will be found of interest in connection with the other information which we have given.

## I. Papers on Gifts to Colleges and Universities.

### 1. DONATIONS TO AMERICAN AND CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

With a view to enlist the sympathy of public and private benefactors among us, in favour of the universities and colleges of Canada, we have collected, with a view to insertion in this number of the *Journal of Education*, a few papers bearing upon the subject. They have been chiefly suggested by the recent princely gifts of George Peabody, Esq., to the universities of Harvard and Yale colleges in the United States.

In order to learn how far the generous liberality of Canadians had been exhibited towards the existing educational institutions, in Upper and Lower Canada, the Editor of this *Journal*, some weeks since, addressed the following letter to the Heads of the *seventeen* universities, colleges, collegiate institutes and seminaries in both Canadas. Replies have only been received by the editor from the heads of only *six* of these institutions. They will be found on pages 2 and 3.

"I have the honour to state, that having collected material for a few short papers in the January number of the *Journal of Education*, on donations to universities and colleges in connection with Mr. Peabody's recent munificent gifts to Harvard and Yale colleges, I shall be happy to insert any list of such donations and gifts as may have been given to your institution, together with any remarks on the subject, which you may send to me by the end of the year.

## 2. BENEFACTORS OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

The Hon. James McGill, by his last Will and Testament under date 8th January, 1841, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven Acres of Land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-First year of the reign of his Majesty, King George the Third, to erect and establish a University or College, for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at £30,000.

At a meeting called by a number of the influential citizens of Montreal, and held at the Merchants' Exchange, 6th December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the University of McGill College.—The following Resolution was adopted:

"That an effort ought to be made for increasing the Endowment of McGill College in such a manner as to extend its usefulness, and to place it for the future upon an independent and permanent footing."

Whereupon, in pursuance of the above Resolution, the following donations were enrolled for Special or General objects connected with the University.—The Royal Institution granting Scholarships in perpetuity according to the value of the Donations.

The Honorable John Molson,	} .....£5,000
Thomas Molson, Esq.,	
William Molson, Esq.,	

for the formation and maintenance of the Chair of English Language and Literature.

John Gordon McKenzie, Esq., £500; Ira Gould, Esq., £500; John Frothingham, Esq., £500; John Torrance, Esq., £500; Jas. B. Greenshields, Esq., £300; William Busby Lambe, Esq., £300; Sir George Simpson, Knight, £250; Henry Thomas, Esq., £250; John Redpath, Esq., £250; James McDougall, Esq., £250; James Mitchell, Esq., £250; James Torrance, Esq., £250; Honorable James Ferrier, £250; John Smith, Esq., £250; Harrison Stephens, Esq., £250; Henry Chapman, Esq., £150. Mr. Chapman also founded a Gold Medal to be given annually in the graduating class in Arts. John James Day Esq., £150; Honorable Peter McGill, £150; Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq., £155; Peter Redpath, Esq., £150; Thos. M. Taylor, Esq., £150; Joseph McKay, Esq., £150; Augustus N. Heward, Esq., £150; Lonal Lorn McDougall, Esq., £160; Honorable John Rose, £150; Chas. Alexander, Esq., £150; Moses E. David, Esq., £150; William Carter, Esq., £150; Thomas Paton, Esq., £150; William Workman, Esq., £150; Honorable Alexander T. Galt, £150; Luther H. Holton, Esq., £150; Henry Lyman, Esq., £150; David Torrance, Esq., £150; Edwin Atwater, Esq., £150; Theodore Hart, Esq., £150; William Forsyth Grant, Esq., £150; Robert Campbell, Esq., £150; Alfred Savage, Esq., £150; James Ferrier, Esq., Jr., £150; William Stephens, Esq., £150; N. S. Whitney, Esq., £150; William Dow, Esq., £150; William Watson, Esq., £150; Edward Major, Esq., £150; Hon. Charles Dewey Day, £50; John R. Esdaile, Esq., £50.

Mrs. G. Frothingham, for the "Carpenter Collection," of shells, \$233.

C. Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry, \$1200.

In 1850, the sum of £200 presented to the College by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the "Prince of Wales Gold Medal."

In 1861, the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College Buildings, with the Museum Rooms, and Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

In 1864, the "Anne Molson Gold Medal" was founded by Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an honour course in Mathematics and Physical Science.

In the same year, the "Shakspere Gold Medal" for an honour course, to comprise and include the works of Shakspere and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may from time to time appoint,—was founded by Citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Shakspere.

In the same year, the "Logan Gold Medal," for an honour course

in Geology and Natural Science, was founded by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., G.S., &c.

In 1865, the "Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal," was founded by John Torrance, Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late Mrs. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in Law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.

In the same year, the "Holmes Gold Medal" was founded by the Medical Faculty, as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esq., M.D., LL.D., late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best Student in the graduating class of Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.

In a letter from Dr. Dawson the Principal, he says:—The only important donation in the present year has been that of a carefully selected and well bound lot of Historical works, amounting to 544 volumes, by P. Redpath, Esq. It includes the publications of the Record office and many other valuable works, and is arranged by itself under the name of the "Redpath Historical Collections."

The Canada Presbyterian Church, with the sanction of the Synod, are about to establish a Professorship in the McGill College, of Montreal, in connection with the Church, for the preparation of ministers to supply the vacancies arising in Canada East. The sum of \$10,000 has been subscribed in Montreal, and \$10,000 more is required for the endowment of a professorship. It is computed that one dollar from each communicant of the three Presbyteries of Montreal, Ottawa, and Brockville, would raise the necessary sum, which we hope will be contributed.

## 3. BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

The Rev. Dr. Nicolls, President of the University, in his letter, states: that Bishop's College received, in 1845, through the late Bishop of Quebec, a donation of £6,000 sterling, from Thomas Churchman Harrold, Esq., of Little Horkeley Park, Essex, given during his lifetime; £200 sterling, from Miss Leeds, of Ipswich; a legacy, £800 currency, from the Rev. L. Doolittle, also given during his lifetime. A valuable collection of minerals, from Sir W. Logan. A donation of books, about 600 volumes, from the Rev. Arthur Hussey, of England. A donation of about the same number of books, and Chinese and Indian Curiosities, from the late Bishop Mountain.

These are the principal donations it has received from individuals. It has received a large number of smaller donations, books, minerals, coins, &c., &c., from other individuals; but these donations were not on a scale which would call for insertion in such a paper as you are preparing. From societies, it has received valuable donations in money and in books. These again, would hardly fall within the scope of your paper.

## 4. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON.

The Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, President of the University, in his reply, writes, as follows:

*Original Foundation.*—Donations began to be received in December, 1839, and ultimately amounted to \$34,955, in money. After the incorporation of the board of trustees, in 1841, there were conveyed, by different owners, 2,264 acres of land, in various parts of Upper Canada, and several lots in the City of Toronto. These lands were valued at \$6,928; but sales have shown the estimate to be considerably in excess of their real value.

*Building Fund.*—In October, 1854, a building fund was formed, and, between that date and April, 1858, donations amounted to \$12,622. With this sum, and funds belonging to the original foundation, the site and buildings now occupied, formerly known as the "Summerhill Property," were purchased at a cost of \$35,993.

*General Fund.*—(1856) Mrs. T. Wilson, Montreal, donation, \$40; (1864) John Watkins, Esq., Kingston, donation, \$100; (1866) Executors of the late George Michie, Esq., Toronto, intimated a legacy of \$2,000.

*Bursary and Scholarship Fund.*—(1849 and 1851) Rev. John Machar, D.D., two donations, \$280; (1854) Oliver Mowat, Esq., Toronto, \$50; Students of St. Andrew's University, say \$43, continued annually; (1854) Ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$60, continued annually until 1858, when they gave an endowment of \$800; (1856) Students of Aberdeen University, say \$34, continued annually; (1857) Rev. David Watson, Thorah, donation, \$40; Hugh Allan, Esq., Montreal, \$50, continued annually; (1858-9) John Paton, Esq., Kingston, donations, \$116; (1860) J. Mowat, Esq., Kingston, legacy, for an endowment, \$800; Princiupal Cook, donation, \$50; (1861) Ladies of Kingston, endowment, \$1,113; (1862) Hon. Alexander Campbell, Kingston, \$80, continued annually; John Watkins, Esq., Kingston, \$80, continued annually, with another donation of \$60, for that year; (1863) Anonymous, \$40;

(1864) Donald Ross, Esq., Montreal, fellowship, \$200; (1865) E. H. Hardy, Esq., Kingston, \$50, and (1866) by the same gentleman, \$50, both grants to be continued annually; Sabbath Schools, Missionary Associations, Congregations, and Presbyteries, contribute annually about \$600. To the present time, donations, amounting to \$1,684, have been received for the endowment of scholarships in memory of the late Principal Leitch.

*Special Prizes.*—(1860) Endowment by Prince of Wales, \$800; \* (1861) A gentleman in Toronto, \$20; Mr. James Douglas, Quebec, \$49; (1865) Parties in Ottawa, \$40; J. Smith, Esq., Montreal, \$40; (1866) Offered by J. Carruthers, Esq., Kingston, \$50; R. Cassels, Esq., Toronto, \$40; J. Smith, Esq., Montreal, \$40; J. Croil, Esq., Morrisburg, \$25.

*The Library.*—Donors have been very numerous. It is estimated that volumes presented at various times, amount to 3,500, the probable value being \$3,000. The following are some of the largest and most valuable contributions: the late Principal Leitch, 570 volumes; the late Mrs. Dr. McGill, Montreal, 310; J. Smith, Esq., Montreal, 499; W. Dow, Esq., Montreal, 145; J. Frothingham, Esq., Montreal, 176; Charles Low, Esq., Montreal, 123; Donald Ross, Esq., Montreal, "Liberatti Impronte."

*The Museum* consists almost entirely of donations. The following are among the most extensive and valuable: Canadian minerals and fossils, 3,040 specimens, bequeathed by the late Rev. Andrew Bell, of L'Orignal; from Sir William Logan, 209 minerals and rock specimens, 467 fossils, characteristic of the Canadian rocks, also a collection of the invertebrate animals of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; A. T. Drummond, Esq., European and American coins, 300, Canadian minerals, shells, fossils, insects, fishes, and reptiles, 182 specimens; Dr. Thibodo, Walla-Walla, valuable collection of minerals, silver, mercury, gold, copper, &c., &c., from California, Oregon, British Columbia, &c., also a collection of dried plants; Professor Williamson, an extensive series of fossils and minerals, mostly Canadian.

*Observatory.*—Reflecting Telescope, by the late Principal Leitch; Achromatic Telescope, by the late A. J. Macdonell.

#### 5. ALBERT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, BELLEVILLE.

In a letter from Rev. G. Shepard, Treasurer of the College, he says:—I doubted the propriety of giving to the public sums taken in the way of ordinary subscription in the list you intend to publish. During the past season we have taken up a Centenary Subscription for the Institutions of the Church, and among them are the following for Albert College, which, if consistent with your plan, you will do us a favor to insert.

Rev. James Richardson, D.D., \$200; Rev. Philander Smith, \$100; Rev. Joseph Wild, \$100; Rev. Albert Carman, M.A., \$100; Rev. C. Newson, \$100; Rev. G. Shepard, \$70; Rev. J. M. Simpson, \$50; James C. Huffman, \$100; Robert Dennison, \$100; John Davis, \$100; Sam'l Massey, \$100; Rolph Bird, \$100; Thos. O'Page, \$100; Bidwell Lane, \$100; Freeman Lane, \$100; Erastus J. Badgley, \$100; Levi F. Moore, \$100; John W. Sills, \$100; Wm. B. Robinson, \$50; Joseph Young, \$50; Wm. H. Osborn, \$10; Hon. Robert Reed, \$50; Wm. Vanbkericum, \$50; Jasper W. Lent, \$50; Edwin Moran, \$50; Robert Bird, Esq., \$50; Barney Brisbin, \$50; Richard Hare, \$50; Jacob S. Fretz, \$50; John Gibbard, \$50; Charles Lane, Esq., \$50; John Shibley, Esq., \$50.

There are doubtless several others of these denominations, but as no official reports have been received, they cannot be sent forward.

#### 6. VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, COBOURG.

The Rev. Dr. Nelles, President of the University, in his reply, states, that only two donations, of the kind referred to in the circular from the editor, have been made to this University, viz.:

1st. A gift of \$635, made in the year 1856, by J. George Hodgins, Esq., LL.B., for establishing two annual prizes in English Composition, and one in Scripture History.

2nd. A donation of \$800, in the year 1860, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the interest of which is annually appropriated to the Prince of Wales gold and silver medals.\*

#### 7. VALUABLE BEQUEST TO TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

The friends of our Provincial University will learn with pleasure that by the will of the late Richard Noble Starr, Esq., a valuable farm in the township of Caradoc, in the London District, is bequeathed to the University of Toronto. The annual income derived from which is to be expended in providing three silver or gold medals, as the Senate shall see fit, to be competed for by the graduates of the University. The special subjects named in Mr. Starr's will are Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. And should the income derived from the property exceed, as it is likely to do, the cost of

\* The Prince of Wales also gave the same sum to the University of Toronto, Trinity College, the Normal School, and other of our educational institutions.

the medals, the surplus will be devoted to provide scholarships in the faculty of medicine.—*Globe.*

#### 8. TRINITY COLLEGE UNIVERSITY.

In a note from the Provost of Trinity College, he encloses the following list of donations and bequests to that University:—

Charles William Cooper, Esq., of the Village of Mount Pleasant, near Brantford Co. of Brant, was the donor to Trinity College. He was the son of a clergyman in Bedford, and educated at a School for the sons of clergymen at St. John's Woods, London, to which institution he bequeathed \$3900. His bequest to Trinity College is \$4000, in City of Hamilton Debentures.

Hon. James Gordon's bequest, made of a Debenture of the Town of Brantford, for \$2000, payable 30th December, 1871. Interest  $\frac{1}{2}$  yearly 30th June and December.

Mr. Turner's bequest of \$8000. out of his Gas stock. This is payable in Cash.

#### 9. MR. PEABODY'S GIFT TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. George Peabody, whose munificent donations have won him an enviable fame, not in America alone, but in Britain, has added another to the list of gifts he has made to the public in various forms during a number of years past. The bequest to the Harvard University is an endowment of a chair and museum in that institution, for the prosecution of a particular branch of scientific study. The purpose of the donation is explained in the following letter:—"GEORGETOWN, October 8, 1866.—To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, His Excellency Charles Francis Adams, Francis Peabody, Stephen Salisbury, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman, and George Peabody Russell, Esquires.—*Gentlemen:* Accompanying this letter I enclose an instrument giving to you one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in trust for the foundation and maintenance of a Museum and Professorship of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University. I have for some years had the purpose of contributing, as I might find opportunity, to extend the usefulness of the honoured and ancient university of our Commonwealth, and I trust that in view of the importance and national character of the proposed department, and its interesting relations to kindred investigations in other countries, the means I have chosen may prove acceptable. On learning of your acceptance of the trust, and of the assent of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, to the terms, I shall be prepared to pay over to you the sum I have named. Aside from the provisions of the instrument of gift, I leave in your hands the details and management of the trust; only suggesting that, in view of the gradual obliteration or destruction of the works and remains of the ancient races of this continent, the labour of exploration and collection be commenced at as early a day as practicable; and also, that in the event of the discovery in America of human remains, or implements of an earlier geological period than the present, especial attention be given to their study and comparison with those found in other countries. With the hope that the Museum, as thus established and maintained, may be instrumental in promoting and extending its department of science, and with the fullest confidence that under your care the best means will be adopted to secure the end desired,—I am, with great respect, your humble servant, GEORGE PEABODY."—The endowment of a chair of American Archaeology and Ethnology in the Harvard University will give a new impetus to the study of these sciences. It will establish a centre to which the devotees of these sciences in America will bring the results of their investigations for purposes of comparison and study. These sciences, which are as yet but in the period of their infancy, will be fostered into a more vigorous growth. The labours of those who have been prosecuting their researches in an isolated manner will be greatly facilitated. Nor will the benefit be confined to America alone. Science, in its nature cosmopolitan, will not be confined to the university especially favoured, and Europe equally with America will reap the fruits of the endowment. The \$150,000 is to be divided as follows:—\$45,000 to be invested for the purpose of creating a fund for the collection of materials for a Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology; \$45,000 to support a professorship; and the remaining \$60,000 to form a building fund for the erection of a fire-proof building for the museum. The permanency of the endowment is thus secured, and with judicious management the endowment will rather increase than diminish in amount.—*Globe.*

#### 10. GIFTS TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1865-6.

From the Rev. President Hill's Report for 1865-6, we learn that early in the year, the Honorable Samuel Hooper, by the munificent gift of fifty thousand dollars, founded, in close connection with the Lawrence Scientific School, a School of Mining and Practical Geo-



The Class of 1807 have, chiefly through the generosity of Hon. David Sears, given five thousand dollars toward the erection of an Alumni Hall.

The Class of 1817 have increased the foundation of their scholarship to three thousand dollars.

The late Jonathan P. Hall left a bequest of one hundred dollars for the Library.

The Hon. S. D. Bradford made a bequest of five thousand dollars, the income of which has been appropriated to defraying the expenses of the Board of Overseers.

The historical manuscripts of Ex President Sparks, bequeathed by him to his son, but finally to come into the possession of the College, have been placed for safe keeping in Gore Hall, in an appropriate cabinet built for the purpose, by Mrs. Sparks.

A subscription of about two thousand five hundred dollars has been received and expended for the repair of the organ in Appleton Chapel.

#### 11. MR. LAWRENCE'S GIFT TO HARVARD COLLEGE.

Not long ago, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, gave to Harvard College, in aid of scientific education, the sum of \$100,000 besides the services of a professor, altogether considered equivalent to an endowment of about \$150,000. The Boston Advertiser adds:—At this juncture, Mr. James Lawrence comes nobly forward, and at once serves the cause of education, and maintains the honor of his father's name by the gift on the first of Jan. 1865, of fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars—twenty-five hundred to be expended at once in the equipment of the laboratory, and the Balance to endow equally the chemical and the engineering departments.

#### 12. DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

From a recent report of J. Sibley, Esq., M. A., Librarian of Harvard College, we give a few extracts, giving an account of various donations to the Library of the University.

In presenting to you my Ninth Annual Report, comprising the period from 10th July, 1863, to 15th July, 1864, my first thoughts naturally turn to the literary treasures which the Hon. William Grey made in 1859, a munificent donation of \$5,000 annually for five years. The time to which this, the largest pecuniary gift which has ever been made to the Library, was limited, has expired. We now part with it as with a strong arm on which we leaned, but with profound gratitude for the strength which it has given to every Department in the Library, and for what it has done, and for ages to come will continue to do, for intellectual culture at the University. Five days after the reading of my last Annual Report we were agreeably surprised by the public announcement, on Commencement Day, that Frederick Athearn Lane, an enterprising and successful lawyer of New York, who was graduated in 1849, had placed in the hands of the Corporation the sum of \$5,000, of which the income should be appropriated to the purchase of books. Subsequently a similar sum for the same purpose was bequeathed by Dr. George Hayward, of Boston, a graduate in 1809, for many years a Professor in the Medical Department of the University.

After enumerating various other gifts we learn that at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Holland, (class of 1831), His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, has sent a photograph of a portion of the very ancient manuscript of the Samaritan Pentateuch which is preserved in the sanctuary of the Samaritans at Nablus, at the foot of Mount Gerizim. It was taken for His Royal Highness at the time of his visit to Palestine in 1862.

More than 20 volumes have been received from the Hon. Henry Wilson; 28 from E. L. Adams, Boston; 37 volumes and 178 pamphlets from W. F. Allen, of West Newton (1851); a rich collection of 53 well-bound volumes, chiefly Swedenborg's writings or relating to Swedenborgianism, from William James, of Boston; 63 volumes besides 120 pamphlets, from Dr. Jeffries, of Boston (1854); 97 volumes from J. J. May, of Dorchester; more than 100 volumes from H. G. Denny, of Dorchester (1852); more than 100 volumes and 400 pamphlets, 17 maps, and 3 engravings, besides newspapers, from C. E. Norton, of Cambridge (1846); and 118 volumes from R. G. Parker, of Cambridge (1817).

The Hon. Charles Sumner (1830) has given about 400 volumes and 280 pamphlets, besides 5 maps, 18 engravings, 21 manuscripts, and a large number of newspapers.

The Hon. James Black, of Lancaster Pennsylvania, who has undoubtedly the largest collection of books and pamphlets in the world on the subject of Temperance, has given several volumes, and procured several books in the German language as gifts from the German authors and publishers in his vicinity.

When we pass beyond the United States the gratification is not diminished. The gifts have been poured in from different parts of

the British Provinces in America, from Brazil in South America, from several places in Great Britain, and, on the Continent, from Paris, Florence, Vienna, Leipzig, Rostock, Göttingen, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Kingdom of Bavaria, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Christiania in Norway, Petersburg in Russia, and from Kolapoore in India, and other places.

From J. O. Halliwell, LL. D., to whom the Library was previously indebted for several gifts, have been received a number of rare books and tracts, with eight specimens of leases, deeds, &c., from the time of Edward the Third, to 1635, written on parchment.

One of the most important additions during the year is a copy of Tischendorf's magnificent edition of the Codex Sinaiticus, in four folio volumes, the gift of his Majesty Alexander the Second, Emperor of Russia, through His Excellency Baron Von Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington. This precious manuscript, supposed to be more than fifteen hundred years old, contains, in addition to a large part of the Old Testament in Greek, the New Testament entire, together with the Epistle of Barnabas, and a part of the "Shepherd" of Hermas. It is printed in fac simile type, cast for the express purpose, like Baber's splendid edition of the Codex Alexandrinus, which, however, it surpasses in typographical beauty. It has nineteen finely executed fac-simile plates, representing portions of the manuscript of special interest, and two additional plates giving fac-simile specimens of thirty-six of the oldest existing Greek manuscripts, illustrating the changes in the style of writing at different periods.

To these scattered gifts from hundreds of donors are to be added what have been purchased with the incomes from the gifts of Hollis, Shapleigh, Haven, Ward, Salisbury, Gray, and Bowditch.

The whole number of accessions during the year, exclusive of unbound newspapers, duplicates, unimportant sale catalogues, &c., is about 4,153 volumes, 7,217 pamphlets, and 36 maps, including Reymann's great Topographical Map of Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Poland, in 301 sheets, and the map of Germany and the neighbouring counties, published by the Weimar Geographical Institute, in 255 sheets.

Twenty-six of the maps were gifts. Of the 4,153 volumes, 2,522, or nearly five-eighths, were given; and all of the 7,217 pamphlets, except about 185. And it is deserving of notice that—though through the great efforts for more than twenty years to accumulate pamphlets, by which the number in the Library, besides what are in bound volumes, was probably at least 70,000 a year ago—these additional 7,217 were what remained after rejecting thousands of duplicates.

Thus concludes the last year of the century since the disastrous destruction by fire, on the night of the 24th of January, 1764, of all except two or three hundred of the volumes of which the Library then consisted. The total number of Books now in Gore Hall is about 108,000, and in all the libraries connected with the different departments of the University about 163,500. In addition to these there are probably between 75,000 and 80,000 pamphlets, and one of the most valuable collections of early maps in existence.

The beginning of the accumulation of these literary treasures was made immediately after the old library was burnt. As the old Harvard Hall was destroyed while it was occupied by the Legislature, the neat Harvard Hall now standing was built by the Province of Massachusetts Bay. To make a Library for it, New Hampshire gave £300 and Hancock more than £550. Governor Bernard gave liberally, and was active in procuring donations. Clergymen and scholars with limited means felt that the loss to Christianity and learning demanded personal sacrifices, and sent from their small private collections volumes which from the autographs and notes in them appear to have been cherished gifts from ancestors and friends. Others who had ampler means gave more liberally. Several hundred pounds were raised in England. A number of donations were made by English authors and publishers. Hollis, whose name should not be mentioned but with gratitude and affection, sent boxes after boxes of the best books which he could select, bound in a most sumptuous and substantial manner. Most of them were treasures, now so scarce and intrinsically valuable that they are eagerly sought for as rarities. He grasped all subjects, always having reference to solid scholarship.

He also left to the Library a fund of £500 at his decease, 1st January, 1774.

The war of the Revolution followed. The College buildings were occupied by troops. The College officers and students removed to Concord. For security the Library was distributed among clergymen and others in the country towns, where it would be but little exposed to the evils of war. When the war was ended, and the scattered volumes were welcomed back to their old places on the shelves, the country was exhausted.

At this juncture the accession of Dr. Kirkland to the Presidency, in November, 1810, gave an impetus to the Library, in common with all other departments of the University. During his adminis-

tration of about eighteen years, the Law and Divinity Schools were established, the Rumford, Smith, Eliot, and McLean Professorships were founded, great changes were made in the course of instruction and during his administration the accessions to the library probably amounted to about 10,000 volumes.

Next is the bequest of 1,200 volumes by Thomas Palmer, of London. He made magnificent gifts to the Library as early as 1771, and foreshadowed his purpose when Dr. Kirkland, a year or two old, was living among the little Indian boys at Fort Herkimer.

Next we have the Ebeling Library, of some 3,500 volumes, given by the late Israel Thorndike, which never would have come to us but for Dr. Cogswell.

Thus, from the incomes of the Hollis and Shapleigh Funds, the Palmer, Thorndyke, and Eliot gifts, and the sales of duplicates, it is reasonable to suppose that there was an accession of about 9,000 volumes to the Library.

The average of accessions annually, not to mention thousands of pamphlets, has risen from 251 volumes, which were all that were added from all sources in 1839-40, the year before I came to Gore Hall, to about 6,000 volumes. Of these, the scattering donations from hundreds of givers, instead of 161 volumes annually, now average more than 2,000. Considerably more than one-third of the volumes which have been accumulating since the disastrous destruction by fire, one hundred years since, have been added during the last eight years. Gore Hall which many thought capacious enough to contain all the additions which would be made during the present century, is already filled.

### 13. MR. STREET'S GIFT TO YALE COLLEGE.

Mr. A. R. Street, of Newhaven lately deceased, bequeathed \$100,000 to Yale College, \$50,000 for endowing a theological professorship, and \$50,000 for the completion of the art building. During his lifetime he gave to the same institution \$150,000, making in all about a quarter of a million dollars.

### 14. MR. MORSE'S GIFT TO YALE ART SCHOOL.

Professor S. F. B. Morse, now in Paris, learning that the Yale School of the Fine Arts was in danger of losing Allston's great painting, "Jeremiah" sent to his brother, R. C. Morse, Esq., his check for \$7,500, to purchase it and present it to the Yale School. Allston was Prof. Morse's instructor.

### 15. MR. PEABODY'S GIFT TO YALE COLLEGE.

Mr. Peabody has supplemented his great gift to the poor of London by giving \$150,000 to Yale College, the same amount to Harvard College, and a second donation of \$500,000 to the Peabody Institute, in Baltimore. Such men as Mr. Peabody are both an honour and a blessing to any age.—*Leader*.

### 16. MR. PEABODY'S GIFT TO PHILLIPS ACADEMY.

Mr. Peabody has made another public donation of \$25,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., to endow a Professorship of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. In his letter of donation to the Trustees he says:—"I make this offering, gentlemen, from a heart-felt appreciation and desire for the promotion of the most thorough and liberal education which our American institutions can be made to impart, and to a school like Phillips Academy, which, as I am informed and believe, seeks to give, in my native county of Essex, and so near my early home, not only the highest mental discipline in its sphere to all classes, but such a general training in manly virtues and in Christian morality and piety as all good men should approve, and which is, and I trust will ever remain, free from all sectarian influence."

### 17. VASSAR FEMALE COLLEGE.

The grant which Mr. Matthew Vassar made to found the Vassar Female College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was \$403,000. The building, which is of brick, with stone trimmings, is three stories high, with a mansard roof; five hundred feet in front, including wings, one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, accommodating two hundred and fifty pupils, besides chapel, library, art gallery, recitation rooms. Presidents' and professors houses, and teachers' rooms, will cost \$200,000, and will be completed before August. A library of 2,500 volumes is secured already, and a cabinet of minerals worth \$8,000. A great equatorial telescope, aperture 12½ inches, length 17 feet, has been mounted and adjusted.

### 18. OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, of London, Ohio, has just made a second

centenary offering of ten thousand dollars to the Ohio Wesleyan University. John Baldwin, Esq., of Berea, has made the munificent donation of property which is really worth \$100,000. It is given for "religious education in Berea." It may be divided between the German Wallace College and the Baldwin University, both located at Berea, or, may be concentrated on the University that bears the generous donor's name.

### 19. ENDOWMENT OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

Some gentlemen interested in the Illinois College have contributed \$25,000 to endow the presidency of that college, the endowment to be known as the Sturtevant Foundation.

### 20. GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT PROVIDENCE.

The Providence Athenæum has a library numbering 29,035 volumes. In addition to the property in its building and grounds, it also has a permanent fund of about \$25,000, of which the sum of \$10,000 was received during the past year from a bequest made by the late Captain Thomas Poynton Ives. The institution has from the beginning been a prolific source of benefit and a very important means of education to the citizens of Providence, and it was doubtless in recognition of this fact, as well as in order to make it capable of still higher results, that this liberal bequest was bestowed. An effort is also in progress to increase its present endowment so as to make it amount in all to \$30,000.

### 21. PRIVATE GIFTS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES IN 1864.

"During the past year the colleges and seminaries of the United States have received liberal contributions. Yale College has received \$450,000; Amherst, \$110,000; Princeton (New Jersey), \$130,000; the Syrian College, \$103,000; Trinity (Hartford), \$100,000; Rutgers (New Jersey), \$100,000; Chicago Theological Seminary, \$80,000; Bowdoin (Maine), \$72,000; New York University, \$60,000; Wesleyan University (St. Louis), \$50,000; Andover Theological Seminary, \$50,000; Dartmouth, \$47,000; Harvard, \$44,000; Williams, \$25,000; Middlebury, \$10,000. These figures show that the war with its train of evils did not prevent the exercise of benevolence.—*Godey's Laay's Book*.

### 22. KEBLE MEMORIAL COLLEGE AT OXFORD.

Up to the end of last year the sum collected in England for the erection of a Memorial College at Oxford to the Rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," amounted to upwards of £30,000 sterling, or about \$150,000.

### 23. ENDOWMENT, OWEN COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

It has been decided to raise a sum of £10,000 sterling, for the endowment of a Choir of Engineers in Owen College, Manchester, England. Towards this sum £6,000 were promised at a first meeting held in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. William Fairbairn, an eminent English Civil Engineer.

### 24. THEOLOGICAL ENDOWMENT IN BURMAH.

In the *Missionary Magazine* for October, the first donation acknowledged, is in the following words:—"United States. A Friend, for the erection of a permanent building for the Theological School at Rangoon, Burmah, \$4,547 40."

### 25. BEQUESTS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The following interesting extracts are from a late inaugural address of Sir David Brewster's, at the opening of the University of Edinburgh.

#### INSTITUTION OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Previous to the Reformation in Scotland, an attempt was made to found a university in Edinburgh. In 1558, Mr. Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, a prelate of high accomplishments, who had filled for ten years the office of the Court of Session, bequeathed 8,000 merks for this important purpose. This sum, however, though it might then have been sufficient to provide an ordinary building, was withheld by his executor, the Abbot of Kinloss; and it was not till 1825 that half the legacy, without interest, was realized by the citizens of Edinburgh. The opposition thus made by the Roman Catholic powers to the erection of a college in the metropolis was fortunately baffled by the zeal of the Reformers. In 1850 it was declared in the Book of Discipline, sanctioned by the Great Council of Scotland, "that every church should have a schoolmaster, able at least to teach grammar and the Latin tongue,"

and that "in every notable town there should be erected a college in which the arts, together with the tongues, should be read by sufficient masters." And in order to secure for the people a sound education, and for the State a moral and religious community, the great Reformer announced the grand principle which our statesmen have failed to appreciate, "that the great schools called universities shall be replenished with those apt for learning, and that it must be carefully provided that no father, of whatever estate or condition, shall use his children at his own fancy, especially in their youthhood, but all must be compelled to bring up their children in learning and virtue." Impressed with these views, the Magistrates and Council purchased, in 1563, as the site for a college, a right to a great part of the ground and buildings which belonged to the Provost and prebendaries of the Collegiate Kirk of Field—a locality which a few years afterwards became remarkable from the fate of Lord Darnley, the Queen's husband, whose apartments were blown up by gunpowder on the 10th February, 1567. Close to this site stood an ancient pile of buildings, which had been the town residence of the Dukes of Clatellherault. It was fitted up for temporary class-rooms; and other apartments were added from time to time, till the completion of the old College, which has since been replaced by the magnificent buildings which we now occupy. The Papal influence being now extinct in Scotland, the Magistrates and Town Council proceeded without opposition to complete the arrangements which they had begun. In 1581 they obtained a charter from James VI. authorising them to found a university, and placing it entirely under their management and control. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1621, ratified this charter; and while the other universities of Scotland were governed by a Chancellor, a Rector, a Principal, and Professors, the University of Edinburgh was but a metropolitan academy, without any well defined constitution, and in which neither the teachers nor the taught had any voice whatever. Under this municipal control, which, we are bound to say, was, generally speaking, exercised tenderly and wisely, the University continued for nearly 300 years, till a recent Act of Parliament established its independence, added to its endowments, and placed in new hands the patronage of many of its chairs.

*Musical Professorships.*—The most munificent and valuable gift ever made to the University, we owe to the generosity of a soldier—General John Reid, colonel of the 88th regiment of foot, who, in 1803, bequeathed £68,000 "for establishing and endowing a Professorship of Music in the College and University of Edinburgh, where," to use his own words, "he had his education, and passed the pleasantest part of his youth." As this sum was too large for the purpose, he provided that "after the endowment was completed," the residue should be employed "in making additions to the library, or in promoting the general interest and advantage of the University in such a way as the Principal and Professors should think most fit and proper." Owing to the difficulty of determining what portion of the fund should be invested for the support of the Chair, and what portion for the general purposes of the University, a litigation was carried on for eight years between the Senatus and the Town Council. It came to a close in 1855, when the report of Professor Moir, to whom the case was submitted, was affirmed by the final judgment of the Court of Session. By this report the sum of £161,401 was declared to be the capital in the hands of the Senatus. Of this, £8000 was devoted to the erection of a suitable class-room; £2000 to the building of an organ; and other sums for the purchase of apparatus and musical books, and for the general expenses of the class. Under this arrangement, a magnificent hall has been erected for the class-room and library; a noble organ has been built; and large and expensive instruments have been constructed for the illustration of the course.

*The Fine Arts.*—It is an interesting fact in the history of our University, that the next valuable legacy which it received was intended to promote a taste for another, and one of the most important of the fine arts. By a will dated in 1834 Sir James Erskine of Torry bequeathed to the college all the pictures, bronzes, and marbles of the house of Torry. It was thought, however, that the purpose of the trust would be more effectually carried out by the collection under the charge of the Board of Trustees, and exhibiting it in the apartments of the Royal Institution. The collection was therefore transferred to the Institution in 1844 on the condition that it should be returned to the University when suitable accommodation for it could be obtained.

*Natural and Physical Science.*—The great importance of natural and physical science in every course of academical study, induces me to notice three bequests made to the University by Sir William Pulteney, Dr. Thomson, and Dr. Hope.

*The Jardine Bursary—Career of the "Calculating Boy."*—It would occupy too much of your time were I to give you an account of the many benefactors who have founded bursaries in this University; but there is one so peculiar in some of its aspects, that I feel

it a special duty to bring it under your notice. The Jardine Bursary bears the name not of its founder, but of the patron and friend of its founder, and is the only bursary, I believe, in any of our colleges endowed by a student with the first fruits of his professional labour, and consecrated to the individual through whose liberality he obtained a university education. In 1820, George Parker Bidder, celebrated as the "calculating boy," was brought by his father to Edinburgh, to exhibit his wonderful powers of mental calculation. Sir H. Jardine, then King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, took an interest in the boy, and, believing that he possessed talents beyond his arithmetical capacity, obtained the permission of his father to give him a college education. By means of a liberal allowance from himself, and a little assistance from his friends—of whom I had the privilege of being one—Sir Henry obtained for George Bidder an education in this University which fitted him for the noble profession of a civil engineer. By his talents and industry Mr. Bidder soon rose to professional eminence, and in 1846 he presented £1000 to the University to found a bursary for the benefit of natives of Scotland, and he gave it the name of Jardine in commemoration of the munificence of his benefactor. It is a remarkable circumstance that the late celebrated engineer, Mr. Robert Stephenson, studied here at the same time, and afterwards became Bidder's warmest patron and steadiest friend.

Mrs. Tyndall Bruce, of Falkland, has lately given to the University of Edinburgh, £10,000 to found three scholarships of £100 a year each, three bursaries of from £30 to £35, and a prize of £20 in the Logic Class.

## 26. DONATION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

A munificent donation, amounting to £6250, has lately been made to the United Colleges of St Salvator's and St Leonard's, in this University, by two gentlemen of Scottish descent—James A. Guthrie, Esq., and his brother, Arbuthnot C. Guthrie, Esq., Idol Lane, London. The object of these gentlemen in making this donation is, as expressed in their deed of endowment, "to promote and encourage education in Scotland, and more especially classical literature in the University of St Andrews." The fact of their father having been educated at St Andrews University, and having always retained a lively interest in its welfare, pointed it out as the most natural place for his two sons to choose for their proposed endowment, and as one where the scholarship might be fitly associated with his name. This gentleman, went early in life to London, and having prospered in his undertakings there as a merchant, bequeathed a large fortune to his only surviving sons, the donors of the aforesaid benefaction. The model which these gentlemen had more or less in view, in the shape they gave to their endowment, was that of the Snell Exhibitions in the gift of Glasgow University; but, the holders of the Snell Exhibitions are bound to go to Oxford, and there, to one college, Balliol. The gainers of the Guthrie Scholarship from St Andrews may proceed to any college of either Oxford or Cambridge, or may study at any foreign University which the trustees shall sanction.

## II. Papers on University Extension.

### 1. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN ENGLAND.

The Hebdomadal Council, at Oxford, has just been asked to decide upon the merits of two very different Schemes of University Extension. Though differing essentially in their principles, they agree, however, in the common aim of endeavoring to bring the education given at the Universities within the reach of a larger class of persons than are now receiving it. The one endeavours to effect this object by the establishment of eleemosynary aids to poor students, either by the erection of new Colleges, appropriated to young men of limited means, or the foundation of Exhibitions in their favour, attached to the existing Colleges. The other proposes a mode of "extension by affiliation," resembling in some respects, though not entirely, the system adopted by the University of London. Both Schemes have been considered and elaborately reported upon by Sub-Committees appointed for the purpose. The Report on the first Scheme contains seven recommendations, which may be arranged under three general heads. The first recommendation is, that Colleges be invited to establish Exhibitions "for the assistance of such persons as cannot support, unaided, the expenses of a University education." The second is, that the Hebdomadal Council be moved to obtain from the University a grant of £20,000 to aid the smaller Colleges in founding these Exhibitions. The remaining recommendations are mainly intended to secure a proper application of the University grant, which, it is stated, should be confined to "persons absolutely incapable without

aid of supporting themselves at the Universities." It is not disguised that the class of students intended to be benefitted by these recommendations, is mainly, if not entirely, those destined for the clerical profession. They are described as "young men whose services the Church and the country can ill afford to lose," and who, it is added, "had much once in the University, but now have next to nothing."

The rival scheme, advocating "extension by affiliation," would permit Chartered Colleges in England, Wales, and the Channel Islands, to be affiliated, under certain regulations, to the University of Oxford, somewhat in the same way that certain Colleges are affiliated to the University of London. The students of these Colleges would require to matriculate at Oxford, but the first two years of their academical course might be spent in their own Colleges. They would have the privilege of competing, during that period for all University Prizes, in the same way as resident students at Oxford, but, after that time, the terms requisite for obtaining the degree of B.A., would have to be kept, as now, within the University. The promoters of the Scheme give, *inter alia*, the following reasons in its favour:—"The expense to parents would be greatly reduced, if their sons, for the first two years, attended a College in their own town; and the dangers of residence at Oxford would be greatly reduced also, not only in point of duration, but because the students, when they came here would be of riper age, and would have given some proof of regularity and industry during the two years passed in study at the affiliated College." The whole Scheme may be briefly described as an attempt to shorten the residence of such students at the Universities as may so choose from three years to one, or rather to the seven months which count for a year in the University Terms.

Of the two proposals, the first seems to be undoubtedly the favourite, not only with the heads of houses, but with the great majority of the resident Fellows and Students; and it will probably be, in some form or other, the one eventually adopted. The raising of the necessary funds for the Foundation of new Colleges, or of Exhibitions attached to the existing Colleges, will doubtless be a work of time, not so much, however, on account of the pecuniary difficulty, as of the still graver difficulty involved in the question how far the policy of attracting poor students to the University, merely because they are poor, is likely to promote the interests of education, and the reputation of the University as a seat of learning? To meet this latter difficulty, the *Pall Mall Gazette* proposes to abolish the pecuniary emoluments attached to all the Scholarships at Oxford, indiscriminately. It contends that, in many instances, they form no part of the inducement which brings up competitors to try for them. The winner of the Baliol, or the Trinity, or the University Scholarships, and a *fortiori* of the Hertford or the Ireland, thinks nothing whatever of the paltry pittance attached to them. The distinction is everything in his eyes, in the eyes of his friends. To an immense number of young men, the Scholar's gown alone would be a sufficient honorarium. By severing the connection which at present exists between scholarship and charity, a considerable fund might be obtained, capable of being laid out in separate endowments, intended exclusively for the poor; the standard of scholarship would be kept up, and the poorer classes of students benefitted, at one and the same time. There would, of course, be nothing to prevent the "poor student" from competing, besides, for any Scholarship for which he had a mind; and thus a young man of talent, to whom pecuniary assistance was an object, would be no more precluded from obtaining it under the new system than he is at present—*English Educational Times*.

## 2. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The great English University at Cambridge, at the beginning of the present term contained 517 matriculants; and the whole number of residents was 2,039. Of those 1,226 were in the colleges, and 813 had lodging. The various colleges at Cambridge had the following numbers of residents:—Trinity, 571; St. John's, 322; Caius, 130; Corpus Christi, 128; Christ's College, 119; Trinity Hall, 95; Emmanuel, 95; Jesus, 91; Clare, 71; Queen's, 60; Magdalene, 60; Pembroke, 59; Sydney, 59; St. Peter's, 56; St. Catherine's, 53; Downing, 34; and King's, 33. Seventeen different colleges compose the University.

## 3. ENGLISH COLLEGE FOR LANGUAGES.

Amongst the many educational projects of the day, the above newly started College, if its programme be carried out, promises the most magnificent results. No less than thirty-six well known Professors undertake every language under the sun, from ancient Greek to latest Japanese. The College is under the presidency of C. A. Cte. de G. Liancourt, M. A., whose family name will be recognized as the highest in the role of the ancienne noblesse of France, and

who himself undertakes the department of French and Latin Poetry. The special purposes of the College are four: 1st, To afford facilities for students preparing for any appointment under Government where languages are essential; 2nd, To aid gentlemen engaged in commerce, whose pursuits have arrested their classical or linguistic studies; 3d, To impart the refining influences and mental discipline necessary for those who desire the elevated status that scholarship commands; 4th, To offer to ladies an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the languages, and to qualify lady students for the office of governess. The College teaching is made to comprehend the world-wide requirements of the British Empire. The Professors of the highest academic standing, undertake to prepare students for every form of home appointment under the Crown; for the bar, the medical and clerical professions; for the diplomatic and consular services; and for the civil, naval, and military services in India and the colonies. The College also offers its services to missionaries proceeding abroad, as well as to gentlemen aiming at the foreign correspondence of our great commercial firms. If the success of the institution be at all commensurate with the indefinitely wide field it covers,—and who, in those days of competitive examinations, can predict otherwise?—the promoters will have made an invaluable contribution to the educational appliances of the metropolis.

## 4. MEANS OF HIGHER INTELLECTUAL CULTURE IN ENGLAND AND CANADA.

No one can have attended to the recent progress of the mother country without observing the increased weight which is given to intellect and intellectual cultivation in the government, in the professions, and in the social system. This is most strikingly exhibited in the case of India; but the tendency of the public mind is not less manifested by many apparently trifling circumstances; for example, by calculations as to the number of first-class university men in any particular ministry. This is a phenomenon well worth our study, for what England finds necessary, may be much more necessary for us. The most impressive fact, perhaps, connected with it, is the thoroughness with which talent is attracted from every rank, and obstacles in the way of poverty are removed. The best schools of England give education, free of expense, to boys from their respective neighbourhoods. They aid the most talented onwards to the universities. The universities, in turn, help the cleverest students, and, by the rewards they confer for learning, not only educate and support them without cost while students, but supply them with an income subsequently, until success in the world renders aid no longer necessary. What is true of England is true of Ireland, though in a less degree. In Scotland the system can hardly be said to exist as yet, but strenuous efforts are being made to establish it. Thus all classes are brought into competition, and the nation gets the services of its ablest men. Hence, we can account for the high intellectual standard of the professional men of Britain. Hence has she no lack of great jurists and statesmen. In this way it is that in what is called an aristocratic country, even the workman's son may, and frequently does, win a seat in the House of Lords. We recollect that some years ago the Early of Derby mentioned in a speech three such new peerages, the creation of one of which, if not all three, he had himself recommended—peerages whose glory consists in the public services they commemorate.

These remarks are suggested by the recent able lecture of Principal Dawson. While he named the enormous sums that are yearly given as prizes in the Universities of England and Ireland, it was impossible to avoid reflecting that we, in this Colony, have much greater need of talent for the public service and the professions, and infinitely less means of eliciting and cultivating it. More especially is this true of the British population of Lower Canada. Under any circumstances we here shall have, in the future, need of all the intellectual power we can command. Yet there are no such endowed schools to foster it, as in England, or even in Upper Canada. These we ought to have. But some time may first elapse. Meanwhile much can be done in this city to promote the system. In our University we have ample educating power, but no endowments to aid the poorer students and stimulate the energies of all. A comparatively small sum would place us on an equality with Upper Canada on this subject. Dr. Dawson mentioned that each of three Queen's Colleges in Ireland (opened only in 1849) gave more than £1500 sterling yearly in Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes, although none of them has as many students as McGill College. The sum is small compared with what the older Universities bestow, yet one-third of it, say £500 yearly, would, we believe, be of the utmost value for similar objects in McGill College. The capital for this purpose should be readily raised among our wealthy citizens. If not raised at once, as we think it ought to be, yet twenty-five persons each guaranteeing one hundred dollars yearly for a few years would effect all that is necessary, until a permanent endowment can be obtained. It is now ten years since a small band of about fifty citizens, whose names do honour to Mon-

trear, combined in an effort to make the University efficient. The experiment has been successful beyond expectation. That very success involves the necessity for further efforts, the time for which has now come. Let us then follow the example of the mother country, whose Universities owe their rich endowments not to a single effort, nor to a few men, but to a series of efforts and to the liberality of many whose names will live as long as the Universities. Each University, it is true, has had its few great benefactors, pre eminent above others, but they were only leaders in a host. Oxford had its Bodleian and Radcliffe, Cambridge its Downing, Dublin its Erasmus Smith and Baldwin: So Montreal has its McGill and Molson, but more are yet wanted here. Let us then hope that the roll of benefactors in our University Calendar may soon be largely increased.—*Montreal Gazette.*

##### 5. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN CANADA.

From the recent annual Lecture of Principal Dawson, we make the following extracts:—

The lecturer commenced by stating that the extension of University education might be taken in various senses. It might refer to the extension of the course of study, or of the subjects of examination, to the increase of the number of students obtaining such education, or to such measures as those recently passed by our Provincial Legislature for increasing the number of Universities. Regarding the last of these, as in our circumstances quite unnecessary, he proposed to enquire as to the two former kinds of extension, especially as connected with Lower Canada, and with the McGill University. As introductory to the consideration of these subjects, he shortly sketched the aspects of University Education in Great Britain, in reference to its extent and proposals for further Extension from the beginning of this century to the present time. He pointed out that the time when McGill College was revived under its amended charter, was a time of change and transition in the University system both in the old and new world, and that various courses were open to the authorities of McGill, between the narrow and limited sphere of study in the older English Universities, and the innovations then recently introduced or proposed in the newer institutions of this kind. He then mentioned the system actually adopted here, an eclectic one, not being similar to any in use elsewhere, but based on a careful study of the results of actual experience here and in other countries, with a view to realizing the best possible practical results. It had been eminently successful in gathering around the University a large and able body of professors and lecturers, and a very large number of students, in the provision of buildings, collections and books in the affiliation of Colleges to the University, in the great educational results directly or indirectly attained, and in laying a sure basis for future effort. Much, however, still remained to be done before the University would attain its full development, either in regard to the extent of its work or the number of its students. It may be thought that the sphere of the University is purely educational rather than practical; but in a country so deficient as this in schools of art and practical science and yet aspiring to success in those industries which without such schools must be crude, abortive and unsatisfactory. It is most desirable that the University should be enabled to do something. He described the schools of practical science in Harvard and Yale Colleges, the recent donation of \$50,000 to found a school of mines in the former; and the School of Technology in Boston, with an endowment of half a million of dollars. The hundreds of young men trained in all the applications of physical and chemical science, going forth from such schools, constitute a power which must always make the country possessing them, and, notwithstanding any artificial stimuli, an invincible competitor to a country which starves its Boards of Arts, and gives no endowments to schools of practical Science and Art. Another way in which the cause of learning might be advanced in this country was by connecting with our Universities annual lectureships on subjects not regularly taken up in the College course, on the plan of the Brampton lectures at Oxford. These lectureships would be useful here on such subjects as the Christian Evidences, Biblical Literature, Local History and Antiquities, Hygiene and Sanitary Reforms, Economic Science, Local Natural History and the Fine Arts. There was much room for improvement in the Collections, Library and Apparatus of this University and its affiliated Colleges. Some interesting details were given as to the accumulation of the present collections and Library of the McGill University, and the recent munificent provision for such objects at Oxford, and in connection with Harvard College were noticed as examples to us. The recent liberal donation of Mr. Redpath to the library of this University was also mentioned, and the offer made to us by Dr. Carpenter of a large collection of shells. The want of an astronomical telescope in our observatory was pointed out as a great deficiency, and a further want was that of a good botanic garden, and more especially a green-house for exotic plants. Elsewhere botanic gardens had been established very early in Uni-

versities. He instanced those of Oxford and Edinburgh as instructive cases in point. The time would also soon come, if it had not already arrived, when sub-divisions of some of the chairs of the Faculty of Arts or aids to the profession, by means of tutors would be imperatively demanded; but this was now merely hinted at in general terms. Turning to that department of extension which related to the increase in the number of persons receiving collegiate education and degrees, he might say that this had been an object constantly kept in view; and to secure it and cultivate a taste for liberal education, the fees had been reduced, free tuition had been granted to deserving students, residence in the College had not been insisted on, partial and occasional students had been admitted, exemptions had been granted to professional students, and the students of affiliated colleges had been admitted to the examinations for degrees. Everything, in short, had been done, short of reducing the standard of actual education. They had, however, steadily refused to receive to examination for degrees, persons whose training was not under the care and supervision of the University, this being a course which would necessarily lead to mere cramming rather than education, and they were not of opinion that in this or any other way the examining and teaching functions of the University should be separated. In order safely to extend the University examinations and to give them a provincial character it was necessary, 1st, that the examining body should have its centre in a strong and vigorous teaching body. 2nd. That it secure the services of practical educationers as examiners. 3rd. That it should require a thorough collegiate training on the part of candidates for degrees. 4th. That it should be independent of the narrowing influence of the smaller colleges, ever ready to lower the standard, under pretence of making it higher in some favourite department. The lecturer held that the system now matured and tested by some experience here, is the only safe and proper one possible in this country. An earnest appeal was then made to the friends of higher education for the endowment of scholarships in aid of deserving students. The lecturer described at length the munificent provision of this kind in Oxford, where £26,000 are given annually in such aids to students; in Dublin, where there are more than 200 such scholarships; and in Edinburgh, where there are 97 bursaries and scholarships. He then noticed the allowance of £1,500 annually for this purpose, in each of the three recently established colleges of the Queen's University of Ireland; and to show the necessity of such provisions at this side the Atlantic, he cited the aids of this kind given in Harvard and Yale, and in the University of Toronto, and other Universities in British America. It should be borne in mind that the success of McGill University had been achieved in the absence of any of these stimuli to learning, which the revenues of the University could not afford, but which might well be furnished by the liberality of friends. Could they be obtained, a great stimulus might be given to the schools and to a better preparation for professional life, and both the extent and elevation of literary culture might be vastly increased. The lecturer then briefly referred to the relation of the University to the schools, and its efforts to aid and improve them, with the need of substantial aid, in order fully to carry out its plans in this respect. He closed by shewing the students and graduates present that, though they had good cause to think well of their Alma Mater, they should hold themselves bound, as her sons, to aid her prosperity and progress. It had been well for Canada if the work of establishing Universities had not been neglected until two generations of men had grown up without their benefits. Had it not been so, there would have been ten educated men in Canada for every one we have to-day, and the whole tone of society would have been elevated and assimilated to that of the Mother Country. This evil the University may now remedy as speedily as may be, and its full results will not be experienced until the success, and wealth, and influence of its own graduates begin to react on its prosperity. Hitherto our Canadian Universities have been like the seed which puts forth from its own substance its rootlets and tender leaves, and which cannot be truly flourishing or bring forth the fruits of its mature existence until it has fixed itself firmly in the soil and draws its nourishment from its bosom. Our work will not be complete and secure until benefactions and endowments begin to flow in from our own graduates. Then we may believe that we are truly rooted in the soil. In the meantime we must appeal to those men of enlarged mind who are sufficiently sagacious and hopeful to see in our present imperfect labours the germs of greater things to come.

### III. Papers on Popular Education in Canada.

#### 1. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN GLOUCESTER.

The usual annual competitive examination of the schools in the Township of Gloucester, was lately held at Billings Bridge, Rev. Mr. Fleming, Local Superintendent, in the chair. The examination

lasted the entire day, and was ably conducted by gentlemen from Ottawa who were appointed examiners. The scholars acquitted themselves creditably in all the branches in which they were examined, namely: Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Geography Canadian and English History, Arithmetic and Algebra. Great interest was manifested by the spectators, as the examination was conducted orally. At the conclusion of the exercises of the day the prizes were presented by the Chairman and the special ones by their respective donors. The Rev. Mr. Fleming then made a few remarks respecting the work of the day, and concluded by thanking those practical teachers from the city who rendered him much efficient assistance. R. Bell, Esq., M. P. P., said that he had listened with much interest to the exercises of the day, and his principal object in being present was to learn personally the workings of education in the township, and he was satisfied from what he this day witnessed, that the educational interests of the community were in the hands of careful and competent individuals. A competitive examination of this kind was of more interest than an ordinary examination, as it embraced a representation from nearly every school section in the township. It was the first time he met the people of Gloucester on an occasion of this kind and he sincerely hoped it would not be the last, and he would lend all the aid in his power to stimulate such enterprises as that with which they had been so much interested. He was pleased to hear the children recite so well in History and especially in the history of our own country. Equally well was he satisfied with their proficiency in Arithmetic, Writing, and the other branches in which they were examined, and he must congratulate the teachers present on the success which has attended their laborious and untiring efforts. With these few remarks he resumed his seat. After a few practical observations from Messrs. J. P. Robertson, J. McMillan, B. A., and the Rev. T. D. Phillips M. A., the proceedings were brought to a close.

## 2. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN OSGOODE.

The annual competitive examination in connection with the Schools in the Township of Osgoode, was held at Metcalfe. The number of Schools represented at the examination was larger than upon any previous occasion, and not fewer than 1,000 persons attended during the day, which shows the interest in these examinations grows year by year. The examination commenced at 10 a. m., and the exercises for the day closed at half past ten p. m. The pupils displayed very considerable efficiency in the different branches of study. At the close of the examination addresses were delivered by Messrs. Thorburn, McMillan, Kennedy, Ivison, Morgan, Dr. Allan, and Revs. Messrs. Whyte and Fleming. The usual prizes were distributed, and additional special prizes.—*Citizen.*

## 3. CANADIAN PRODUCTIONS FOR PARIS EXHIBITION.

The *Journal of Arts and Manufactures* furnishes a list of nearly 100 lots of articles procured by the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Arts of Upper Canada, to represent Canadian resources and industry at the Paris Exhibition in March. The only articles supplied by the County of Wellington, are a barrel each of oatmeal and groats, from Mr. George McLean, Aberfoyle, and a Sewing Machine from Mr. C. Raymond, Guelph. The following collections will be of much interest. A collection of about 500 Canadian birds, made up by the Board. A large number of these were prepared by Mr. McIlraith, of Hamilton, and Mr. Passmore, of Toronto. These were selected under the superintendence of Prof. Hincks and Mr. Edwards, Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. About 100 specimens of Fish from Canadian rivers and lakes, from F. F. Passmore. A collection of 1,200 insects, by the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Cobourg.

A complete collection of apparatus and appliances of the Educational Department of Upper Canada—all of home production; and, also, a collection of Canadian books and pamphlets, and three copies each of the journals published in the Province.

## IV. Papers on Practical Education.

### 1. SUGGESTIONS TO YOUNG TEACHERS.

BY JAMES MONTEITH.

*Printed and used in the Schools of New York*

1. To become a successful disciplinarian, vigilance, energy, discretion, firmness and mildness are the essential requirements.
2. To a pupil, the Teacher is the example—the pattern he imitates; hence the necessity for continued watchfulness on the part of the teacher. "As is the Teacher, so is the School"—so is the class; therefore, he should, in the presence of his pupil, do nothing that he would not have him imitate. The pupil should not be

ensured for an offence similar, in whole or in part, to that which he sees committed by the Teacher.

3. The Teacher should first discipline himself; afterward his pupils.
4. Commence with setting an example of punctuality, neatness and good taste in habits and dress—then self control.
5. Let everything, on the part of both Teacher and pupil, be done quietly and in order.
6. It is generally admitted, that in whatever spirit a Teacher commences his duties of the day, in the same spirit he will perform and end them; therefore, begin the day in a cheerful and pleasant mood. The exercises of the day will thus be rendered beneficial to the pupil and more agreeable to the Teacher.
7. Order can be better obtained and secured by quiet and calmness on the part of the Teacher, than by impatience or excitement. True order is that which is maintained with the least apparent effort of the Teacher.

8. In discipline, be uniform and consistent; teach by example more than by words.

9. "A silent Teacher makes a silent School"—a silent class. 10. Begin and change exercises in silence and order. It is always better to sacrifice a few moments than good order.

11. Teachers in the same School or Department should evince a feeling of good-will and confidence toward each other; but they never should, within hearing of a scholar, engage in any discussion or argument; for the pupil is sure to view one as successful, and the other as defeated; hence, his confidence in the ability of the latter is diminished. Neither should light, frivolous conversation of any nature, be indulged in by the Teachers in the presence of the pupil.

12. Study the character, disposition and peculiarities of your pupils; and, to a certain extent, adapt your course of discipline to them. The same result cannot be accomplished from materials of different qualities, and in the same time, and by precisely the same process.

13. In giving orders, signs are generally preferable to words.

14. Speak sufficiently loud for all to hear—no louder. Let the expression be as concise as possible.

15. A low, decided tone of voice accomplishes much more than a loud, blustering one; the former attracts and fixes attention; the latter divides and confuses it.

16. Let every motion of the Teacher, as well as his language and tone of voice, be easy and graceful, free from any rudeness or awkward inelegance. Of course, in the grammatical construction of the expression on the part of the Teacher, correctness is of vital importance; otherwise his practice contradicts his theory, and renders his teaching of that branch a burlesque.

17. Respect the feelings of a pupil and he will respect yours.

## 2. ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES IN A SCHOOL.

A Teacher in Missouri writes as follows in regard to the arrangement of classes in his school.

I give weekly, quarterly and yearly Reports, (I enclose a copy of the weekly and quarterly.) I divide the course of study adopted in the Model School, Toronto, into 8 classes or subdivisions, and I generally take a year in putting a class through each subdivision; and, therefore, I call the first subdivision the 1st class or year; the second subdivision, 2nd class or year, &c. I divide the 1st division (as adopted in the Model School) into two subdivisions, the second division into two, and the third division into four. Since I saw your beautifully executed certificates I would like to adopt the plan of giving a certificate of promotion with honour to pupils who gain  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the Maximum number of Marks for the class or year; a certificate of promotion without honour to the pupils who gain between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the maximum number. I give Discredit Marks for Absence, Late Attendance and Misbehaviour; and those pupils who gain  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the maximum number, and after deducting all Discredit Marks will still leave half the maximum number, are entitled to the maximum number of Marks, or all the Marks possible in that class, and I would like to give it the name of "Scholarship" instead of "Prize."

## V. Papers on Meteorology, &c.

### 1. MILD WEATHER THIS WINTER.

The mildness of the weather this winter is a subject of general remark, and one that has sent the "oldest inhabitants" back in their memories in search of a parallel season. Mr. Charles De Salaberry communicates to *Le Journal de Quebec* the following extract from the memoirs of his grandfather, the Hon. L. J. De Salaberry, respecting the winter of 1794:—"In 1794 we observed a little sail boat on the water the third day after Christmas, which nobody ever saw before from the foundation of the colony. There was no snow, and the ground was not frozen, and we drove in a caleche to vespers."—*Montreal Daily News.*

2. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at nine Grammar School Stations for NOVEMBER, 1866.

OBSERVERS.—Barrie—Rev. W. F. Checkley, B.A.; Belleville—A. Burdon, Esq.; Cornwall—W. Taylor Briggs, Esq., B.A.; Hamilton—A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.; Pembroke—Alfred McClatchie, Esq., B.A.; Peterborough—Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.; Simcoe—Rev. J. G. Mulholland, M.A.; Stratford—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; Windsor—A. McSween, Esq., M.A.

Table with columns: STATION, North Latitude, West Longitude, Barometer at temperature of 32° Fahrenheit (Inches, HIGHEST, LOWEST, RANGE, MONTHLY MEANS, MONTHLY MEANS, MEAN MAXIMUM, MEAN MINIMUM, DAILY RANGES, HIGH-EST, LOWEST, MONTHLY RANGE, WARM-EST DAY, COLD-EST DAY, Tension of Vapour (7 A.M., 1 P.M., 9 P.M., MONTHLY MEANS).

Table with columns: STATION, Humidity of Air, WINDS, SURFACE CURRENT, MOTION OF CLOUDS, ESTIMATED VELOCITY OF WIND, MONTHLY MEANS, MONTHLY MEANS, MONTHLY MEANS, RAIN, SNOW, A U R O R A S, WHEN OBSERVED.

Barrie.—If Sunday observations are reckoned, the results from maximum and minimum thermometer are as follows: mean maximum, 44.°22; mean minimum, 31.°27; mean range, 12.95. Lowest temperature, 18.°3, on 23th (Sunday); monthly range, 45.°8. On 13th, fog from the morning of the 13th to that of 16th, the barometer fell 1.113 inches; this was the period of the meteoric shower; the wind rose a little, but not as might be expected from so great a fall of the barometer. On 14th, during early part of the night, the sky was overcast; the clouds cleared away between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m.; about thirty meteors were seen between 12 p.m. and 3.30 a.m.; they all radiated from the constellation Leo, but, with one remarkable exception, they were not particularly bright; the meteor referred to moved towards the zenith, and was of great brilliancy, its trail remaining visible for over a minute. On 17th, brilliant meteor, 10 p.m., towards NE; burst with loud report. 21st, halo round moon, very large and distinct. Rain on 3rd, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Snow on 3rd, 24th, 30th. BELLEVILLE.—From 7 a.m. on 13th to 7 a.m. on 16th, a continuous

health generally good. A few ravens seen occasionally; snow birds numerous; deer in abundance up the Ottawa.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—On 2nd, hail. 4th, at 6.50 p.m. sudden storm of wind; several falling stars seen. 7th, lightning, or the flash of a meteor, about 9 p.m. 8th and 9th, in morning, atmosphere hazy, smoke close to the ground; at 12.57 p.m. sudden storm of wind, shifting SE to SW. 9th, several brilliant falling stars about 11 p.m.; about 1 a.m. commenced suddenly blowing, blew a gale from SE till daylight. 11th, many falling stars. 12th, partial rainbow at 7 a.m., at NNW horizon. From 7 a.m. on 13th to 7 a.m. 16th, continuous fall of barometer, range for the period being 1.289 inches. On 13th, auroral twilight appeared early in the night, and about 2 a.m. fringed with light streamers: between 1 and 4, frequent falling stars observed, one of which flashed very brightly; nothing remarkable except that they were more frequent than ordinary; the sky became partially clouded soon after 9 p.m., and continued so till 1, when it cleared and remained so till 4.34, when again almost overcast. On 14th, sky heavily overcast, and raining all night; no observation of the meteoric phenomenon could be made. Storms of wind 1st and 11th. Fogs 6th, 13th, 28th. Rain on 1st, 2nd, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th. Snow on 2nd, 3rd, 17th, 22nd, 24th, 30th.

**SIMCOE.**—On 1st, wind very high from 10 a.m. to midnight, reaching velocity 7 at 8 p.m.; at midnight calm with clear sky; thermometer highest at 10 p.m. On all clear nights preceding the 13th, shooting stars were observed to the number of about 10 or 12 per hour, chiefly in NW. From 7 a.m. on the 13th to 7 a.m. 16th, continuous fall of barometer, range for the period being 1.022 inches. On 13th, from sunset, till about 3.30 a.m. on 14th, sky almost entirely overcast with light nimbi, except occasionally when it became clear in the direction of Z and S; on 14th, at 3.30 a.m., the sky became nearly clear for an hour, during which period a number of shooting stars, variously estimated at from 30 to 60 were seen, some unusually brilliant, apparently starting from some point near the Zenith; about 2 a.m. an unusual light was seen in some parts of the sky where the clouds were breaking up, as if illuminated by the moon—this was noticed by others than the observer. 21st, Lunar halo at 9 p.m.; clearest part of the sky, at zenith, seemed hazy, moon dim, only the brighter stars seen. 22nd, snow storm from before day break till 3 p.m. 23rd, clear cold evening; observer could not make out any difference between wet and dry bulb thermometers, after using proper care. 29th, fog. Rain on 8th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 27th, 28th. Snow on 22nd, 24th, 30th.

**STRATFORD.**—6th, mill pond partially frozen. 9th, fog; Indian summer day. Storm of wind from SE, SW and W began 7 p.m. on 10th, and continued till some time during night between 11th and 12th. From 7 a.m. 13th to 7 a.m. 16th, continuous fall of barometer, range during the period being 1.017 inches; no meteors seen, sky unfavourable. 18th, indistinct lunar halo at 8 p.m. 21st, large lunar halo from 6.30 p.m. 23rd, mill pond frozen over, but again free from ice on 28th. Storms of wind on 1st, 10th, 11th. Rain on 1st, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Snow on 22nd, 24th, 29th, 30th.

**WINDSOR.**—On 1st, storm of wind—appearance of sky rapidly changeable; at 12 m. strati only about II; at 2.30 p.m. sky overcast and threatening, wind rose to 7; barometer fell to 29.158; at 4 p.m. clouds changed to ci-st and cum., wind fell and barometer rose. 2nd, first frost injurious to vegetation; first appearance of Indian summer; a meteor observed from Z to W. 6th, 4 meteors from Z to W. 11th, a meteor from Z to SW. 12th, a meteor from NE to S. From 7 a.m. on 13th to 7 a.m. on 16th, a continuous fall of barometer, range for the period being .830 in.; observer watched for meteors, but noticed nothing remarkable; sky extremely unfavourable; on 14th, rain commenced before midnight. 20th, prismatic halo round moon at 10 p.m. 21st, first continuous fall of snow. Fogs on 3rd, 6th, 10th, 12th. Rain on 10th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 27th, 28th. Snow on 21st, 22nd, 30th.

## VI. Biographical Sketches.

### No. 1.—GEORGE B. FARIBAULT, ESQ.

Mr. Faribault died in the latter part of Dec. He was for many years second clerk of the House of Assembly in Canada. His family was from Mons in France. He was called to the Bar in 1811, served with the Militia in 1812, and in 1822 entered the service of the House of Assembly. He was remarkable as a collector of books, many of which unfortunately were destroyed by fire in 1849. In many respects the late Mr. Faribault was no common man. Born in Quebec in 1789, of a good family, which had come to Canada just before the conquest, he was, during a long life, a diligent student of the history and antiquities of his native province, and ably aided Messrs. Viger, Ferland, and Garneau, in their archaeological researches. He was appointed assistant-clerk of the Legislative Assembly at the Union, and was employed by the Canadian Government in 1851 to visit France for the purpose of collecting all the works he could find bearing on Canada. This task, after some painful interruptions, he finally completed with the aid of Mr. Wicksteed, in a very satisfactory manner, securing a most valuable collection of books bearing on Canadian History, part of the gift of

the French Government. This library had reached 2,000 volumes, when it was consumed in the great fire of the parliament buildings at Quebec in 1854. This shock sensibly affected his health, and he retired from the public service, but continued to occupy himself with the history and antiquities of Canada to the last. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Quebec, and on one occasion received a very complimentary letter from the last descendant of Montcalm. Humble, modest, gentlemanly, learned, patriotic, and industrious, Mr. Faribault was generally esteemed, and his services have been of no little value to a country which has too few men of letters and students of history. He died full of years and honor. His funeral on the 24th ult. was attended by the elite of Quebec society.—*Montreal Witness*.

### No. 2.—CANADIAN MILITARY DEATHS.

—COL. AUGUSTUS HEWARD, so long known in this community, left Montreal on a business tour in the Maritime Provinces; and the other day a telegram was received announcing his sudden death at St. John, N. B. Mr. Heward belongs to a good Irish Protestant family, who came to this country a good many years ago. An elder brother in business here years ago, transferred his business to Toronto, but Augustus continued here, and for several years did a large business as a produce and general broker. Not long ago, however, misfortune overtook him, and he became insolvent. It was in an effort again to retrieve his losses that he set upon the journey from which he was destined never to return. Mr. Heward besides being an active business man, was in his younger days an athlete of much more than ordinary strength and skill. He was also a keen sportsman, never happier than with his dogs and gun off for his autumn's holiday. He was very fond of music. In politics he was a staunch Conservative of the true old type, and generally active and prominent in elections. In 1849 he was one of the parties imprisoned on account of the riots, with Messrs. Ferres, Mack, Montgomeri, Esdaile and Perry. At the time of the Gavazzi riots, also, he was among the foremost of those ready to sell their lives in order to defend liberty of speech among us. At the time of the "Trent" affair he helped to raise the Victoria Rifles, and was for a long time Major, and later Lieut. Col. of that crack corps. There were few men more thoroughly loved by his friends and those under his command. He was kind hearted and generous to a fault, and hearty manliness was seen in all his bearing and his every act. Kind friend, true heart, brave gentleman, cut off thus in the prime of life, few will be more missed in the circle he has quitted, few mourned with a more genuine sorrow.—*Montreal Gazette*.

—COL. DANIEL McDOUGALL died recently at the ripe old age of 84 years. The deceased was one of the oldest inhabitants of Niagara, having lived there since the war of 1812, in which he served and proved himself a brave and loyal soldier. At Lundy's Lane, where he served as a lieutenant in the incorporated militia, he received no less than seven wounds, was highly spoken of in general orders and returned as mortally wounded. His vigorous constitution, however, enabled him to recover, although he was a sufferer all his life after, from the pain of several balls that remained unextracted. During the rebellion of 1837, Col. McDougall both as an active magistrate and an officer of the militia, rendered very important service to his country. About the time he was appointed treasurer of the Niagara District, and subsequently on the division of the district, he was continued treasurer of the County of Lincoln, which office he filled up to the time of his death. Colonel McDougall was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, upright and reliable in every relation of life, a true subject of his Queen, faithful to his country, and a sincere and devoted member of his church, (the Roman Catholic.) He was one of those sterling men of that brave and loyal generation who founded, fought for, and made Upper Canada what it is.—*Niagara Mail*.

—COLONEL HAMILTON died in this City at the advanced age of 84 years. Col. Hamilton came to Canada at the close of the war of 1812, and since that period, now upwards of 50 years, has proved himself a loyal subject and most efficient public officer. For nearly forty years he occupied a confidential position in the office of the Receiver General, and only recently was granted an honorable retirement. His ability as an accountant, and his sterling integrity as a man, secured the esteem and confidence of his superiors, while his kind and obliging disposition attached to him a wide circle of friends. His removal will be much felt, particularly by the poor.—*Leader*.

—CAPTAIN GEORGE STOKER, late commander of the St. Catharines Volunteer Battery of Artillery, died at his residence in this town—aged 48 years. The deceased was a resident of St. Catharines. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he was very



respectably connected; and was first employed in this country on the Welland Canal during its enlargement soon after the Union. In 1849, he went to California and Australia, and after residing there four or five years, returned to St. Catharines, accepting the situation of Engineer and Draughtsman on the Welland Canal, which position he held until lately. He marched with his men to the frontier during the Fenian excitement last June, although his health had been precarious for some time previously; and was with Colonel Peacocke during the memorable march to Fort Erie at that time.—*St. Catharines Constitutional.*

— JAMES SIDDON GARNETT, Esq., J. P., died recently in Rama Township. He was 83 years of age, and served during the eventful period of the Peninsular War. He was born in Manchester, England, joined the 82nd Regiment, or Prince of Wales' Own at the youthful age of 15 years, under the command of Colonel Grant. He was in the engagements at Fort Erie, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane. He again came to this country in 1836, and was one of the first settlers in Rama, was 15 years a Magistrate, and was always courteous and ready in giving his advice and counsel to all those who required it.—*Advance.*

— DAVID SMART, Esq. Mr. Smart was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, in the year 1797. He was the fourth son of John Smart, Esq., of Burnton. In the year 1816, being then 19 years of age, he emigrated to Canada, and resided in Montreal for a period of two years; he then removed to Upper Canada, and settled in Port Hope, which was then scarcely worthy the name of a village. Here Mr. Smart commenced a general mercantile business, and was also appointed Postmaster, at a time when there was in Upper Canada only 12 Post Offices; in Lower Canada, 13; in Nova Scotia, 6; in New Brunswick, 3; in Prince Edward's Island, 1; and a mail only came once a week to Upper Canada, and news from Europe was sometimes wanting for two months at a time; an appointment which he filled up to the time of his death, being a period of 48 years; and was, at the time of his death, the oldest Postmaster in Canada. At different periods he was agent of the Bank of Upper Canada, the Commercial Bank and the Bank of British North America. He was the founder of the first Mechanics' Institute here and was its President for a long term of years. During the troubles of '37, he was a Colonel of Militia, and was the first man east of Toronto that Sir Francis Bond Head called on to come to the defence of that city. Of staunch Conservative principles and unswerving loyalty, he immediately responded to the call of duty, and repaired to the assistance of the Government and the country. Nor could a more striking proof of his character in this respect be given, than on the occasion of the recent Fenian excitement, when after being confined to his house for two years and a half, to the surprise of every one, he appeared in the midst of our Volunteer Force to encourage their already enthusiastic ardor, seeming for the time to completely forget his feeble condition. As a Scotsman, he was the first to originate the St. Andrew's Society in this place to relieve needy or suffering fellow countrymen, and was for many years President of the Society.—*British Canadian.*

— CAPTAIN A. S. FRASER'S death took place in Peterborough lately. He was born in Roxboroughshire, Scotland, in the year 1795. He entered the army when only fifteen years of age, and served through the greater portion of the Peninsular war under the Duke of Wellington. About the year 1833, he found his way to Canada, and settled at first in the Township of Verulam, where he continued to reside until 1847, when he removed into the Town of Peterborough. In 1838 he was captain in the 7th Provisional Battalion of Peterboro' Militia, then on duty in this town. In 1841-3 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. For many years he has conducted a considerable portion of the magisterial business of the county required to be transacted here.—*Review.*

— CAPTAIN GEORGE WILSON, R. N., who died at Orillia on the 3rd inst., at an advanced age. Like many other veteran officers, he exchanged the perils of the deep for the life of a backwoodsman in Canada. Thirty-four years ago Capt. Wilson plunged into the Canadian forest, in the Township of Medonte, in the County of Simcoe, and there converted the forest into a beautiful farm.—*Advance.*

— COL. JOHN ROBINSON, of the Provincial Militia, died at his residence, Pine Grove, near Fredericton, on Friday, the 7th inst., aged 79 years. He was sixth son of Colonel Beverley Robinson, late commanding the Regiment of New Brunswick Fencibles, and grandson of Colonel Beverley Robinson, of the Highlands, opposite West Point, in the State of New York. Col. Robinson served 13 years in the 10th Regiment of Foot, and saw much service in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1815. He retired from the army in 1818, and has since resided in New Brunswick.—*Head Quarters.*

— MR. WILLIAM FRASER, one of the heroes of the battle of the Windmill, died at Prescott last week. Mr. Fraser was born in Scotland, and, before settling in Canada, served his country several years in the Royal Navy. At the battle of the Windmill he received a wound in the knee, which crippled him for life. For this wound he received a pension from the government.—*Brockville Recorder.*

### No. 3.—RECENT CANADIAN DEATHS.

— JOHN M. A. CAMERON, Esq., father of John Cameron, Esq., of Brantford, and M. C. Cameron, Esq., Q. C., M. P. P., of Toronto, died on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 80 years. The deceased was for many years a resident of Hamilton, but for the last twenty-five years has held a responsible position in the Canada Company's Office in the City of Toronto. His loss will be felt by the poor of Toronto, many of whom are largely indebted to him for his charitable assistance furnished in times of need.

— MR. JAMES LUMSDEN, whose death we record, was the oldest printer in Toronto, and one of the earliest pioneers in its settlement. Mr. Lumsden, who resided in Toronto from his early boyhood, was actively employed as a printer for the long period of nearly forty-five years. He served his apprenticeship, we believe, with the late Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, in the office of the *Advocate*, published by that gentleman. He was afterwards engaged as foreman by Mr. Charles F. Fothergill, formerly Queen's Printer, who published the *Palladium* about the time of the troubles in 1837-8; and subsequently for some time he was engaged on the *Gazette*, published by Mr. Stanton, Queen's Printer. When the *Leader* was established, Mr. Lumsden was one of those who "set up" the types for the first issue, and he remained among its staff of compositors till a few weeks ago, when he was seized with the illness which resulted in his death. He was a witness during his long lifetime of many stirring scenes and incidents; he saw Toronto grow from an insignificant village into a large and prosperous City.—*Leader.*

— MR. JAMES A. SMITH, many years a resident of this City, died suddenly yesterday. Deceased was a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen. For several years he occupied the position of Classical Tutor in the Toronto Academy, an institution connected with Knox's College. He was a man of sterling principle and superior attainments.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

— MRS PEARSON.—Among the persons who perished in the wreck of the unfortunate British bark *Coya*, on the California coast on the 20th ult., was Mrs. Pearson, for several years a resident of this city. She was a native of Upper Canada, and for a long period occupied the position of a teacher in the Government Model School, Toronto. Soon after her arrival here she obtained and held for two years a similar post in the Deunman School. She left for Sydney on board the *Coya* last June, and was returning to San Francisco on that ill-fated vessel when the wreck occurred in which she lost her life. Mrs. Pearson was deeply respected by a very large circle of friends, who will sincerely mourn her loss.—*San Francisco Daily Examiner.* [Those of our readers who knew the late lamented Mrs. Pearson, (formerly Miss Sheneck,) will be grieved to hear the foregoing sad news.—*Ed. Journal of Education.*]

— JOSEPH CRELE died at Caledonia, Wisconsin, Jan. 27th, aged 141. He was called, probably correctly enough, the oldest man in the world. He was born in 1725, at Detroit, then, however, merely an Indian trading station. The record of his baptism in the Catholic Church in that city establishes this fact beyond a doubt. He was a resident of Wisconsin for about a century, and was the "oldest citizen" in that State beyond any dispute. He was first married in New Orleans in 1755, and settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the revolutionary war he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. A few years ago he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before the litigants were dreamt of. Up to 1864 Mr. Crele was as hale and hearty as most men at seventy. He was a man of medium height, spare in flesh, but showing evidence of his having been in his prime—a century or so before—a man of sinewy strength. Of late years a haunting sense of loneliness overwhelmed and seemed to sadden him. The only weakness of mind which he ever betrayed was in the last year or two of his existence, when he frequently remarked, with a startling air of sadness, that he feared that perhaps "Death had forgotten him;" but he would always add, with more cheerfulness, that he felt sure "God had not."—*Montreal Witness.*

— SIMON FRASER, Esq. was born in 1798, at Stratheric, near Buleskine, in Inverness-shire, Scotland, consequently he was 68 years of age. In 1824 he emigrated to Canada, and settled in Williamstown, in the County of Glengarry, where he remained for three years, and in 1827 came to Bytown, now the City of Ottawa. He was for many years an active and efficient Magistrate for the District of Bathurst. He was appointed Sheriff of the County of Carleton in 1846, and held the appointment ever since, over 21 years.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

— REV. JAMES BAIKIE was born at Wick, Caithnessshire, Scotland, in 1829. He emigrated to this country when a boy, and about the age of 17 entered on the profession of teaching, an occupation he followed for sixteen years. For over four years he was the respected Principal of the Preston School. In January, 1857, he obtained the head-mastership of the Galt Central School. The duties of this honourable and influential situation—a situation for which he was eminently qualified—he performed with distinguished success. Having occupied this post for five years, he resigned it in favour of the christian ministry. For many years he had cherished a secret and earnest desire to enter the ministry, and during the fall of 1862 he entered as a student at Knox's College, Toronto. He passed through his collegiate course in a manner highly creditable. Having completed his theological studies, he was invited to become pastor of the West End Church in the city of Toronto. This call he accepted, and entered upon his duties in October, 1865. He was therefore very little more than a year a pastor when he was called hence.—*Dumfries Reformer*.

— AUGUSTUS HOOPER, Esq.—“Mr. Hooper was born on the 10th December, 1815, in the town of Devonport, Devonshire, England. His parents came to this country in 1819, and, after a few years, settled in Quebec. At an early age Mr. Hooper left that city in the employment of Mr. Wallbridge, father of Hon. L. Wallbridge, of Belleville, where he remained until the death of Mr. W. He then came to this town, then scarcely more than the hamlet of Napanee, and was for some time a clerk in the employment of John Benson, Esq., and, after a variety of vicissitudes, commenced business in Newburg. He remained there a few years, and finally settled at Clark's Mills, having purchased the mills and property where he resided. He, in partnership with his brother, D. Hooper, Esq., of Newburg, commenced mercantile business in that village, which, for several years, was carried on prosperously, and to the satisfaction of both parties. About 1855 or 1856 they dissolved the partnership, after which Mr. Hooper was exclusively engaged in the lumber trade. In 1861, he commenced operating in grain in this town, and was the first who gave an impetus to our present grain trade. In this township, for a number of years, he has been a member of the municipal corporation; in 1860, he was elected Warden of the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington; at the general election of 1857, he opposed the late D. Roblin, Esq., but was defeated by that gentleman; at the following election, however, he defeated Roblin, and represented the county until the dissolution of the House, when he was defeated by the present member, R. J. Cartwright, Esq. Mr. Hooper was, in every sense, a self-made man.”—*Napanee Standard*.

## VII. Miscellaneous.\*

### I. RED FLAG OF ENGLAND.

[Eliza Cook has addressed the “United Service” in the following Dibdin-like strain, which throws Tenyson's “Riflemen Form” into the shade,]

Old England! thy name shall yet warrant thy fame,  
If the brows of thy foemen shall scowl;  
Let the Lion be stirred by too daring a word,  
And beware of his echoing growl.  
We have still the same breed of the man and the steed,  
That wore bravely our Waterloo wreath,  
We have more of the blood that formed Inkerman's flood.  
When it poured in the whirlpool of death,  
And the foeman shall find neither coward nor slave,  
'Neath the red cross of England—the flag of the Brave.

We have jackets of blue, still as dauntless and true,  
As the tars that our Nelson led on;

\* NOTE TO TEACHERS.—FRIDAY READINGS FROM THE JOURNAL. Our chief motive in maintaining the “Miscellaneous” department of the Journal is to furnish teachers with choice articles selected from the current literature of the day, to be read in the schools on Fridays, when the week's school-work is finished, as a means of agreeable recreation to both pupil and teacher. Several teachers have followed this plan for several years with most gratifying success.

Give them room on the main, and they'll show you again,  
How the Nile and Trafalgar were won.  
Let a ball show its teeth, let a blade leave its sheath,  
To defy the proud strength of our might,  
We have iron mouthed guns, we have steel hearted sons.  
That will prove how we Britons can fight,  
Our ships and our sailors are kings of the wave,  
'Neath the Red Cross of England—the flag of the Brave.

Though a tear might arise in our women's bright eyes.  
And a sob choke the tearful “good bye,”  
Yet these women would send lover, brother or friend,  
To the war-field to couquer or die,  
Let the challenge be flung from the braggart's bold tongue,  
And that challenge will fiercely be met,  
And our banner unfurled shall proclaim to the world,  
That “there's life in the old Lion yet.”  
Hurrah! for our men on the land or the wave,  
'Neath the Red Cross of England—the flag of the Brave.—*Cobourg World*.

### 2. GEORGE PEABODY'S ADVICE TO THE YOUNG.

ADDRESS TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF HIS NATIVE TOWN.

Mr. George Peabody, on the occasion of his visit to his native town, South Danvers, Mass., on Monday, addressed the school children, who assembled to meet him at the Peabody Institute, as follows:—

“My dear young friends: Nearly two generations have passed away since I left this, my native town, with probably less education than even the youngest among those I now address, and with no prospect of future success in life beyond that of any boy now before me who possesses good health, industry and perseverance, with a heart and mind determined to make pure principles his guide. My course is well known, and I fear too much appreciated by our whole country; but praise, even but partially deserved, tends to stimulate to extra exertion, both physically and morally—particularly the young, and I hope and pray that every one who is now within the sound of my voice may experience, as I have, the truth of these remarks, and deserve that pride and satisfaction which are sure to attend all those who conscientiously strive to do right and benefit their fellow men.

“All of you, my young friends, should aim at a high mark in this respect, and undoubtedly many of your number, of both sexes, will arrive at distinction in society, but neither my regard for truth or past experience will justify me in promising any one of you that great success which has ever attended me. Scarcely one in an age attains to it, and I feel most sensibly that it is only by the guidance and blessings of my Heavenly Father from early life to my present advanced age, that I have been enabled to accomplish so much for the purpose of laying the foundations for the physical comforts of the needy, and the promotion of knowledge and morality for the present and future generations. As you advance in life you will find that years will appear short in comparison to those occupied by your studies at the present time. This is my second visit to my native land, for thirty years, and the period appears brief to me. Time and generations pass most rapidly.

“Ten years ago last week, on a beautiful autumnal day, I addressed from the front of this institute the scholars of the Danvers schools, numbering, I think, over seventeen hundred, and I then said to them: ‘I would bid you remember that but a few years would elapse before you will occupy the same position towards your own children which your parents now hold towards you. The training you are now receiving, therefore, is a precious talent, for the use or abuse of which each one will, on a future day, be called upon to give an account.’ This language, my young friends, I wish equally to apply to you now, as I then applied it to them. Where is now that assemblage of nearly two thousand scholars? In this short space of time, I doubt whether fifty of them occupy the place of scholars here to-day. Many of them have become husbands and wives, and nearly all have entered upon the duties, the cares, and the anxieties of more mature life. You have taken the place which they occupied in 1856, and by the great centennial celebration of the birth of our glorious Union, in 1876, they, your fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, will have taken another step forward on the stage of life, and you will take the places they now fill. Be prepared for that important change while your present high privileges of learning remain open to you.

“On the 9th of October, 1856, I did not anticipate the pleasure of being here at this time; but God has graciously permitted me, living beyond the allotted limit of three score years and ten, to return and enter upon the realization of hopes and plans which I have entertained for many years, and to endeavour to show my gratitude for His goodness and watchful care, by taking further and

wider action in extending to the inhabitants of my native town, of my native state, and my native country, not only for the present generation, but to those who will appear and act upon the stage of existence in future ages, the means of mental culture and moral improvement.

"At my advanced age I cannot expect to meet you again collectively, and it is to me a saddening thought, for though since I addressed your predecessors at the time I have mentioned, I have met many assemblies of children, and to some I have spoken—founded on a long experience—words of simple advice and caution, yet in none, on either side of the Atlantic, can I feel so deep an interest as in the children of the schools of South Danvers. They seem intimately associated with the thoughts of my childhood and early youth; they take the same lessons, they occupy my play-grounds, and their feet tread the same paths over which I once trudged to school. With such feelings, therefore, I earnestly exhort you, my dear young friends, to strive by your advantages to prepare yourselves for a life of usefulness in the responsible positions which you are to fill; to honor, and, if necessary, protect and support your parents; to never depart from the path of honor and integrity, and, above all, 'Remember your Creator in the days of your youth, and when you are old he will not forsake you.' Farewell, farewell."

### VIII. Educational Intelligence.

— COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The account of the proceedings of this convention were accidentally omitted until too late.

— SCHOLARSHIP FOR QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—To our readers who take an interest in University affairs it will be very gratifying to learn that Ed. H. Hardy, Esq., of this city, has founded a Scholarship of the annual value of fifty dollars. This is the second Scholarship founded by Mr. Hardy, and the liberality of the act is enhanced by his agreeing to make it an open one. We understand the Scholarship will be connected with the first year of the Arts course, and the first award will be made upon the result of the Matriculation examinations now going on. The example of Mr. Hardy in the encouragement of University education in this community is worthy of all praise.—*Kingston Chronicle and News.*

— ONTARIO COLLEGE, PICTON.—Arrangements are in progress for the opening of this institution on May 1st. The Head Master is F. C. Emberson, Esq., B.A., Oxon, late Vice-Master of the Collegiate Institute, London, C. W. Mr. Emberson is first class Classics in Final Schools, and first class Classic in second Mathematics in Moderations, late Open Scholar and Greek Exhibitioner, Wadham College, Oxford, and has had pupils in the first class, both in the Scholarship and Philosophical Examinations, Oxford. A prospectus will shortly be published with the names of the Fellows or Assistant Masters, one of whom will be in Holy Orders. Meanwhile, it may be well to notice that the terms, including everything, will be £50 per annum, payable terminally, in advance; and the Clergy, and friends of the College generally, are requested to notify Captain Downes, Picton, or the Lord Bishop, as soon as possible, whether any pupils may be expected from their respective parishes. It is confidently expected that the friends of education will inform themselves of the advantages to be held out in this school, which is intended to supply the training of an English Public School to the sons of the gentry of Central Canada, so that such as shall go to the English or Irish Universities will find themselves on a par with their associates.—*Canadian Churchman.*

— CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—We understand that measures have been set on foot for the purpose of establishing a school, in connection with the Church of England, for the higher education of girls. At the annual meeting of the synod of this diocese, held in June, 1865, a committee was appointed to consider a scheme by which the object could be accomplished. The committee met several times during the year, and discussed the matter pretty fully, but at length decided that it was one with which a large committee could not well deal successfully, being of opinion that the object could be best obtained by leaving it to the untrammelled action of members of the church, who might agree to work together. A subscription list has already been opened, and an appeal is to be made to the members of the Anglican church generally, to aid in the establishment of a school that shall furnish education in all the branches usually taught in first-class ladies' schools, and at such reduced rates as shall induce Episcopalians to send their daughters there to be educated, instead of to other denominational schools. The movement has the sanction of his Lordship the Bishop of the diocese, and the approval of nearly all the

clergy, and though only initiated, has thus far been very successful, many persons having subscribed handsomely towards it. A lady superintendent and some practical teachers from England have, we understand, been engaged for the school, but the erection of suitable buildings will have to be deferred for the present. The members of the Church of England are a very numerous and wealthy class of the community, and it would not really be too much for the projectors of this movement to expect that some rich and zealous member should as a donation present a piece of ground whereon to erect the school building. The Rev. John Langtry, assistant minister at Yorkville, brought the matter, in a speech of some length, before the synod in their session of 1865, and was well received. Since that time Mr. Langtry has been most energetic in furthering the object, and has written an address to the members of the Church of England, which appears as an extra to the *Church Chronicle* for October, and in which he urges very forcibly the importance of carrying out the scheme. From the address we learn that Messrs. J. C. Campbell, A. McLean Howard and Clarkson Jones have undertaken to act as a committee of management of the funds which may be collected.—*Lender.*

— CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The closing exercises in connection with this Institution, took place, prior to the Christmas holidays, in the Institute building. The exercises of the evening opened by the choir singing the Marseilles Hymn, which they did in good style. Prayer was then offered by the Principal of the Institute, Dr. Fyfe, after which the President of the Adelpian Society, Mr. A. A. Cameron, delivered his address. Various other addresses were delivered, and pieces performed on the piano. The exercises were most interesting.

### IX. Departmental Notices.

#### PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Victoria, chap. 64, has granted to the undermentioned students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada.

"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Teachers in the Normal School, may give to any Teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no such certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The certificates are divided into Classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the certificate.

Each certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the following order:

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION.—DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1866.

#### MALES.

	<i>First Class—Grade A.</i>
<i>Honour First Class Certificate.*</i>	2308. Clarkson, Charles (2211.)
2307 Moran, John (1339.) †	2309. Donnelly, Joseph Henry (2216)
	2310. May, Charles Henry (2221.)

#### \* QUALIFICATIONS FOR HONOUR FIRST CLASS PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

- I. Each candidate to have held a First Class Grade A Provincial Certificate for one year.
- II. To give evidence of having been a successful teacher.
- III. To stand an examination in the following subjects in addition to those necessary for an Ordinary First Class Certificate, viz.:
  1. English History and Literature (Collier).
  2. Canadian History and Geography (Hodgins').
  3. Outlines of Ancient and Modern History and Geography.
  4. Latin Grammar (Harkness) and Books IV., V., and VI., of Caesar's Commentaries.
  5. Outlines of Geology (Lyell & Chapman) and Astronomy (Moseley.)
  6. Science of Teaching, including a knowledge of the leading principles of Mental and Moral Philosophy (Easy lessons on reasoning), School Organization, Management, &c.
  8. Algebra—General Theory of Equations, Imaginary Quantities (Sangster & Todhunter.)
  9. Euclid—Books XI. and XII.
  10. Trigonometry as far as solution of Plane Triangles (Colenso.)
  11. Inorganic Chemistry (Sangster's Inorganic, Brand & Taylor for Organic.)
  12. The Principles of Book-Keeping, Music, and Drawing.

† The figures in brackets indicate the number of a previous certificate obtained by the student named.

# Calendar for the Year 1867.

- First Class—Grade B.**  
 2311. Campbell, James (2226.)  
 2312. Gage, William James (2132.)  
 2313. Johnston, John (1177.)  
 2314. Redditt, Thomas Henry.  
 2315. Wright, Aaron Abel (1842.)
- Second Class—Grade B.**  
 2327. Carlaw, Davidson.  
 2328. Costin, William  
 2329. Hendry, Andrew.  
 2330. Herner, Samuel Shantz.  
 2331. Milne, Walter Baird.  
 2332. McDiarmid, John.  
 2333. McKay, William (2241.)
- First Class—Grade C.**  
 2316. McFaul, John Henry.  
 2317. McGill, Anthony (2219.)  
 2318. McInnis, Alexander.  
 2319. Rankin, John Brown (2238.)
- Second Class—Grade C.**  
 (Expire 22nd December, 1867.)  
 2334. Armstrong, Andrew.  
 2335. Harris, Benjamin Wesley.  
 2336. Jardine, William.  
 2337. Kellogg, Charles Palmer.  
 2338. Lean, John.  
 2339. Leslie, Alexander.  
 2340. McGregor, John (2146.)  
 2341. McMillan, Donald.  
 2342. Rutherford, Peter (2242.)

- Second Class—Grade A.**  
 2320. Beattie, William (2139.)  
 2321. Ebbels, Walter Denis (2217.)  
 2322. Eccles, Daniel (1960.)  
 2323. Kennedy, Neil (2231.)  
 2324. McLean, James (1875, 2220.)  
 2325. Slavin, Edward (2243.)  
 2326. Wellwood, Nesbitt John.
- MALES.**
- First Class—Grade A.**  
 2343. Couzins, Emily (2171, 2250.)
- First Class—Grade B.**  
 2344. Jones, Anna Elizabeth (1238, 1984.)  
 2345. Kessack, Margaret (2090, 2164, 2251.)  
 2346. Meldrum, Margaret Jane (2259)  
 2347. McCausland, Caroline Elizabeth (2175, 2252.)  
 2348. Turnbull, Sarah Annie (2254.)
- Second Class—Grade B.**  
 2364. Baxter, Louisa (2186, 2267.)  
 2365. Boyce, Martha Jane (2295.)  
 2366. Brown, Margaret.  
 2367. Clark, Jane.  
 2368. Comfort, Sara (2189.)  
 2369. Forsyth, Annie Dossin.  
 2370. Hurlburt, Maria (2280.)  
 2371. Kenny, Christina (2281.)  
 2372. Lawrence, Fanny Helena (2194 2282.)  
 2373. McLaughlin, Elizabeth Ann (2298.)  
 2374. McLeod, Mary (1918 )  
 2375. Patterson, Clara Amelia.  
 2376. Paterson, Mary Theresa (2288)  
 2377. Riddell, Elizabeth.  
 2378. Robbins, Clara.  
 2379. Scott, Margaret Taylor.  
 2380. Sylvester, Emily.  
 2381. West, Eliza Jane (2306.)  
 2382. Wilson, Jane.  
 2383. Wood, Henrietta.
- First Class—Grade C.**  
 2349. Bennetto, Susan Elizabeth.  
 2350. Fairgrieve, Agnes (2274.)  
 2351. McDonald, Isabella (2283.)  
 2352. Somerville, Agnes (2292.)  
 2353. Sparling, Mary Jane (2303.)  
 2354. Worth, Mary Ann (2206, 2294.)  
 2355. Young, Mary (2207, 2265.)
- Second Class—Grade C.**  
 (Expire 22nd December, 1867.)  
 2384. Beattie, Mary.  
 2385. Duncan, Helen.  
 2386. Gillespie Catherine.  
 2387. Howe, Frances Esther (2297 )  
 2388. Moorcraft, Sarah Esther.  
 2389. Moran, Mary Frances (2205.)  
 2390. McGeorge, Mary.  
 2391. Robertson, Margaret Gordon.  
 2392. Rutledge, Rebecca.  
 2393. Thompson, Mary Jane (2304.)

- Second Class—Grade A.**  
 2356. Butler, Harriet Jessie Edith (2272.)  
 2357. Drury, Martha Jane (2190, 2257.)  
 2358. Lemon, Kate (2195.)  
 2359. Mathews, Agnes Olivia (2258)  
 2360. McMahon, Catharine (2286.)  
 2361. Reeves, Ellen Margaret (1826)  
 2362. Scarlett, Mary Elizabeth (2203, 2302.)  
 2363. Sutherland, Margaret (2184, 2263.)
- MALES.**  
 2139. Obtained Second Class A. (2320.)  
 2140. Bielby, William Wilson.  
 2141. Clark, Robert.  
 2142. Davey, Peter Nicholas.  
 2143. Hendry, William John.  
 2144. Hutton, Benjamin Lowe.  
 2145. McEwan, Findlay.
- Second Class—Grade C.**  
 2146. Obtained Second Class C. (2340.)  
 2147. McKellar, Archibald.  
 2148. Obtained Second Class B. (2236.)  
 2149. Malcolm, Fullerton Boyd.  
 2150. Pattison, Joseph Wilford.  
 2151. Sharpe, Adam Middleton.  
 2152. Snell, Elias Benson.

**EXPIRED CERTIFICATES.**  
 The certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C.*, granted subsequently to the nineteenth session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of certificates which expired before December, 1866, have already appeared in the *Journal of Education*, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 22nd of that month:

- MALES.**  
 2186. Obtained Second Class B. (2267 and 2364.)  
 2187. Obtained Second Class B. (2270.)  
 2188. Chambers, Elizabeth.  
 2189. Obtained Second Class B. (2368.)  
 2190. Obtained Second Class A. (2257 and 2357.)
- FEMALES.**  
 2191. Hamilton, Agnes Victoria.  
 2192. Obtained Second Class B. (2277.)  
 2193. Obtained Second Class B. (2278.)  
 2194. Obtained Second Class B. (2282 and 2372.)

A certificate has no legal value after the date of its expiration.  
 ALEXANDER MARLING, LL.B. Registrar.  
 EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, December, 1866.

1867.							1867.								
	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	5	JULY	.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
(31 days)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	(31 days)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FEBRUARY	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	AUGUST	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(28 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(31 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MARCH	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	SEPTEMBER	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(31 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(30 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
APRIL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	OCTOBER	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(30 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(31 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MAY	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NOVEMBER	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(31 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(30 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JUNE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	DECEMBER	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(30 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(31 days)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**NUMBER OF TEACHING DAYS IN 1867.**  
*County Grammar Schools.*

January	.....	19	July	.....	—
February	.....	20	August	.....	15
March	.....	21	September	.....	21
April	.....	17	October	.....	23
May	.....	22	November	.....	21
June	.....	20	December	.....	15
Total	.....	119	Total	.....	95

*Terms, Vacations, Daily Exercises, and Holidays in the Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.*

1. There shall be four terms each year, to be designated the winter, spring, summer, and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the seventh of January, and end the Tuesday next before Easter; the spring term shall begin the Wednesday after Easter, and close the last Friday in June; the summer term shall begin the second Monday in August, and end the Friday next before the fifteenth of October; the autumn term shall begin the Monday following the close of the summer term, and shall end the twenty-second of December.

2. The exercises of the day shall not commence later than nine o'clock, a.m., and shall not exceed six hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not more than ten minutes during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Grammar School, at the option of the Board of Trustees.<sup>1</sup>

3. Every Saturday shall be a holiday; or, if preferred by the Board of Trustees and Head Master of any Grammar School, the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week shall be half holidays. The Anniver-

<sup>1</sup> It should be observed, that the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of the Upper Canada Consolidated Grammar School Act, empower Boards of Trustees to prescribe any duties, or make regulations, in connection with their respective schools, which are not provided for by, or are not inconsistent with, the general regulations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by the Governor General in Council. It is within the power of the trustees and masters, both of Grammar and Common Schools, and is much to be desired, that certain of the school hours in each week should be devoted to training the pupils in military drill and gymnastics. Experience proves that the literary work of the school is facilitated rather than retarded, by time so employed.

of the Queen's Birthday shall be a holiday in all the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada.

3. The public half yearly examinations required to be held in each Grammar School by the eighth clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Grammar School Act, 22 Vict., cap. 63, shall take place, the one immediately before the Christmas holidays, and the other immediately before the summer vacation.

5. Any teacher of a Grammar or Common School shall be entitled to five of the ordinary school-teaching days of each year to be selected by such teacher, for the purpose of visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching and discipline practised in other schools than that in which he or she teaches.

*Teaching Days in Common and Separate Schools.*

January.....	22	July.....	23
February.....	20	August.....	12
March.....	21	September.....	21
April.....	21	October.....	23
May.....	22	November.....	21
June.....	20	December.....	17
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>117</b>

N. B.—In Cities, Towns and Villages, Common and Separate Schools have only two teaching days in August: and where the Common and Grammar Schools are united, the Grammar School terms and regulations apply to both.

*Hours of Daily Teaching, Holidays, and Vacations in the Common and Separate Schools of Upper Canada.*

1. The hours of teaching each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any school, at the option of the trustees.

2. Good Friday shall be a holiday, and every Saturday as directed by the statute. The anniversary of the Queen's Birthday shall be a holiday in all the Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada.

3. There shall be two vacations in each year; the first, or summer vacation, shall continue for two weeks from the first Monday in August; the second, for eight days at Christmas.

NOTE.—In cities, towns and incorporated villages, the summer vacation shall continue four weeks, from the first Monday in August. (See also paragraph 4 of the Grammar School Terms, Vacations, &c.)

4. All agreements between trustees and teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.<sup>2</sup>

5. Union Grammar and Common Schools are subject to the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools.<sup>3</sup>

6. In order to enable the Educational Department to make an equitable apportionment to Roman Catholic Separate Schools in cities, towns and villages where Union Grammar and Common Schools exist, it is necessary that both the Common and Separate Schools should observe the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools as above.

**MOVEABLE AND OTHER FESTIVALS.**

Circumcision.....	Jan. 1	Good Friday.....	April 19
Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Easter Sunday.....	April 21
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 17	Rogation Sunday.....	May 26
Sixagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 24	Ascension Day.....	May 30
Quinquagesima Sunday.....	Mar. 3	Whit Sunday.....	June 9
Ash Wednesday.....	Mar. 6	Trinity Sunday.....	June 16
First Sunday in Lent.....	Mar. 10	Advent Sunday.....	Dec. 1
Palm Sunday.....	Apr. 14	Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25

<sup>2</sup> No deduction whatever can be lawfully made from any teacher's salary for any allowed holidays or vacations: or for the exemption of payment of rates by indigent persons, authorized by law.

<sup>3</sup> This regulation applies to union grammar and common schools, as the law provides for the union of common schools with grammar schools, not the union of the latter with the former. In all cases, therefore, in which common schools are united with the grammar schools, the union schools are subjected to the regulations which are here prescribed in respect to grammar schools.

<sup>4</sup> Each Grammar and Common School Master and Teacher must give at least one week's notice to the Trustees; and in addition, the Grammar School Master must communicate with the Educational Department, so that he may not be absent during the visits of the Inspector to his School in order that no less an apportionment may accrue to any school in consequence of the Master's absence under this regulation, a proportionate amount of average attendance will be credited to the school for the time so employed by the teacher; but under no circumstances can lost time be lawfully made up by teaching on any of the prescribed holidays or half holidays, nor will such time be reckoned by the Department.

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The Chief Superintendent will add one hundred per cent, to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department by Municipal and School Corporations, on behalf of Grammar and Common Schools; and forward Public Library Books, Prize Books, Maps, Apparatus, Charts, and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required. In all cases it will be necessary for any person acting on behalf of the Municipal or Trustee Corporation, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books, &c., to be sent, can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

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ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, in Decimal Currency; by ditto.

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PHILOSOPHY OF GRAMMAR; by T. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.

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January, 1867.

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