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# JOURNAL OF

Upper



# EDUCATION,

Canada.

VOL. XVI.

TORONTO: NOVEMBER, 1863.

No. 11.

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## BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.

### A LECTURE BY SIR JOHN SIMEON, BART., M.A.

I have chosen the subject of Books and Libraries, as one peculiarly calculated to make the foundation and ground-work of a course of lectures, inasmuch as Books and the repositories in which they have at different times been stored, may be said to be the very tools and workshops of those who are engaged in the Literary and Scientific pursuits which this and other institutions of a similar kind are meant to foster and encourage. A lecture on this subject may, therefore, be considered as intended to give the workman a general notion of the tools which he has to use.

Another motive, too, impelled me to this selection. Books, not merely for their literary use and for the sake of their contents, but on their own account, have been for many years a subject of absorbing interest to me. In fact, I may say, from my own experience, with our great philosophic poet, Wordsworth—

"Dreams, books, are each a world, and books we know  
Are a substantial world both pure and good,  
Round them with tendrils strong as flesh and blood,  
Our pastime and our happiness will grow."

I am well aware that the pursuit which has been called the Bibliomania may be carried to a most unjustifiable excess. It is recorded that Plato, the greatest of Heathen philosophers, bought three books at the price of 10,000 Denarii (about 300*l.* of our money), and that his scarcely less illustrious pupil, Aristotle, bought a few books of Spensippus, the philosopher, for the still larger sum of three Attic Talents (nearly 600*l.*) Plato had but a very small inheritance, which in the spirit of a philosopher he had not sought to increase, and he was accordingly scoffed at by an obscure satirist of his time, for the absurdly high price which he had given; but we also learn that from one of those books he

drew the idea of his noble dialogue of the *Timæus*. Here, in perhaps one of the earliest instances, we have a triumphant vindication of the Bibliomania.

The passion for mere book-collecting is severely handled by the great satirist, Lucian. He compares the illiterate possessor of learned books to a lame man who tries to conceal the deformity of his feet by wearing embroidered shoes, to Thersites tottering under the armour of Achilles, and blinded by his helmet. "Why," says he, "do you buy so many books? You are blind, and you buy a grand mirror—you are deaf, and you purchase fine musical instruments—you have no hair, and you get yourself a comb."

In the singular poem of the *Ship of Fools*, by Sebastian Brandt, printed at the end of the fifteenth century, and translated into English within one hundred years of that time, the first place in the catalogue of fools who form the crew of this singular vessel, is given to the poor book collector, who is represented in the quaint woodcut with spectacles on nose and dusting brush in hand, bending over the cherished treasures of which he admits he knows but the outsides. It may amuse my audience to hear the language, having still, as I admit, its appropriate bearing on some cases, which old Alexander Barclay puts into the mouth of this mere book fancier of three hundred years ago.

And first as to the origin and history of books. From the earliest times and amongst all nations we find a desire existing for the preservation of their memorials, and for their transmission to posterity in an imperishable form.

We are told of the same propensity among savage tribes and nations in our own time, and I find among my memoranda a notice of a sort of hereditary Bibliographer attached to the court of the King of the Sandwich Islands, to whom was entrusted the duty of preserving the records of the dynasty. We find that from the earliest ages, and long before the discovery of the art of writing properly so called, picture writing, hieroglyphics, and symbolic characters were resorted to with this object.

Not only throughout the East, as in Egypt, Assyria, and Persia, do we find the history of the country written in this manner upon obelisks, pyramids, columns, and the vast facades of temples, but in South America, among the aboriginal inhabitants the same system of picture writing was resorted to, as may be seen by a reference to Lord Kingsborough's splendid work on Mexican Antiquities. In the furthest North too, we are told that the Icelanders used to scratch their runes\* in hieroglyphics on the walls; and

\* The Scandinavian characters were called Runes, and the term is also applied to the incantations which were used among the Nations of the North.

according to one of the Sagas, Oluf built a large house, on the bulks and spars of which he had engraved the history of his own and of more ancient times.

#### DISCOVERY OF THE ALPHABET—PAPYRUS—TABLETS—PARCHMENTS.

This rude and clumsy system at length gave way to the invention of Phonetic characters, or marks expressive of different sounds, that is to say, to the discovery of the Alphabet, which may be looked upon as the earliest triumph of mental civilization. Phœnicia and Egypt, the two great nurseries of the human intelligence, contend for the honour of this most important invention.

It was by the Egyptians, in accordance with the idea which runs through the whole ancient mythology of deifying the man who had rendered signal service to his kind, attributed to their god, Thoth, whom we see so frequently represented in Hieroglyphics with the head of an ibis. The date assigned to this discovery is two thousand years before the Christian æra, and it is said to have been carried to Greece by Cadmus, five hundred years later.

It is evident that a more convenient and manageable form of writing was the immediate consequence, and that less bulky and extensive materials could thenceforth be used for purposes of inscription. We consequently find manuscripts of a date nearly approaching to this æra; and the Papyrus of Assa, now in the Imperial Library at Paris, is supposed to date from about two thousand years before Christ.

Stone, however, and metal seem to have been the materials principally adopted in the first instance, and I need hardly refer for examples to the Decalogue or Tables of the Law engraved on stone, or to the Laws of the Decemvirs at Rome which were inscribed on brass.

We are told that the works of Hesiod, the earliest Greek poet, were written upon leaden tablets, and religiously preserved by the Boeotians in the Temple of the Muses, where they were shewn to the Geographer Pausanias in the second century after Christ.

Another remarkable material for writing upon was the skin of a Serpent, on which we are informed that the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer were inscribed. We are told of one written in a character so minute, that it was said to have been enclosed in the shell of a walnut. The other deserves remembrance from its connexion with Alexander the Great, who, when asked to what use an invaluable casket found among the spoils of Darius should be put, replied that it should be kept to enclose his copy of Homer. This tribute from the mighty conqueror to the great poet deserves to be recorded, and may, perhaps, entitle Bibliographers to claim the great Alexander as a brother Bibliomaniac.

A third instance of a singular material is the use of the blade bones of shoulders of mutton by Mahomet, for the transcription of the Koran. These bones so inscribed are said to have been given into the custody of his favorite wife, Khadidjah, who kept them in the household chest, among her linen.

Two Mexican manuscripts are extant, one in the library at Dresden, the other at Vienna, which are written upon human skin. This circumstance reminds me that books exist, which were bound in the same hideous material during the horrors of the first French revolution.

The use of wood, or rather of ligneous products, in their various forms of board, of bark, and of leaf, appears to have marked the æra of the first real development of the book. I venture to make this assertion, grounding it on the remarkable way in which it is borne out by Etymology. Many of the words in ordinary use, in all modern languages, for expressing the book, or parts of the book, are immediately derived from the different portions of the tree which were thus employed. I will instance the word *Codex*, which was in classical Latin used for a book, though it is now confined to the expression of a manuscript. The original meaning of *codex* was the stump of a tree.

Again *Liber* transmitted in its various forms of *livre*, *libro*, etc., into so many of the European languages, in its original signification meant the bark of a tree.

From *Folium*, the leaf of a tree, we have the word *Folio*, and singularly enough we preserve in our own idiom the identity of the word leaf as applied to both tree and book. The word *Biblos* in Greek, meant, like *liber* in Latin, the bark of a tree, and from thence came *Biblion*, a book, and in modern languages, Bible, in French Bible, in Italian Biblia, as the universally acknowledged title of the holiest of Books. It is most curious to find the self-same idea traceable in the Etymology of our own word *Book*, although that word springs from a northern instead of from a classical source, being derived from the Danish *Boc*, which means a Beech tree.

We have now arrived at the Table book, which again offers a curious illustration of the verbal phenomena to which I have just alluded, inasmuch as being in the first instance made of board it was called *table book* from *tabula* the Latin for a board.

These table books then were made of board, and were called in

Latin, *Pugillares*, which may be literary translated Hand-books. They were sometimes used in their naked simplicity, and sometimes covered with a thin coating of wax. They were written upon with a metal instrument called the *Stylus*. Both the *Stylus* and the *Pugillares*—the pen and the paper—must have been formidable weapons; for we find in Plautus a school-boy breaking his master's head with his *Pugillares*, and we are told by Suetonius that Julius Cæsar defended himself against his murderers in the Capitol with his *Stylus*, and thrust Cassius through the arm with it.

The same mode of writing continued in use down to the end of the fourteenth century, and we find in the year 1395, in an account roll of Winchester College, a charge for a table covered with green wax for the use of the choir, for the purpose of noting down their daily and weekly duties.

We find that ivory table books under the name of *Libri Elephantini*, were used at Rome for registering the Edicts of the Senate; and it is interesting to meet with tablets of the same description, and of the same material alluded to by Chaucer in his *Sompnoure's tale*.

A still further progress in the art of book making is marked by the introduction of paper made from the Papyrus, which is supposed to have taken place about six hundred years before the Christian æra.

I need not inform you of the nature and history of this interesting plant; but it may be new to some of my readers to hear that the Papyrus no longer exists in Egypt, and that, in the present day, the only natural habitat of the plant in its wild state is the river Cyane, near Syracuse, where I have seen it growing in the most luxuriant profusion.

The paper made from the Papyrus was for many centuries the great staple of Egypt, and contended against the gradually increasing use of parchment until the twelfth century, when it appears to have gone entirely out of use.

A yet more remarkable æra with respect to the history of books is inaugurated by the invention of parchment or vellum, which is in fact the only one of the ancient materials which continues in use up to our own day. The invention of parchment has been by many writers attributed to Attalus, King of Pergamus, who lived about two hundred years before the Christian æra, but it appears to have been known at a much earlier period. Still its name *Charta Pergamena* points to a probable improvement in the manufacture effected at Pergamus.

The form of the ancient book was a roll, hence called *Volumen*, from whence our word *Volume* is derived; and, I need not remind you of the numerous allusions to these rolls in the Bible. The parchment or papyrus paper was rolled round a wooden cylinder, being kept from displacement at either end by a projecting finial. These were called *cornua* or horns, and seem to have been gilt or otherwise ornamented. Numberless illustrations of the shape and the ornamentation of books at the classical period of Roman literature, may be found.

#### COPYISTS—COLLECTORS OF BOOKS—STYLES OF MANUSCRIPTS, ETC.

With the increased number and interest of books came an increase in the number of collectors and purchasers. Not that any thing in the shape of a bookseller's shop existed in ancient Rome, but a numerous staff of slaves trained for the purpose and called *Librarii* seems to have formed part of the household of every man of rank and wealth, and the productions of these diligent penmen were disposed of for the common profit of the master and the slave.

As a single illustrative example is more interesting than a volume of unconnected quotations, I will place before you the great orator and statesman, Cicero, as a memorable example of the book collector of his day; and from his life and letters a tolerably accurate idea may be formed of the mode then adopted to stock and store a library.

We find Cicero to have been a ravenous collector of objects of art of every kind, and to have given a general commission to his friend, Atticus, who was resident at Athens, to purchase for him every thing elegant and curious in Grecian art, and especially things of a literary kind, or proper for the furnishing of his academy, as he called his villa at Tusculum.

A library as perfect as it could be made seems to have been the chief object of his passion. This taste was shared by Atticus, who was remarkable for his numerous train of learned slaves, who copied for him; inasmuch as we are told by Cornelius Nepos, that he had not a footboy in his house who was not able to read and write for him. By this means he had acquired an extensive collection of books, which he desired to sell; and we find Cicero in repeated letters imploring his friend to keep the whole library undispersed and unbroken, until he could find the funds requisite for the purchase. Asinius Pollio, Crassus, Julius Cæsar, and Lucullus, are also mentioned as among the most splendid book collectors of their time. It is melancholy to reflect how completely all records of the

taste, intelligence, and liberality of these noble Romans have been swept away, and how narrowly some of the most important works of ancient authors have escaped a similar fate. For instance, there exists only one manuscript of Tacitus, which was discovered in a monastery in Westphalia.

Among the few specimens of ancient books that have survived the wreck of ages are the Herculean manuscripts written on Papyrus paper. Some Egyptian Greek manuscripts of about the same date, and notably the orations of Hyperides, were recovered by Messrs. Harris and Arden, in the year 1847.

One of the most fertile sources of the irreparable loss which letters have sustained by the destruction of ancient manuscripts, arose from the scarcity of parchment at different times and places. This led to the erasure and obliteration of the original writing of manuscripts, in order to make the vellum again available. This barbarous practice appears to have prevailed from a very early period, and to have been most in vogue during the three or four centuries which preceded the revival of learning. The manuscripts thus erased and rewritten are called *Palimpsests* or *Codices rescripti*. It is impossible to calculate the amount of mischief which was thus perpetrated; as the works of the obscure schoolmen which were written on the twice used parchment but ill repay us for the loss of the priceless treasures for which they were substituted. Modern ingenuity has to a certain extent found the means of repairing the damage by discharging the more recent ink, and restoring the original writing. That learned scholar, the late Cardinal Mai, was I believe, the inventor of this process, by means of which he succeeded in recovering a lost work of Cicero, the *Book de Republica*, as well as some fragments of his orations. A portion of one of the lost books of Livy was also recovered at Rome by the same means.

The spread of Christianity, of course, produced a great effect upon the character of the books which were thenceforward written, and consequently furnished a different class of subjects to the skill of the transcriber. Yet the same description of ornamentation with that to which I have alluded continued to prevail. We find St. Jerome, in the fourth century, very severe on the prevailing taste for magnificence in books, and particularly specifying the fondness for purple vellum, written in letters of silver and gold, adorned with uncial letters, and bound in covers shining with gems.

A purple manuscript, known as the *Harmonia Evangelica*, is among the *Cottonian* manuscripts in the British Museum. In it the two first leaves of the Gospel of St. Matthew are of a purple colour, and the two or three first pages of each Gospel are in gold capital or initial letters. Its date is not later than the sixth century. The Imperial Library at Vienna possesses a copy of the book of Genesis at least as old as the time of St. Jerome. It is on purple vellum and written in letters of gold and silver. The *Codex Aureus* or *Golden Manuscript* of the Royal Library at Stockholm contains the Gospels. This is said to be a gorgeous book. The leaves are purple, the letters partly golden and partly white, with black capitals. The Electoral Library at Munich has a manuscript of the four Evangelists, of the ninth century, written on violet coloured paper in gold and silver letters. The *Codex Argenteus*, or *Silver book* of Ulphilas, preserved in the library at Upsala, contains the four Gospels in letters of silver and gold on violet coloured parchment, and is not earlier than the fourth nor later than the sixth century.

I need not tell you that an illuminated manuscript is one which is beautified with paintings. These are sometimes illustrative of the text, while they are often mere borders in which the taste and fancy of the artist indulged itself by the introduction of birds, flowers, insects, and animals, grouped in the most fantastic manner, and often delineated in the most graceful forms, and with the most delicate colouring. The illustrative paintings are sometimes of a small size and inserted in the text of the book, and sometimes take up the whole leaf; but it was on the capital letters that the artist or transcriber generally expended the fullest measure of his labour and his taste.

Natural history appears to have been a favorite subject in the middle ages, and several *Bestiaria*, or *Histories of Animals*, are preserved, in which the habits of the brute creation, real and imaginary, are delineated in the strangest and quaintest manner, but still with a good deal of imagination and artistic skill.

#### THE INVENTION OF PRINTING—CLAIMANTS OF THE DISCOVERY.

We now come to the great invention, without which the revival of letters would have been incomplete, and probably short lived, to that turning point in the history of the world when the results of genius, of intelligence, of study, and of fancy, were to be thrown open to all who chose to avail themselves of them, instead of remaining the sealed and hidden treasures of the wealthy, the high born, and the learned. No question has been more obscured by the efforts made in the attempt to clear it up than that of the origin of printing. Only seven cities contended for the honour of having

been the birth-place of Homer, but at least fifteen have at different times set up their claims to the credit of having seen the invention of this inappreciable art. The pretensions of the majority of them have been long since satisfactorily disposed of; and there are now only three, Haarlem, Strasburg, and Mayence, that can with any show of reason lay claim to this great discovery.

It was not, however, until the fifteenth century that printing in its rudest form, namely block-printing, as opposed to the use of moveable types, appears really to have been in use in Europe. It has been asserted that playing cards were produced at Venice either by rubbing off, or by block-printing, nearly two centuries earlier; but religious prints, having a line or two of inscription under them engraved upon the same block, appear to have given the first real stimulus to the invention. I think that the town of Haarlem is entitled to the pre-eminence first assigned to it by Ulric Zell, an eminent printer of Cologne, who is quoted in the *Cologne Chronicle* of 1499, and afterwards by Adrian Junius in his Latin work, entitled *Batavia*, published in 1588.

The account which Junius gives, is as follows: Lawrence Janssen, surnamed Coster, from his office of warden of the Cathedral Church at Haarlem, was one day walking in a wood near the town, when the idea struck him of cutting out letters in the bark of a beech tree and taking impressions from them for the amusement of his grandchildren. Encouraged by the success of his first essay, he, with the assistance of his son-in-law, Thomas Peter, invented a thicker and more tenacious ink than any before in use, and printed engravings, to which he had appended lines struck off from his letters of beech bark. He subsequently improved his invention by substituting metal type for these wooden characters. Junius goes on to say that a profusion of purchasers of the works thus produced flocked to Haarlem, and that Lawrence Coster was obliged to call in the assistance of several workmen. One of these, named John, whom Junius believes to have been Fust, but whom others assert to have been Gutenberg, robbed his master's workshop, while he was at church one Christmas night, of some of the type and printing materials, with which he fled to Mayence, where in the year 1442 he printed with the stolen characters two books, one the *Doctrinale* of Alexander Gallus, the other the *Tractatus*, or *Treatise* of Peter Hispanus.

As early as the year 1462, Louis the Eleventh of France had begun to see the importance of the new discovery, and had sent Nicholas Jenson, one of the cleverest engravers attached to the mint of Tours, to Mayence. His mission was, in the words of Gabriel Naudé, secretly to gain information as to the cutting of punches and dies, by the help of which the rarest manuscripts could be multiplied. Nicholas Jenson did not, however, return to Paris, but betook himself some years after to Venice, which reaped the fruits of the knowledge he had acquired in the workshop of Schoeffer; and it was not until 1469 that three Germans, Ulric Gering, Martin Crantz, and Michael Friburger, set up the first printing press in Paris, at the expense of John Heynlin, himself a German, and prior of the Sorbonne, then the great University of France. The press was set up within the walls of the University, and the prior himself, assisted by Guillaume Fichet, the Professor of Rhetoric, revised the sheets and corrected the press.

One disastrous effect followed close upon this vast and sudden increase of printed books, namely, a disregard for the manuscripts of ancient authors, whose works had already been given to the press. This undue and unfortunate disparagement of manuscripts led to the destruction of numbers, which fell into the hands of the binders, and doubtless to this cause, and to this period, may the loss be attributed of valuable works, which we know to have been in existence but a short time previous to the invention of the art of printing.

It is to William Caxton, who, in spite of attempts to rob him of the credit justly due to him, still keeps the designation of the father of English printing, that we owe its introduction into this country. He is supposed to have been born about the year 1412, and to have resided as a merchant in the Low Countries for about thirty years, having gone abroad in 1442. In 1464, he was appointed by Edward the Fourth to negotiate a treaty of commerce with his brother-in-law, the Duke of Burgundy, and we may imagine that by that time he had acquired a taste for literature, an intimate knowledge of the French language, and a practical acquaintance with the mysteries of the printing press.

Caxton returned to England soon after this time, and in 1474 he was established with his implements in one of the Chapels of Westminster Abbey,\* where he printed the "Game and Play of the Chesse," which was the first book printed in England. By far the most interesting product of his press was the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer, also printed in Westminster Abbey, about 1476. Of this

\* It was from this that the technical expression of the Chapel as applied to a printing office is supposed to have arisen.

first edition of our great early poet, only two perfect copies are known, one of which is in the British Museum.

Caxton continued his literary and typographical labors up to the last, and died at an advanced age with his harness on his back, having, as we are informed by his assistant and successor Wynkyn de Worde, finished his translation of the Lives of the Fathers from the French, on the last day of his life. This translation was published by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1495.

Other eminent printers were exercising their art in London at this time, the most remarkable of whom after Wynkyn de Worde, both for the number of books issued and for the beauty of his type, was Richard Pynson.

The first book printed on paper of English manufacture, was Glanville de Proprietatibus Rerum, translated into English by John Trevisa, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde at Westminster, about 1495. The paper was manufactured at Herford, by John Tate; the first paper mill having been set up at that place in the reign of Henry the Seventh.

Oxford and St. Albans were the next places in England in which printing presses were established, in the former place in 1478, and in the latter in 1480.

#### LIBRARIES—COLLECTIONS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

I shall now take my leave of this portion of my subject, and proceed briefly to consider the principal Libraries, or depositories in which books, whether ancient or modern manuscript or printed, have been at different times collected.

The earliest public library of which we have anything like an authentic record, is that of Osymannyas, who is supposed to have reigned in Egypt six hundred years after the deluge. We are told by Diodorus Siculus, that the magnificent edifice which contained it, bore the inscription of *latreion psuches*, or Treasury of Medicine for the soul. A noble library is said to have been deposited in the Temple of Vulcan at Memphis, and some of the early detractors of Homer accused him of having stolen his poems from it, and afterwards asserted his claim to them as original productions. But the finest library of Egypt, and perhaps of the ancient world, was that founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Soter, in connexion with the Academy which he founded there and called the Museum.

The tyrant, Pisistratus, is said to have been the first to establish a library in the city of Athens, about 550 years before the Christian era. The library thus formed was increased with much care and pains, until Xerxes seized its contents during his short occupation of Athens and carried them off to Persia. They were afterwards restored to the Athenians by Seleucus Nicanor, and the emperor Adrian is said long afterwards to have been a liberal benefactor to the public library of Athens.

The library of Pergamus was celebrated for its extent, and was at length presented to Cleopatra by Mark Antony, as the nucleus for the formation of a second library at Alexandria.

Rome, at the earliest period of her history, thought more of arms than of books, and it was not until intercourse with Greece had begun to smooth the ruggedness of her mould, and until the conquest of Macedon by Paulus Æmilius, in the year B. C. 167, that the first foundation of a public library was laid. This was subsequently increased by Sylla, after his visit to Athens.

It was reserved for Augustus Cæsar to inaugurate a more important work than had been done before his time; by erecting two public libraries, called the Octavian and the Palatine. The latter is said to have survived all the various revolutions of the Roman Empire until the time of Gregory the great.

Successive Emperors embellished the city with other libraries, among which the Ulpian, founded by the Emperor Trajan, was the most remarkable.

When Byzantium, or Constantinople, became the seat of empire, Constantine proceeded to form a valuable library there, which was successively enlarged by the Emperors Julian and Theodosius the younger, the latter of whom increased it to 100,000 volumes. Among the treasures of this collection are said to have been the only authentic record of the proceedings of the Council of Nice, a copy of Homer written in golden letters, and a magnificent copy of the Gospels, bound in gold and enriched with precious stones. Leo, the Isaurian, is said to have burned one half of it in the seventh century, in order to destroy the evidence that might be quoted against the Iconoclastic tenets which he had adopted. The capture of Constantinople by Mohammed the Second, in the year 1453, dispersed the Greek men of letters who had congregated there over the whole of Europe; but the Imperial Library was preserved by the express command of the conqueror, until Amurath the Fourth, in a fit of devotion sacrificed all the books in it to his hatred against the Christians.

I have thus given a hasty sketch of the fate of the more important ancient libraries, and it cannot be better concluded than in the words of Gibbon, who says—"I sincerely regret the more valuable

libraries which have been involved in the ruin of the Roman empire, but when I seriously compute the lapse of ages, the waste of ignorance, and the calamities of war, our treasures rather than our losses are the object of my surprise."

I cannot do better than at once introduce to your notice our earliest English Bibliographer, Richard de Bury, who was Bishop of Durham and Lord High Chancellor of England under Edward the Third. He was indeed a passionate lover of books, and I cannot help giving you a very few of the eloquent words in which he pours out his heart in affection to his favorites. "In books," says he, "I see the dead as if alive, in books I foresee the future, in books are regulated the courses of war, from books we learn the rights of peace. All is corrupted and destroyed by time; Saturn ceaseth not to devour his offspring, and all this world's glory would perish in oblivion had not God furnished mortals with books as a remedy."

The result of this life-long attachment to books, was the formation of a library of which he had drawn up an accurate catalogue, which unluckily he has not given us, and the institution of a hall at Oxford for the special object of its preservation, regulated by a code admirably adapted for the purpose. This was Durham Hall, subsequently called Trinity College. Thus we see that at this time the formation of every library must have been the work of an individual of wealth and station.

We will now shift the scene to Hungary, where two hundred years later, but under circumstances even more adverse to the formation of a library than the state of England in the time of Richard de Bury, a collection was made which probably rivalled any that had ever at that time been made in the number, the value, and the beauty of its contents. The library was formed by Matthias Corvinus, elected King of Hungary in the year 1458. The prince whose history reads throughout like a chapter of romance, was not only one of the bravest warriors and most sagacious politicians of his time, but also one of the most liberal patrons of the arts and sciences, and the most splendid book collector of his day. He had erected a magnificent gallery in the citadel of Buda, in which reposed amongst other treasures of art, fifty thousand books, mostly manuscripts, all of them sumptuously bound. To procure these he had emissaries detached over the whole world. The dispersion of the Greek libraries, after the siege of Constantinople, added to his treasures, and no less than thirty copyists were maintained by him in Italy alone. This great man died in 1490, in his forty-seventh year, and in 1527, after the Siege of Buda by the Turks, his library was burnt. The books were stripped by the brutal soldiery for the sake of their precious coverings, and thrown pell-mell into the basement of a tower, where they lay and rotted, until Busbequins, a century after contrived to redeem a few volumes, which are now deposited in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

The sixteenth century marked the dawn of a new æra throughout the European world, when under the liberal and enlightened patronage of that great and generous monarch, Francis the First, the love of books, and of all that they contain, began to flourish with a luxuriance hitherto unknown. There had been an attempt at a Royal collection in France, precious to his time, but it is to Francis that is owed the union and extension of the several libraries which he found distinct and trifling in extent.

It must have been to her brief and happy sojourn at the Court of France, as the wife of the Dauphin, who had a short lived reign as Francis the Second, that the beautiful and accomplished Mary, Queen of Scots, owed her refined taste in books. The catalogue of her library is still extant, embracing a well chosen selection of nearly two hundred volumes, in the several departments of literature, and containing most of the popular French and Italian poets and Romances.

Several private collections of rare magnificence were formed in France about this time, and amongst them that of John Grollier, one of the treasurers of the kingdom, who formed one of the most beautiful libreries that ever existed. He is said to have been the first book-fancier who used Morocco leather in his bindings, which are perfect gems of art, and his volumes are looked upon to this day as among the most cherished acquisitions of the Bibliomaniac. One point in the character of Grollier, as a collector, should always be noticed with applause, namely, the liberality with which he imparted his literary treasures. Each volume of his library was stamped with the words—"In Grollierii et amicorum," "The property of John Grollier and his friends;" and his books stand out in curious contrast to those of another French collector, whose book-plate bears a text from the parable of the Ten Virgins—"Ite ad mercatores et emite vobis." "Go to them that sell, and buy for yourselves;" an ingenious but somewhat ungenerous rebuff to an intending borrower.

The history of society in France from this time teems with notices of book-collectors among the eminent and noble. The great historian, De Thou, or Thuanus, as he is frequently called, was, like his

friend Grollier, one of the most remarkable of his time, and his books are also in the greatest request among collectors.

Diane de Poitiers, too, the beautiful and accomplished mistress of Henry the Second of France, had, as well as her Royal lover, a passion for and an unrivalled taste in books. I have already alluded to Cardinal Mazarin, as the possessor of a noble library, which was mainly owing to the zeal and intelligence of Gabriel Naudé the eminent man of letters, to whose care as librarian it was entrusted; and the names of the great Colbert, and of his successor Louvois, stand high among the men of note, who after his time collected on their own account, and also contributed in an important measure to the formation of a national library.

During this time England had not been idle, as is evident from the names of Sir Robert Bodley, the munificent benefactor to whom the great Bodleian Library at Oxford owes its foundation and its name, and of his great friend Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, who chose the library of Osorius, known as the Cicero of Portugal, as his share of the booty taken in the expedition against Cadiz in 1596, and bestowed a large part of it upon the institution founded by Bodley.

The quaint and gossiping, but most intelligent Pepys, the secretary to the Admiralty in Charles the Second's reign, and the friend of Evelyn, was in the next century, an ardent and successful collector of books, and his library is now preserved at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

It is however to the history of society in France that we have to look during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for illustrations of the progress of European civilization, of which during that period she was the pioneer and the guide, and I shall reserve a necessarily hasty sketch of our own English labours in the same direction, for the account of our great national library with which I propose to conclude.

In France then, book-collecting gradually became a sort of fashionable pastime, from the influence of which no one was exempt. A library was a necessary part of the furniture of the chateau of the noble, and of the boudoir of the fine lady, and of the palace of the wealthy parvenu who had made a fortune by farming the taxes. This mania for books, as a mere freak of fashion, is lashed among the other follies of his time by the witty moralist, La Bruyère. He describes his visit to the library of a fashionable collector, bitterly abuses the fine Morocco bindings of the unused books, the smell of which makes him sick, and ends by declaring that he will never again be seduced into entering this tan-yard, misnamed a library.

We are told of the famous Surintendant Fouquet, that in the ante-room of his library there was always a pile of white gloves laid ready, and that no one was allowed to proceed further, until duly provided with a pair, lest the books within should receive a soil from the naked hand.

A very remarkable library, which illustrates this state of things, was that collected by the Countess de la Verrue. This lady, who had been the favorite of Victor Amédée of Savoy, retired to Paris, and there occupied herself in bringing together romances, and other works of fiction. Of these she had an amazing number, all exquisitely bound, and like the books of that day, stamped with her arms. And thus the little world of Paris and of Versailles went on, like the greater world before the deluge, eating and drinking, marrying or not marrying, until the flood came and swept them from the face of the earth. And now these little books, or such as these, beautiful in their Morocco bindings, rich in their heraldic blazonry, surge up occasionally, light and frivolous as the foam wreath, but full of instruction as to the past, and of solemn warning for the future.

I would fain, if time permitted, have carried you with me through some of the great libraries of Continental Europe—the Roman Vatican with its countless but hidden treasures concealed in beautifully painted presses, which clothe the walls of galleries a thousand feet in length—the Imperial Library at Paris—the Public Libraries at Florence, at Milan, at Venice, at Vienna—but I have already trespassed too long upon your patience, and I shall conclude with a notice of our own national collection at the British Museum, which will incidentally furnish hints as to the progress of the taste for books in England, from an early period to the present time.

The National Library may be said to have owed its existence to the donation made by George the Second, in 1757, of the Royal Library which had been accumulated by the sovereigns of England, from Henry the Seventh downward. Henry was a munificent patron of printers, and his collection comprised a remarkable series of illuminated books on vellum, from the press of Antoine Vêrard. Relics of succeeding sovereigns abound, including Henry the Eighth's own copy of his "Assertion of the Sacraments" against Luther, which procured him from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith, and his copy of the Bible of 1540, which now stands in the same press with a New Testament that once belonged to Anna

Boleyn. The Greek Grammar of Edward the Sixth, (and in this place we ought not to forget that his preceptor, Sir John Cheke, who introduced the study of Greek into England, was an Isle of Wight man), Queen Mary's copy of Bandello's Novels, and Queen Elizabeth's copy of Parker's Lives of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the first book privately printed in England, are also here. Of Charles the First, there are memorials in Almanacs in which he had scribbled his name in a childish scrawl, and in the beautifully bound volumes of the Harmony of the Gospels, illustrated by the protestant Nuns of Little Gidding, and presented to the King by their founder, Nicholas Ferrar.

The principal additions which were afterwards made to the library arose from bequest from gift and from purchase.

The most important bequests were that of the Rev. Mr. Crache-rode, who left his exquisite library of four thousand five hundred volumes, unrivalled in beauty and condition, in 1799; that of Sir Joseph Banks in 1820; and exceeding all in extent as well as in value, that of the Right Honorable Thomas Grenville in 1846. This noble legacy consisted of upwards of twenty thousand volumes, collected during a long life at an expense of more than £54,000.

The most valuable gift was that of the new Royal Library made by George the Third, at vast expense, and consisting of sixty-five thousand volumes, which was presented to the nation by George the Fourth in 1823.

The purchases of most value were the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, which were, with his cabinets of natural history, bought in 1753 for the sum of 20,000l. The same Act of Parliament which was passed for this acquisition, also sanctioned the purchase of the Harleian Manuscripts, which had been collected by the Lord Treasurer Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his son. Their noble library of printed books had been previously allowed to be dispersed to the irreparable loss of our national literature.

The vast collection of printed books which has increased upon us with giant strides, has risen from two hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes in 1838, through four hundred and thirty-five thousand in 1849, to a total of six hundred thousand at the present time, of which the old library accommodates about five hundred thousand. The new building, which is of iron, is calculated to hold about fifteen hundred thousand volumes, and you will be tempted to accuse me of exaggeration when I assure you that it contains three miles of book cases eight feet high, and twenty-five miles of shelves. Yet with all this, such is the portentous rate at which books accumulate, that it is calculated that there will not be room for the probable accessions of the next forty years, and that before that time the vast space which has been prepared will be gorged with books.

For the use of the reading public, who are admitted with a liberality and treated with a courtesy which it is impossible to overestimate, a new circular reading room has been erected containing sixty thousand volumes, all books of reference and periodicals, and offering most convenient accommodation to more than three hundred students at a time. The dome of this magnificent building is the second largest in the world, being only two feet narrower than that of the Pantheon at Rome. In size, decoration, and convenience, it stands unrivalled among similar edifices, and we may boast of possessing in it the most splendid temple ever erected to literature in any country or in any age.

## II. Further Papers on Books and Libraries.

### 1. SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

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

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

Painful evidence has already been afforded in Canada\* of the evil effects upon young persons of an acquaintance with that pernicious class of the lighter literature of the day only, which is everywhere so abundantly supplied, and which, in the absence of better tastes and some controlling influence against it, young people are too apt to seek out and to read with avidity.

Most of our public schools,—chiefly in cities, towns, and villages,—have by their excellence created, especially among the more advanced pupils, a taste for reading and intellectual culture, which,

\* See *Journal of Education* for April, 1861. See also the *Journal* for the present and successive months.

after a time, the ordinary instruction in these schools, without the aid of a suitable library, does not fully meet. Having acquired in the school this taste for reading, these pupils will necessarily seek to gratify it. How important is it then, that this desire for reading should be rightly directed, or, what is better, gratified in a legitimate way in the school itself. It should be remembered, too, that teachers labour under serious disadvantages, and are less effective in their instructions where they are unable to supplement their labours by means of a library of reading and reference books. It is therefore the more necessary, both for teachers and pupils, that this indispensable adjunct to a good and successful school should not only be provided, but that it should be well kept up, with a continuous supply of the more valuable and attractive books, as they issue from the press.

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

## 2. BOOK PRIZES BY TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

During the last few months applications have been received at the Educational Department from various Township Councils in Upper Canada for books, to be distributed as prizes among the best Scholars in the Township. This is comparatively a new feature in our School operation, and is one worthy of the highest commendation. It has the effect of producing a spirited and healthy competition among all the Schools of a Township, of developing a knowledge acquired by determining, to a great extent, who have been the most successful teachers in the Township. We hope this Township system of Prizes will be generally adopted throughout Upper Canada.—  
[Ed. *Journal of Education*.

## 3. READING GOOD AND BAD BOOKS.

BY HENRY WOOD HILL.

Books may be compared to men, with the exception that whilst the latter speak with the living tongue, the former give utterance to ideas in silence. "Dead men open the eyes of the living." Books as well as men make known to us our obligations, the failings common to human beings and peculiar to ourselves, the difficulties to be encountered, the duties to be performed, the distresses to be endured, and the pleasures to be realized by us. With books, as well as with men, we become accustomed to reflection, acquainted with the beauty of virtue, and the deformity of vice. Men, in their communication with each other, address themselves to those passions and affections of the mind that are conducive either to happiness or to unhappiness. Good words are the incentives to energy and industry. Should they not therefore be carefully studied? In books, as well as with men, we may confer with genius and learning.

But books have an advantage over men, in that they enable one to contemplate at leisure the finished productions of mature reflection, whilst many of us are not endowed with a memory sufficiently capable of retaining the exact words of the speaker. Moreover, a person is seldom enabled to speak at once so much to the purpose as he would write after consideration.

There is something peculiarly beautiful and soothing in the manner in which the silent processes of the mind are brought into action when we are reading, and something very gratifying in the satisfaction that we know, when reading attentively, we must of necessity derive some benefit. What can be more beneficial than improving the vigour and sensibilities of the mind, expanding the reasoning faculties, strengthening the judgment, facilitating the utterance of ideas? Are these benefits more easily attained than by a careful course of good reading?

Superior books of the present day are few, and cannot effect a degree of good at all counterbalancing the vast amount of evil resulting from the general perusal of inferior books, aggravated as that evil is a thousandfold by the prominent position they occupy, and when their sale is so much promoted by the public.

When perusing a book, we are apt to apply the ideas therein contained to ourselves, to identify ourselves with those spoken of, and more or less to allow ourselves to be actuated by the interpretation of their ideas. Our prejudices are somewhat biased by that which we have just read. Novel readers rarely, if ever, form a correct estimate of life and manners. They erroneously imagine that the ideals portrayed in the novel are taken from reality—that the conduct of persons with whom they are thrown in contact will be similar to the writer's prototype. The mock representations of nature are recognized as false when merely traversing the common walk of life.

We cannot but admit that occasionally some benefit, intellectual

or even moral, may be derived from reading a novel. Dr. Johnson declared that he never looked into a book so utterly valueless, but that something profitable might be extracted from it. The question is, is this something worth while hunting out? Dr. Johnson was a man of extraordinary capabilities, and in a most wonderful manner found time for looking into almost everything. The majority of us have not the capability of treating with time so successfully as Dr. Johnson had; and even if we had, we should use it, comparatively speaking, with but trifling advantage in reading books which contain but little knowledge. It is well, therefore, to go to the fountain-head at once—to consult those books where there is a certainty of finding knowledge, and to consider inferior books as chaff; remembering the words of Bassanio respecting Gratiano, "His reasons are as two grains of wheat, hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the search."

Persons who read inferior books acquire a distaste for superior books. They falsely imagine the latter to be too learned and abstruse, though the language and manner in which they are worded may be the most simple and the least complicated, and require the least degree of study to understand them. A novel appeals but slightly, if ever, to the Christian's feelings and principles. The author, as far as his novel is concerned, is too much occupied with the spirit of wordliness to think of morality. He alludes not to religion because it is distasteful to his supporters, and a hindrance to the sale of his book.

We cannot conceive anything more delightful or more promising of reward than reading books the authors of which are regarded as the masters, depositories, and guardians of true knowledge, and which are supported by the taste and judgment of educated minds. We have satisfaction in perusing them, since we are fully aware that our time is not idled away, and that we are not likely to contract a hurtful style either of thinking or of speaking. On the contrary, one of the great benefits to be derived from good authors is that of acquiring a greater facility of speaking and writing in a manner not only gratifying to others but pleasing to ourselves. We are told that Cicero, who formed his style on the model of Plato, was a resemblance scarcely less exact than that of the bust to its mould, or the waxen seal to the sculptured gem. We can hardly venture to hope that our endeavours will be so successful as Cicero's, but at the same time we may reasonably anticipate that they may be well rewarded by close intercourse with good authors. The more time one devotes to the responsibilities, the requirements, the studies of a barrister, the more likely is he to become conversant with the mysteries of the bar. Similarly with other professions. Will not the same reasoning hold good for our association with good books? The "Tatler," the "Spectator," the "Guardian," the "Rambler," the "Adventurer," the "World," have they been written for no good purpose? Do we in vain associate with Johnson, of whom Bishop Gleig has said, "that he brought more mind to every subject, and a greater variety of knowledge ready for all occasions, than almost any man?" May we not think that Johnson spoke justly when he said that "whoever would attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison?" And that he was equally just when he said of poor Goldsmith, whose simplicity, elegance, and refined feeling have no superior, that "whatever he wrote he did it better than any other man could do?" We cannot but read with advantage such novels as the "Vicar of Wakefield," of which Sir Walter Scott says, "that it is one of the most delicious morsels of fictitious composition in which the human mind was ever employed. We read it in youth and in age; we return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature." To Sir Walter Scott can we pay a higher tribute when we say with Professor Spalding, that his novels "may safely be pronounced to be the most extraordinary productions of their class that were ever penned, and to stand, in literary value, as far above all other prose works of fiction as the novels of Fielding stand above all others in our language except these?" In our selection of books, let us remember that we are told that good books "lead us to the fountain-head of true sense and sublimity; teach us the first and infallible principles of convincing and moving eloquence; and reveal to us the mystery and delicacy of good writers."  
—*English Journal of Education*.

## 4. NOTES ON LIBRARIES AND LITERATURE.

While no library in America has yet reached 150,000 volumes, there are more than thirty in Europe, which have passed that figure. Some of these, it is true, are merely repositories of ancient and mediæval literature, with a considerable sprinkling of the books of the last century, and but few accessions from the more modern press. Such, for the most part, are the numerous libraries of Italy, while others, like the Library of the British Museum, and the Im-

perial Library, at Paris, are about equally rich in ancient and modern literature. The latter library, undoubtedly the largest collection in the world, has now over 900,000 volumes, besides 500,000 pamphlets; while the Royal Library at Munich claims to possess 800,000 volumes, placing it, if the claim be allowed, far in advance of the British Museum, as well as of the Royal Libraries of the Prussian and Russian governments. But it is shrewdly suspected that the learned Bavarian who presides over the Munich collection, reckons every tract and pamphlet in his vast repository of literature as a separate work. To enumerate only the collections which exceed 300,000 volumes each, we have the following table of the relative rank of the European libraries. The figures are from Edwards' "Memoirs of Libraries," London, 1859, and the "Annuaire du Bibliophile," for 1862.

Imperial Library,	Paris,	900,000 vols.
Royal Library,	Munich,	800,000 do.
British Museum,	London,	600,000 do.
Royal Library,	Berlin,	500,000 do.
Imperial Library,	St. Petersburg,	450,000 do.
University Library,	Munich	400,000 do.
Royal Library,	Copenhagen,	400,000 do.
Imperial Library,	Vienna,	350,000 do.
University Library,	Gottingen,	350,000 do.
University Library,	Breslau,	350,000 do.
Royal Library,	Dresden,	320,000 do.
Bodleian Library,	Oxford,	300,000 do.

What renders the claim of the Royal Library of Munich still more open to suspicion than its enormous extent relatively to those of all the great capitals of Europe, is the similar claim put forth by the University Library in the same city, to the possession of no less than 400,000 volumes. It is scarcely creditable that two libraries in the small Duchy of Bavaria should have accumulated nearly a million and a quarter of volumes, while the largest and most rapidly increasing libraries in Europe are yet very far from approaching a million. But the best evidence against the "figures which cannot lie" of the Munich collection, is to be found in the following table, extracted from the Parliamentary Report on Public Libraries, published in 1850.

It sets forth the average annual increase of the libraries already enumerated, as reported by the officers of the libraries themselves.

British Museum Library,		20,000
Imperial Library,	Paris,	13,000
Royal Library,	Berlin	9,000
Bodleian Library,	Oxford,	5,000
Imperial Library,	Vienna,	3,500
Royal Library,	Munich,	3,000
Imperial Library,	St. Petersburg,	No return.
University Library,	Gottingen,	3,000
University Library,	Breslau,	2,000
Royal Library,	Dresden,	2,000
University Library,	Munich,	1,500
Royal Library,	Copenhagen	1,200

Now it is not probable that two libraries growing no faster than at the rate of 1,500 volumes, and 3,000 volumes, respectively, *per annum*, should so far surpass collections increasing in a much greater ratio. It sounds strangely to lovers of books to read that, of the great libraries above mentioned, only one (the Bodleian) has a printed catalogue of its treasures, while some have never yet been completely catalogued, even in manuscript!

The one great advantage which European libraries possess over American, consists in the enormous "start" which the accumulations of the past have given them in the race. With one or two hundred thousand volumes as a basis, what, but utter neglect, can prevent any library from becoming a great and useful institution? The most moderate share of discrimination, applied to the selection of current literature, will keep up the character of the collection as a progressive one. But with nothing at all as a basis—as most of our large American libraries have started, the rate of progress seems slow, and the results small hitherto. Yet it should never be forgotten that it is not quantity, but quality, which constitutes the chief value of libraries, after all. "*Non multa, sed multum*" is the golden rule of reading, and what avails it to heap up even millions of books, provided you have not the best ones? Some of the American libraries have been fortunate in donations of private libraries, while several (as the Astor, and the Library of Congress) have not been the recipients of any single collection to swell their aggregate. Of all our libraries, perhaps the Boston Public has been the most "lucky." Founded scarcely ten years ago, it now stands second (or third?) in numerical rank—possessing 105,000 volumes, while its selections, both of popular and erudite works, have been made with great judgment and discrimination. It has been favoured with one patron (Joshua Bates, Esq.) of rare munificence, whose gifts in money and books, closely approach the sum

of \$100,000. The late Hon. Jonathan Phillips gave it \$30,000, and several valuable private bequests have enriched its shelves. Its latest considerable acquisition by this means, was the noble and scholarly collection of the late Rev. Theodor Parker, numbering over 11,000 volumes, and especially rich in theology, metaphysics and German literature generally. The Library company of Philadelphia, with its associate, the Loganian Library, now numbers over 75,000 volumes, and embraces much, especially in its highly valuable stores of American books and early printed works, of which any collection might be proud. Although dependent for accessions upon the associated enterprise of a company, it is steadily advancing in completeness and consequent usefulness.

#### 5. LIBRARIES IN DENMARK.

Mons, de Flaax, in "L'Etude sur le Danemark," which he has recently published, speaks in these terms of the libraries at Copenhagen: "These establishments are magnificent and admirably managed. The Royal Library, founded by Christian III., contains above 400,000 volumes, the Sanskrit manuscripts brought by Kask from the East, Niebuhr's manuscripts, and a vast collection of Icelandic manuscripts of great rarity and value."

#### 6. THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY IN ST. PETERSBURG

Had its origin in the celebrated fête given by the Prince Potemkin to the Empress Catharine. When he gave that fête, she remarked that in his palace there was only one thing wanting, which was a library. This remark of the Empress was tantamount to a command in those times; and on the very next day Potemkin sent for a celebrated bookseller of St. Petersburg to furnish him with a library. The bookseller questioned the Prince as to the kind of books he would wish to have it composed of. Potemkin replied that it mattered not, 'little books at the top, and great books at the bottom.' It remained so from that time, and is actually the regulation at present on which the Library at St. Petersburg is formed. That library of Potemkin's became the foundation of the Imperial Library, and it accounts for the singular mass of trash which is there got together; for, though it is a very voluminous library, yet in point of worthless books it is not paralleled in Europe. The collection is classed, not by subjects, but by the size of the books. The quartos are ranged together, the octavos together, and the duodecimos together. Works of all kinds and subjects are mingled.

#### 7. IMPERIAL LIBRARY IN TURKEY.

There are numerous public libraries in Constantinople, estimated to contain over a million manuscripts, more or less damaged by lying in heaps in damp cellars, or worm-eaten chests. There are a few treasures of the early periods of Byzantine literature. The remaining works are consequently chiefly in Arabic, or in other Semitic languages; but they form, on the other hand, the richest collection of Oriental literature in existence. Ahmet-Vaflk-Effendi, Subhi Bey, and other Turkish men of letters, have proposed that this inestimable mass of literary treasures be collected in one building, so as to render it accessible to students engaged in historical researches, and there is every reason to believe that this proposal will be adopted, notwithstanding the opposition it has hitherto met with. The first step towards the formation of an Imperial library has already been taken by placing 40,000 volumes of good works, in various European languages, and which belonged to Il-Hami Pacha, in the Dar-al-fanon, the building of the university. Orders have been given to increase this collection considerably, so as to create a tolerably complete library for consultation, to which the public will be freely admitted. Adding to such a collection, the MSS. already mentioned, Constantinople would be superior to any capital in a literary point of view, especially if, by some lucky chance, the plays of Menander, or the lost books of Livy, or the remaining tragedies of Æschylus, were suddenly brought to light from amidst the parchments now being so carefully examined.

#### 8. LIBRARY DONATION IN DUBLIN.

It has been noticed that book collectors have latterly got into the habit of presenting their libraries to public institutions. The latest record of this is that Mr. Job Jolly, a Dublin barrister, has presented to the Royal Dublin Society, for the use of the public, 17,000 volumes of rare and valuable books, which he had been a considerable time collecting; also a large number of prints, scarce engravings, manuscripts, and an interesting collection of autographs. The value of the whole is estimated at £10,000, equivalent to \$50,000.



## 9. HOW MANY BOOKS HAVE EVER BEEN PRINTED ?

This is a question which has frequently exercised the thoughts of the curious in literary statistics. The following estimate of the number of printed books which exist, in all languages, is given in Peignot's "Manuel de Bibliophile," vol. i. pp. 3, 4, note. (Published 1823.)

Number of works issued from the invention of printing (say 1450) to 1536 .....	42,000
Number printed in the second century from invention of printing—1536—1636 .....	575,000
Number printed in the third century from invention of printing—1636—1736 .....	1,225,000
Number printed in the fourth century from invention of printing—1736—1822 .....	1,839,960
	3,681,960

The first century was obtained by diligent computation from Maittaire, Panzer, and other catalogues of early printed books, and publications of the fifteenth century. Passing then to the last century, and availing himself of all the literary and bibliographical journals, catalogues of booksellers and of libraries, etc., he arrives at the figures quoted, viz. : 1,839,960. Using these two results as a basis for computation of the two intermediate centuries, of which no more approximative estimate could be made, from defect of data to proceed upon, he calculates the product of each quarter century in progressive ratio, and obtains the result above recorded. Estimating each of these printed works at an average of three volumes, the total product of the printed literature of the globe, up to the year 1822, is about eleven millions of volumes of distinct works and editions. Our literary cipherer next calculates that the impression of each edition may have averaged 300 copies, which would give, as the total of volumes issued from all the presses of the world, 3,313,764,000. But it is further reckoned that two-thirds, at least, of this enormous mass have been destroyed by daily use, fire, accident, or the merciless knife of the grocer or the trunk-maker, which, like the sword of Herod, daily devotes to indiscriminate massacre so many innocents. Their remain, then, for the occupation of our leisure hours, in all the public and private libraries of the world, only 1,104,588,000 volumes.—*Am. Lit. Gazette.*

## 10. AUSTRIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Austrian Government has published the official catalogue of its school-books, which are all printed at the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna (one of the wonders of the world) in an admirable style. It is interesting to note that they are printed on paper made of "corn shucks," or of the leaves which protect the ear of maize. This material gives the page a yellowish color, which medical men hold to be less fatiguing to the eye than our snowy pages. Who has not observed that in cold countries—in Canada and Russia, for instance—where the snow lies long on the ground, near-sightedness is a common infirmity; while in tropical countries, where the glare is greater from the vast tracts of sand, as in Africa, which gives the whole landscape a yellowish tinge, this failing is unknown. This catalogue exhibits at a glance the heterogeneous elements which form the Austrian Empire. It contains the titles of books in German, Polish, Italian, Bohemian, Ruthven, Magyar, Croat, Servian, Sloven, Roumain, and Hebrew—the German, Italian, Polish or Slavonic titles being the most numerous. The Croat tongue (Illyrian and Dalmatian) is printed in Roman characters; the Ruthven is printed in the Ruthven characters, which reminds one of the old Greek or the old Slavonic characters (Cyril's characters); the Servian is printed in Russian characters, slightly modified; the Magyar, Roumain, Polish, Bohemian, and Sloven are printed in Roman characters.

## 11. BURIAL PLACES OF LITERARY MEN.

This great author, most generally remembered as the author of "Robinson Crusoe," lies in Bunhill Fields burying-ground, City Road, London, and until last month his monumental stone bore no inscription. It was a headstone, which, having sunk much in the ground, was raised, repaired, and repainted, with the addition of one epitaph, by Dr. Rogers, of Dalston and Westminster. Bunhill Fields burying-ground was opened as a cemetery in 1665, at the time of the great plague, and was much used by the non-conformists, as dissenters were then generally called. Besides DeFoe, are interred there John Bunyan, of "The Pilgrim's Progress;" Dr. Thomas Goodwin, the chaplain who attended Cromwell's death bed; George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends; Lieut.-General Fleetwood, a son-in-law of Cromwell; Dr. Daniel Williams, founder of the Public Library in Redcross Street, London; John Duntun; George Whitehead, a Welsh bard; Dr. Isaac Watts; Joseph Ritson,

the Antiquarian; William Blake, the painter; Thomas Hardy, tried for treason in 1794, and acquitted through the eloquent advocacy of Erskine; Thomas Stothard, the painter, and many more notable persons, including the mother of the Rev. John Wesley. In the burial-ground of the Wesleyan Chapel, opposite Bunhill Fields graveyard, are interred John Wesley and other authors of Methodism.

## III. Papers on Practical Education.

## 1. SCHOOLROOM DUALITY.

A teacher about to give a collective lesson to a large number of children addressed them thus:—"Attention! There are but two persons in this room—you and I; if you each think of this, you will not talk during the lesson; nor will you annoy one another; nor will you attract one another's attention. Now, remember; only two persons in the room—you and I."

Every teacher wishing to engage the attention of each individual in a large class of pupils would naturally, in some form or other, express the idea of *only two* persons being present.

The idea has long since lost its freshness. Even the sleepy-headed small boy, matter-of-fact gentleman as he is, sees nothing paradoxical in it. He quite comprehends the nature of the duality. Perhaps he comprehends it more fully than the teacher does. But this by the way.

There are many teachers who are so strongly impressed with the force of the schoolroom duality that it is a case of pains and penalties for a pupil to recognize by any sort of demonstration, the presence of any other pupil in the schoolroom during a lesson. And yet, to the looker-on, it is painfully evident that the majority of such teachers have but an imperfectly developed perception of what the schoolroom duality should be. A teacher is right enough in requiring each of his pupils to regard him as the *other person* in the schoolroom; but he should, on the other hand, take care to regard *each pupil* as the *other person* in the room. The *school* may be going on well, but is *the pupil* going on well? Look to the school roll; call over *each name* slowly. *Is he* going on well? he is *the pupil*. *Is she* going on well? she is *the pupil*.

If the teacher and the pupil go on well together, the school and the teacher are necessarily going on well; but it is quite possible for the school and the teacher to be going on, to all appearance, well, whilst the bond of union between the teacher and the pupil is as attenuated as a spider's web, and the advantages are on the side of the teacher, in having *the pupil*, whom he generalizes with *the school*.

It is much easier for a large number of individuals to give undivided attention to one person than it is for one individual to give moderately divided attention to a large number of persons. True. The of teaching is by no means simple as some would have us to believe. The experimentalist, who takes a ragged, ignorant urchin, and teaches him to read and write in some incredibly short time by some marvellously clever method, knows no more of the difficulties of teaching a school than the man who slept with one goose-feather between himself and the planks knew of the softness of a feather-bed.

Almost any one with ordinary intelligence and patience could teach a child, or even a small class of children, such things as are taught in elementary schools. But teaching a school is a widely different affair. It requires not only careful training, by men who make *mind* as well as school subjects their study, but it requires considerable natural aptitude—a natural aptitude with which comparatively few teachers are gifted. What is generalized as "knowledge of human nature" is indispensable. But, more than this: a first-rate teacher who has a large school under his care must make human nature his constant study. The idiosyncracies and characteristics of every individual pupil must be his text-book. The teacher must *know* the pupil. He must learn to know the pupil. Such knowledge will be more valuable to him—will render his teaching more effective than extent and depth of information in the various branches of instruction. He has to educate as well as to instruct. He may instruct his pupil without knowing him; he cannot educate him thoroughly unless he knows him almost as well as he knows himself.

To every one the philosophic precept is given, "Know thyself;" but to the teacher we say, "Know thyself and know thy pupil." Some teachers who, not vainly, pride themselves on the faithful discharge of their duties, will say, "There are very few of my pupils whom I do not know." Well, then, those very few you *should* know, and your primary school duty is to become acquainted with them.

But how can the teacher of a large school become acquainted with all his pupils so as to know the disposition, the intellectual *calibre*—in short, to *know* each individual? We do not, on this occasion, undertake to say *how* it should be done. We simply say it should be done and, if we were not afraid that we should seem to talk lightly on a really serious subject, we should say the best way is, to

do it. It is just one of those operations which a skilful educator can understand much better than he can describe.

Where there is not the schoolroom duality of which we speak, there must necessarily be partiality. We cannot imagine any teacher so under the influence of "abstraction" that he can think of the school without thinking of some of the individuals who compose it. We do not say that, in bringing before his mind's eye some of his individual pupils, he thinks of those only to whom he is partial; the probability is, he may think of some of whom he would gladly be rid, or he may think of those towards whom he has no particular feeling of "like or dislike;" they figure in his mental vision by their physical peculiarities, or their dress, or some other specialities.

Again, we are not of those who regard *partiality* as an evil in itself. We defy any teacher to say honestly that he has no more liking for one pupil than for another. Partiality is an evil only when it occasions evil. The teacher who resolves to have no favorites, does well; but the teacher who tries to have as many favourites as possible does better. The teacher who comes to a good understanding with the pet minority of his pupils, and cares little or nothing whether he pleases or displeases the majority, makes a grand blunder.

"There are *only two* in the room, mind that!" exclaims Pedagogos. Yes, and one of the two regards the other as a poor little mouse regards a cat from whom there is no chance of escape. "There are *only two* in the room—listen to me!" Yes, and the one listens to the other, without knowing what he is saying. He sits stock-still, and gets a mark for attention, and that is all he does get; except, perhaps, a severe practical lesson of patience.

When a teacher wishes the pupil to consider that there are but two in the room, he should bear in mind the social relationship subsisting, or which should subsist, between the two. They are not prisoner and gaoler; they are not foreigners, who do not understand each other's language; they are not strangers who are shy of each other; they are not foes who will hold no communion with each other; they are *teacher and pupil*. Yet that little one there is unmistakably afraid of the *other one*; that plump-faced youngster wonders whether the *other one* is talking Greek; that thin pale boy would like to ask the *other one* a question, but he doesn't like because the *other one* doesn't speak to him often; that plucky-looking lad feels half inclined to ask the *other one* for an explanation of something which interests him, but he knows, or imagines, that the *other one* dislikes him.

Before a teacher can obtain that schoolroom duality which is so much to be desired, he must, at the least, know how the pupil will regard him as the *other one*.

Private tuition has its advantages, but it has many disadvantages; and the aim of a skilful teacher should be to combine the advantages of public education with those of private tuition.

It would be going over old ground to talk about gaining the affections of pupils. Every teacher will tell you that his pupils like him.

Gently, friend; we do not ask you whether *your* pupils love you. Of course they do; nothing could be more satisfactory, except the assurance that *you love them*. Have you no more hearts to gain amongst your pupils? Remember that every pupil of yours is *one* of a duality—a duality in which you are seriously concerned. It is well to gain the affections of a young warm heart; it is better far to gain them and to *deserve* to gain them.—T. A. in *Eng. Pupil Teacher*.

## 2. LET THE PUPILS ASK QUESTIONS IN SCHOOLS.

We would say to every teacher, "Encourage your pupils to ask questions,"—not captiously, but pleasantly and politely, for the sake of gaining information. We will remember that when a pupil, we often desired a more clear or full explanation of some principle, but we never thought of asking for the desired information because we were not made to feel that we had a right to do so. Indeed, we had a sort of feeling that we might be laughed at if we asked questions. But now we view the subject differently and we would make a special effort to inspire pupils with a degree of confidence that would at all proper times lead them to ask questions in relation to any passing exercise or lesson. We recently visited a school and listened to a very good recitation. The teacher was kind and pleasant, and the pupils felt that he was their friend. If any point was not sufficiently clear, hands were raised, and some one, on being called upon by the teacher, would in a very polite manner, say "I do not quite understand the subject, sir;" or, "Will you please tell me the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ &c., &c.?" We needed no better assurance that the school was a good one, and that the pupils would be filled with a desire to understand, and not be satisfied with mere words. Teacher, encourage your pupils to ask questions about the passing lesson. The best scholars will usually ask the most. It may not always be best to answer every question at the time it is proposed,—and it may not be well always to give a direct answer, but it will be

best either to answer directly or to give some suggestive hints, with encouraging words, which will tend to lead the pupil to gain for himself the desired knowledge.—*Connecticut Com. School Journal*.

## 3. A CURE FOR WHISPERING.

A "Teacher" asks "what is the best method of preventing whispering in school?" In answer we say that we know of no specific method, and can only give a few hints on the subject. Whispering is a great annoyance. Indeed, we may call it the "root of many evils" in school and the teacher who succeeds in preventing whispering, at the same time removes the source of many other annoyances. Hence the question asked by our correspondent is a very important one,—one in which every teacher has an interest. Whispering should not be allowed in school, and, if necessary, stringent measures should be used for its prevention or cure. We would give the following suggestive hints on the subject.

1. From the beginning take a decided stand against whispering. If possible, cause your pupils to feel that it is an evil, and make them interested to prevent it. By a few judicious and kind remarks the teacher may lead his pupils to see the propriety of efforts for its removal from school and secure from them a pledge or vote to aid in the same.

2. Keep a record of department, and if pupils whisper let it effect their standing.

3. Allow an opportunity for whispering at the end of each hour and thus remove all necessity for whispering at any other time.

4. Give pupils sufficient employment. Keep them busy and the temptation to whisper will be removed.

5. Make school pleasant and occasionally introduce, for a few minutes, some general exercise which will tend to relieve pupils from the monotony of regular routine exercises. Pupils frequently whisper without any intention of disturbing the school. It is a sort of "safety valve" for letting off a wearisome feeling caused by want of variety. A slight and brief change in the regular programme, by the introduction of some concert exercise, will often do good. Try it. In our next we will endeavour to suggest a few such exercises. Will some of our readers give us their views and experiences on this subject of whispering?—*Connecticut Common School Journal*.

## 4. HOW SHALL PERFECT LESSONS BE SECURED?

The above question is asked by a "Teacher,"—and it is a pertinent one, but we can give no unvarying method. The teacher must endeavour to bring various motives to bear. We have time now merely to say,—

1. Cause your pupils to feel that the lessons given them are not given as tasks, but as exercises for their good.

2. Make the recitations interesting. By means of illustration and anecdote awaken an interest in the subject, and increase a desire to know more.

3. Assign lessons that *can* be learned and then insist that they be learned. Make your pupils feel that you require of them no more than they can perform and then make them feel, by your persistent course, that you will not be satisfied with anything short of a good recitation.

4. Keep a daily record of the recitations for the inspection of visitors, and occasionally send a statement to parents.

Above all your own interest and enthusiasm in school work, seek to inspire your pupils with a spirit of earnestness which will not allow them to feel satisfied at the end of a day if their lessons have not been well learned and accurately recited.

But, after all, it must be admitted nearly every school there may be found some pupils who are incorrigibly dull and listless, and in whom it will be almost impossible, in any ordinary way, to awaken any ambition or desire to learn. Make such a careful study and see if you can not find some avenue by which you may reach them and awaken an interest. Try your skill, and if your patience is tried at the same time, be careful not to let it become exhausted. The patient worker will find his reward.—*Connecticut Common School Journal*.

## 5. THE TEACHER'S OFFICE.

There is scarcely any office under the Government which tends more directly to produce the social well-being of the people than that of the teacher. A good school prevents crime, and thereby adds to the value and security of property, and forms beneficially the manners and character of the people. A teacher has it in his power to plant sedition and discord, to sow treason and corruption, irreligion and immorality, and to band the people together for evil; or he may cultivate allegiance to the sovereign, obedience to God, and respect for our fellow-men; and he who has so much in his pow-

er for good or evil, and chooses the right course, is deserving of the highest respect of his fellow-citizens—respect in proportion to the power he possesses and not abuses. "But the amount of honour and emolument actually attached to their calling depends, as is the case with other callings, not upon its intrinsic importance, but upon the feelings with which it is regarded by society at large. If not taught to view the matter in this light, there will always be a considerable risk that the efforts of the Training College authorities to impress the students with a sense of their responsibility; and the fact that the course of instruction is carried on by the stimulus of literary examinations, may produce a combination of zeal—half professional, and half religious—with personal ambition which can lead only to disappointment and discontent." A great deal of the respect given to his office depends on the teacher himself. All persons acquainted with the habits of the poor, know that they respect persons rather than systems. They value the teacher, and not his teaching, or rather they confer upon his office the respect they have for the man. Teachers, therefore, must live uprightly and honourably, and in all their dealings they must scorn to act with meanness or craft. Their demeanour must be modest and unassuming, yet free from any taint of cringing or sycophancy. They must act like men, looking openly in the face of all, holding their own with firmness, giving to each his due, but never sacrificing that self-respect which is their greatest value. They must lead religious lives, avoiding public-houses and bad company, and must be in every respect a guide for the people with whom their lot is cast. They must not only be their guide, but their friend—ever ready to oblige as far as in their power, to counsel them, and to perform generally the office of true neighbours. They must be men of the world, business men, capable of assisting in the difficulties and disappointments of their localities; and thus by being useful they may gain the confidence and favour of the people, and be in a position to lead them, by acting on their higher traits of character, to their own good.—*Robinson's Manual and Method of Organization.*

#### 6. ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG TEACHERS.

Should any of you be called to the important trust of imparting instruction to small children, do not I beseech you, look upon it with dread as too many have; rather with delight, only fearing its immense responsibility. There is scope enough in the occupation to engage your richest talents, brightest fancy, keenest wits and profoundest thoughts; especially should you answer all their questions, which you should always encourage them to ask, illustrative of the subject before them. It may require at times, your most active ingenuity to occupy their thoughts and enkindle an enthusiasm; but when it is once enkindled, you will love nothing better, than to watch the expanding germ, unfolding like the rose bud. It will become a joy to you then to witness the simplicity manifested in their manner of receiving truth, and their artless way of imparting it. Besides there is a true grandeur in that mysterious growth and development of mind, seen nowhere else so pure and plastic as with the simple hearted child.—*Wisconsin Journal of Education.*

#### 7. MODE OF INCREASING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

*To the Editor of the Journal of Education.*

DEAR SIR,—Your valuable journal, will no doubt, give publicity to any measure which on trial proves favourable to the education of our country in one single point. The experiment referred to is the following:—In Bruce, Kincardine, Huron and Kinloss before this year the attendance has been nearly equal to one-third of the names on the School Register. Finding this greatly owing to the culpable neglect of parents, a most serious loss to the child, and disgrace to the parent, I went and published a tract exposing the fact, and adding many arguments for attendance and the value of education, &c., the same was inserted in the *Journal of Education*, and our own local paper. Whilst passing through the last, I got 1000 copies struck off, and gave about 30 copies to each Teacher, requesting him to lend and read them to all, and add all his own arguments at the same time.

The consequence is, in the first six months of this year by the half yearly School Returns we have a clear increase of attendance over last year of 66 per cent., in Bruce, 34 per cent., in Kincardine, 49 per cent. in Kinloss and 21 per cent. in Huron. The average of the whole district is 42½ per cent. Another year of the same increase in a new settlement of 12 years standing and much of the lands unoccupied will place us in the point of regularity and attendance amongst the best in the Province. I feel now convinced, without any compulsion, that \$200 worth of tracts used as above and provided by the office, would leave compulsion entirely unnecessary, and be worth millions of dollars to the rising generation.

Yours most respectfully,

Kincardine, Nov. 1863. WM. FRASER, Local Supt. of Schools.

### IV. Papers on Practical Science, &c.

#### 1. THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

"It never rains but it pours." This musty old proverb may well be applied to this country as regards the mineral wealth, which the hand of the explorer is almost daily turning up to the rays of the sun. A few days ago we noticed the discovery of Antimony in the Township of Ham, of Gold and silver quartz at Tyandinago, in the county of Hastings, and of further deposits of Copper in the rich belt of country which extends northward from Lake Memphremagog, to Point Levi. We now hear of lead deposits, said to be of unusual richness in the same county of Hastings. In the short space of half an hour forty pounds of pure soft lead were taken from a hole about two feet deep and three feet in circumference. The prospect seems favourable, and there is scarcely any doubt but that a mine of great wealth has been tapped. We also learn that the Marmora iron and copper mines are again to be worked by a new company, principally from Quebec, who purpose commencing operations with a capital of \$1,000,000.—*M. Gazette.*

#### 2. ECONOMICAL USES OF THE CANADIAN MOOSEWOOD.

At a late Botanical Society's meeting at Kingston, samples of Moosewood bark were presented from R. Bell, Esq., M.P. The bark of Moosewood (*Direa palustris*) is very remarkable on account of its tenacity, and in some parts of Canada is much used as a rude, but excellent, substitute for twine, &c. It is singular that attempts have not hitherto been made to render it available for manufacturing purposes. The wood also is likely to prove profitable to the charcoal-burner on account of the high price to which gunpowder-charcoal has risen in Europe in consequence chiefly of the Volunteer movement. *Direa palustris* occurs in several places about Kingston in small quantity; but in uncleared parts of the country it is often abundant. In the township of Bedford, Dr. Lawson saw patches of it this summer of many acres in extent. Mr. Bell's suggestions are important, and will no doubt serve to call the attention of those who have the means of making inquiry and investigation. He says I have often thought that the bark of the *Direa*, *Moosewood*, *Leatherwood*, a shrub, or rather a very small tree, which abounds in nearly all parts of Canada, might be economically employed in the manufacture of cordage, or any of the fabrics in which hemp or flax are used; and, if I am not mistaken, it might, if submitted to the Clanssen process, enter into the various articles of manufacture where cotton is used, either alone, or mixed with that material. It might also be used for paper making. The charcoal made from the wood of the *Direa*, is said to be very valuable for the manufacture of gunpowder. The sample sent is inferior, being taken from a branch of the plant.

#### 3. THE TEA PLANT IN INDIA.

If we wrote history as the Singalese do, on dry leaves, it ought to be on the tea-leaf. America revolted from us upon a question of "Souchong." Queen Anne sipped "Bohea" while she signed Marlborough's commission. "Pekoe" took us first to china, and "Young Hyson" shook the last Cabinet of Lord Palmerston to its fall. For the sake of the tea we have sacked Peking and burned the palace of the "Cousin of the Sun" over his Celestial Majesty's head; for the sake of tea the Russian has painfully worked his way across Siberia, and built a chain of forts along the desolate banks of the Amoor. The commerce of half the vast continent of Asia turns upon this little bush with its tiny leaflets and silver spray of flowers; four hundred millions of men, women and children, on a zone of the globe stretching from one side of the Pacific round the world to the other, drink the fragrant infusion. The first item of news from India concerns everybody, because it concerns tea-drinking. "The Governor-General will leave Silma in September, and his earliest visit will be to the Kangra Valley to see the progress of tea-planting there." "What of that?" we hear Materfamilias say; and we reply to her deferentially, "Madam, put another spoonful in 'for the pot'; for this news is good news for tea-tables." Conquests do not usually concern the tea-caddy; but when we took the Punjab from the Sikh Singhs a great revolution in grocery was inaugurated. We found on the Kangra slopes and the upland of the Murree hills just the kind of soil which the tea-plant delights in. What was more, we found a tea-plant growing wild; and the credit of putting two and two together is due to Dr Royle, who urged upon Lord Dalhousie's Government and his splendid lieutenants, the Lawrences, to plant tea there. Now seeds and new plants were procured, and the long spurs of the Himalayans grew rapidly green and then white with the foliage of "Thea veridis" and the scattered snow of its flowers. All sorts of obstacles of course arose. At Holta, for example, a fine sub-Himalayan plain, thousands

of acres lay unused, because they were reported to belong to a "djin." We ploughed them, to the horror of the valley men; sowed them; and, in spite of genii and giants, reaped a crop that made tea cheaper, and the Chinamen anxious. This kind of domestic revolution has been quietly progressing ever since. Kuman Gurwhal, Debra Doon, and a score of other localities in the north and north-west of India, have their tea-gardens, which four years ago covered 3,000 acres. In 1861 the report upon the Kangra tea-gardens showed that they produced 30,000 lbs. weight of fine tea, 1,258 maunds of tea seed—for a share in the last of which about 400 new grocers applied. The greatest supply attainable did not meet a tenth of the demand, and the same was the case in the north-west, at Rawul Pindee and the Simla hills. Once embark in the enterprise, the government of the Punjab and North-West Provinces showed a capital faculty for their opportunity. In one season they distributed 75 tons of tea-seed and 2,500,000 seedling plants, while they reserved 42 tons of seed and 4,000,000 young plants to extend their own plantations, like those at Kangra which the Governor General is now about to visit. These things are in the category of "the not generally known," partly because tea-dealers are not much inclined to talk about them, and partly because of the dense ignorance prevailing among us about India, and languidly tolerated by those who know the magnificent land and wish it well. However, this cultivation, which a Viceroy goes out of his way at last to visit, his creeping over all the eligible uplands of the Himalayas, becoming an immense and established trade; and, what is notable, quietly collecting about the cool and healthy seats of the tea plantations a colony of Europeans, who seem likely to strike root in the soil.

Even now that Lord Elgin has made public the progress of Indian tea by a visit of state to "Young Hyson," we shall probably not feel at once the benefit of the growing culture. Himalayan tea has to fight its way against the brick tea that comes in from Yarkhand and Lhasa—has to fill all the teapots of the Mussulmans and Hindoos, and to make a cheap and innocent substitute for deadly opium and mad "bhong" in the bazaars of Hindoostan before it can challenge China. But we shall feel it before long; Mr Gladstone's late remissions are altogether in its favor; so is the shorter distance to Europe, either by sea or through Afghanistan and Russia or Turkey; so is the popularity of Assam tea, which is a cousin of the Himalayan Hyson. Either brought direct, or cheapening Chinese tea by ousting it from many an Oriental market, we may be quite sure that the advantages of this fruit of the Punjab conquest will very soon be felt at the British tea-table; and does not that mean by everybody? And if it should indeed turn out, as seems most probable, that a moiety of America's great cotton cultivation, and of China's huge tea monopoly, are to be transferred permanently to India, how brilliant a prospect opens for this country and for that!—a prosperity worthy a statesman's energy to achieve; worthy a philanthropist's self-sacrifice to hasten; worth—shall we venture to say it?—worth consummation even at the price of war, which first gave peace these new and emerald-green-garden-plots.—*London Telegraph.*

#### 4. ULTIMA THULE.

Thule is, in old geography, the name of a northern island which the old poets supposed to have been the farthest part of the world. Ultima Thule, i.e., utmost Thule, occurs in Virgil's *Georgics*, lib. 1, line 30; it is now used figuratively for an extreme point.

#### 5. THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

Science has again and again proved that popular superstitions were philosophical facts. Another instance of this is recorded with regard to the weather. It is perhaps the most generally credited of popular beliefs, that the weather is influenced by the moon. Scientific men are now coming forward to prove that this is actually the case; and they tell us that the nearer the moon is to the earth the more disturbed the weather will be. Thus, in December next the moon will be 1800 miles closer to the earth than she is now. This, a correspondent predicts, will cause extraordinarily high tides and rough weather. In this prophecy he confirms a previous one by Lieut. Saxby, who declares that between December 12 and 15 we shall be visited with one of the severest storms ever known in England. Another writer holds that not the moon only, but the other heavenly bodies, influence our meteorology. "For example," says Mr. Pearce, the advocate of this theory, "Saturn—a body 1000 times as large as our earth—crossed the equator on the 1st Jan. last; and again on the 16th of that month, being stationary on the same day, and the sun 90° from Jupiter on that day also; consequently, the New Year was ushered in with a gale, and on the 16th gales commenced which lasted till the 20th. Saturn again crossed the equator on 2nd September last, and accordingly another stormy period occurred. The solar conjunction of both Saturn and Mars

on the 2nd of the present month again demonstrated the power of these bodies,—they having been conjoined on the previous day. A confirmation of their influence will be found when we remember that the Great Eastern was disabled in a fearful gale on the 11th of September, 1861, these planets being in conjunction on that day. Now, as to the storm period of Dec. 10 to 13.—Let Mr. Saxby observe that on the 10th the earth will pass between Mercury and Uranus, and on the 15th between the sun and Uranus. These positions have for years been observed to produce heavy gales." What a pity it was that the astrologers did not devote their observations to the foretelling of the weather, instead of the casting of horoscopes! They would then have been of some use in their day and generations.—*Liverpool Courier.*

#### 6. THE SUN'S DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH.

Mr. J. R. Hind writes a long letter to the *Times*, discussing this subject, and enumerating the reasons for amending the hitherto received reckoning based on the observations of the transits of Venus across the sun's disc in 1761 and 1769. The second transit is always more favourable than the first, and the contradictory results derived from the observations of 1761 led to great preparations in 1769. The entrance of the planet upon the sun's disc was seen at nearly all the European observatories, and its departure therefrom at several points in Eastern Asia, at Manila, at Batavia, &c; while the entire duration was watched at Wadhus, at different places in Lapland, at Tahiti, St. Joseph in California, and elsewhere. Unfortunately, clouds interrupted the northern observations, except at Wardhus, where, however, the carelessness or fraud of the observer marred the work, and his observations, kept back for some months and never relied on, were in 1834 proved to be forgeries. The calculation made—95,360,000 miles—has been disputed since 1854, the earth's mean distance being calculated at 92,328,600 miles. The new calculations are based on experiments as the velocity of light, the lunar equation in the theory of the earth as investigated by Leverrier, and similar reasons. The next transits of Venus will take place on 9th December, 1874, and 6th December, 1882; after which no other opportunity will occur till 2004. Mr. Hind, therefore, suggests an extensive system of observations to verify the recent calculations. Among other favourable positions he names in 1882, is the place where an Antarctic continent was laid down some years since by Admiral Wilkes, but upon the existence of which geographers are not agreed. No part of the transit of 1874 can be witnessed in this country, but that of 1882 will be visible—the first external contact at Greenwich taking place at 1 h. 59 m 57 s. p. m.

### V. Biographical Sketches.

#### No. 44.—HENRY ECCLES, ESQ., Q.C.

In the prime of life, one of the ablest members of the Upper Canada Bar, has been called to his account. Henry Eccles was born at Bath, England, in 1817. His father, Capt. Hugh Eccles, of the 61st, was long a resident of Canada, living first at Niagara and then at Toronto: he died only a few years ago. He came to Canada soon after the Peninsular war, in which he lost an arm, having sold out his commission. While his father was living at Niagara, Henry studied law at the office of Mr. James Boulton. He never attended any public school, but was educated entirely by his father, who was a gold medalist of Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the bar in Easter term, 1842; was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1853, and appointed Queen's Counsel in 1856. He soon attained a leading position at the bar; and for a long time he had been engaged, as counsel, in nearly every case of importance, whether civil or criminal. He appeared to great advantage before a jury. Tall, well-proportioned and erect, his personal appearance was imposing. With a musical and well-managed voice, every word he uttered derived additional force from the delivery; the true test of eloquence. He had a wonderful faculty of making a point clear to the comprehension of an average jury; and the simplicity of his style was one of the great sources of his success. In this respect, his addresses to the juries were models which young members of the profession would do well to copy. He never confused either himself or the jury, as some gentlemen of the long robe are apt to do. Under his manipulation, the most complicated case became clear and easy of comprehension. It is doubtful whether, in producing an impression upon a jury, he had an equal in Canada. He was also famous as a special pleader, and not less so for his power of extorting truth from a witness, whether in chief or cross-examination. His astute appreciation of evidence enabled him to seize upon the strong as well as the weak points and to make the most of both.—*Leader, November 3.*

## VI. Miscellaneous.

The following is Mr. Squire's poem, to which the prize for the best English verse was awarded at the late Convocation of the Toronto University:

## THE NORTHMEN IN AMERICA.

Ages ere the Genoean,  
Filled with glory's brightest dream,  
In the confidence of knowledge,  
Westward crossed old ocean's stream,  
Seeking a new world of beauty,  
Rich in wealth, and great in fame,  
That should fill the earth with wonder,  
And to story give his name—  
Came the Northman—child of ocean—  
Nurtured on its stormy breast,  
Following in day's fiery foot-prints  
Onward to the golden West;  
And with daring spirit wrested  
From the grasp of envious Time,  
What the wise thereafter questioned,  
Of that ocean guarded clime;  
And returning to his children,  
Told them of the huts of snow,  
In the land beyond the sunset,  
And its skin-clad Esquimaux.  
But he found no vine-clothed valleys,  
Fertile fields or precious ore,  
Flocks nor herds, nor worthy foemen,  
On the new world's virgin shore.  
And he knew not of the blessings  
Treasured for a coming time,  
Lavished there in mine and forest,  
Of that golden-sanded clime;

So he turned back at the threshold  
Of the ocean-hidden stores,  
And the dark waves of oblivion  
Backward rolled upon its shores.  
Little dreamed the roving Northman,  
As he leaned upon his oar,  
Looking backward o'er the waters  
On the far receding shore,  
That the world he left behind him,  
Buried in the voiceless sea,  
Men should covet—nations strive for—  
In the ages yet to be;  
Prove the future home of people  
Mightier than he deemed his own,  
Nobler for the fire and spirit  
From the Northmen by them drawn.  
For the bold and daring Northman,  
Restless as that restless flood,  
Gave unto the slower Saxon  
Quicker motion in the blood;  
Which defeat should fire to conquest,  
Once his banners were unfurled;  
Gave him strength of mind and muscle  
For the mastery of the world.  
And the old Norse-fire yet liveth,  
Glowing in our hearts to-day,  
He has perished, but his spirit  
Empire's rod through time shall sway.

## 2. THE QUEEN'S RE-APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC.

The inauguration of a statue of the late Prince Consort at Aberdeen took place on the 13th, in the presence of the Queen, and the members of the royal family. Before the ceremony of unveiling, an address was presented by the Lord Provost to the Queen, on behalf of the contributors to the fund for the erection of the statue, in which they expressed their devoted attachment to Her Majesty's person and government. The address also alluded to the visit of the Prince Consort to Aberdeen, as the President of the British Association, four years ago. The Queen then handed the following reply to the Lord Provost: "Your loyal and affectionate address has deeply touched me, and I thank you for it from my heart. It is with feelings I should vainly seek words to express that I determined to attend here to-day and witness the uncovering of the statue which will record to future times the love and respect of the people of this country and city for my great and beloved husband. But I could not reconcile it to myself to remain at Balmoral while such a tribute was being paid to his memory without making an exertion to assure you personally of the deep and heartfelt sense I entertain of your kindness and affection, and at the same time to proclaim in public the unbounded reverence and admiration, and the devoted love that fills my heart for him whose loss must throw a lasting gloom over all my future life. Never can I forget the circumstances to which you so feelingly allude, that it was in this city he delivered his remarkable address to the British Association only four years ago, and that in this country we have been for so many years in the habit of spending some of the happiest days of our lives."

## 3. COMPLIMENT TO PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred being on a visit at Edinburgh, attended several of the public soirees of the Social Science Association. On leaving the Working Man's Soiree, he was cheered by the audience, whereupon old Lord Brougham said "that his Royal Highness was as excellent a young man as ever was known in the world." Of such a compliment from such a man even a Prince may well be proud.

## 4. A GOOD TRAIT OF "THE TIMES."

Mr. J. Moore, a practical printer in London, lately stated in a lecture on the History of the Art of Printing: The proprietors of the 'Times' have done much to improve the condition of the compositors employed in their establishment. For many years a savings bank has been established, to which every compositor is expected to subscribe weekly. A *cuisine* has been fitted up, where viands, wholesome and suitable, are prepared at a small cost to the customers. There is a bath to refresh the body after the fatigues of the night. And, better still, dwelling houses have been erected

on Mr. Walter's estate in Berkshire, where the compositors may retire, in their old age, upon a pension."

## 5. ORIGINAL STORY OF THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

This story was originally given in a letter written by a M. de Bannerol, a French physician in the service of Mussur Rajah, dated Calcutta, 8th October, 1857, and published in "Le Pays" (a Paris newspaper), in December, 1857. "I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party: 'On every side death stared us in the face: no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling the unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims of Cawn-pore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try to make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from ploughing." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless, and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild, unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance; she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed: "Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear it? Aye, I'm no dreamin'; it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved! we're saved!" Then flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered; my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men: 'Courage! courage! hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a'. Here's help at last! To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew, as the colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line: "Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased, indeed, but the Campbells are comin'. D'ye hear? D'ye hear?" At that moment we seemed, indeed, to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then, in softer tones, seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never, surely, was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out, from a thousand lips, a great shout of joy, which resounded far and wide and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of "God save the Queen!" they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears: "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" After that, nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remembered what followed. Jessie was presented to the general on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of Auld lang syne."

## 6. ADMIRABLE ADVICE TO YOUNG BUSINESS MEN.

John Grigg, Esq., of Philadelphia, the well-known retired publisher, and founder of the extensive bookselling and publishing

house of Grigg & Elliott, has favoured us with some points which his experience has taught him it is important for men about commencing business to observe. His life, it may be remarked, is another encouraging example of what integrity, united to talent, energy, and good fortune, may hope to accomplish. One great reason of his success, we have been informed, among many others, was his power of inspiring confidence—confidence in his sincerity, honesty, and ability. Many of his customers dealt with him for years without once inquiring the price of an article. But to his opinion in his own language.

I. Be industrious and economical. Waste neither time nor money in *small* and *useless* pleasures and indulgences. If the young can be induced to begin to *save*, the moment they enter the paths of life, the way will ever become easier before them, and they will not fail to attain a competency, and that without denying themselves any of the real necessities and comforts of life. Our young people are certainly among the most improvident and extravagant on the face of the earth. It is enough to make the merchant of the old school who looks back and thinks what economy, prudence, and discretion he had to bring to bear on his own business (and which are in fact the bases of all successful enterprise,) start back in astonishment to look at the ruthless waste and extravagance of the age and people. The highest test of respectability with me is honest industry. Well-directed industry makes men happy. The really noble class, the class that was noble when "Adam delv'd and Eve spun," and have preserved their patent to this day untarnished, is the laborious and industrious. Until men have learned industry, economy, and self-control, they cannot be safely intrusted with wealth.

II. To industry and economy add self-reliance. Do not take *too much advice*. The business man must keep at the helm and steer his own ship. In early life every one should be taught to think for himself. A man's talents are never brought out until he is thrown to some extent upon his own resources. If in every difficulty he has only to run to his principal, and then implicitly obey the directions he may receive, he will never acquire that aptitude of perception, that promptness of decision, and that firmness of purpose which are absolutely necessary to those who hold important stations. A certain degree of independent feeling is essential to the full development of the intellectual character.

III. Remember that punctuality is the mother of confidence. It is not enough that the merchant fulfils his engagements; he must do what he undertakes precisely at the *time*, as well as in the way he agreed to. The mutual dependence of merchants is so great, that their engagements, like a chain, which, according to the law of physics, is never stronger than its weakest link, and oftener broken through the weakness of others than their own. But a prompt fulfilment of engagements is not only of the utmost importance because it enables others to meet their own engagements promptly; it is also the best evidence that the merchant has his affairs well ordered, his means at command, his forces marshalled, and "everything ready for action;" in short that he knows his own strength. This it is which inspires confidence, as much perhaps as the meeting of the engagement.

IV. Attend to the *minutiae* of the business, small things as well as great. See that the store is opened early, goods brushed up, twine and nails picked up, and all ready for business. A young man should consider capital, if he has it, or as he may acquire it, merely as tools with which he is to work, not as a substitute for the necessity of labor. *It is often the case that diligence in employments of less consequence is the most successful introduction to great enterprise.* Those make the best officers who have served in the ranks. We may say of labour, as Coleridge said of poetry, it is its own sweetest reward. It is the best of physic.

V. Let the young merchant remember that selfishness is the meanest of vices, and is the parent of a thousand more. It not only interferes with the means and with the end of acquisition—not only makes money more difficult to get, and not worth having when it is got, but it is narrowing to the mind and to the heart. Selfishness "keeps a shilling so close to the eye, that it cannot see a dollar beyond." Never be narrow and contracted in your views. Life abounds in instances of the brilliant results of a generous policy.

Be frank. Say what you mean. Do what you say. So shall your friends know and take for granted that you mean to do what is just and right.

VI. Accustom yourself to think vigorously. Mental, like pecuniary capital, to be worth anything must be well invested—must be rightly adjusted and applied, and to this end, careful, deep, and intense thought is necessary if great results are looked for.

VII. Marry early. The man of business should marry as soon as possible, after twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. A woman of mind will conform to the necessities of the day of small beginnings; and in choosing a wife a man should look at—1st, the heart; 2nd, the mind; 3rd, the person.

VIII. Everything, however remote, that has any bearing upon success, must be taken advantage of. The business man should be continually on the watch for information, and ideas that will throw light on his path, and he should be an attentive reader of all practical books, *especially those relating to business, trade, &c.*, as well as a patron of useful and ennobling literature.

IX. Never forget a favor, for ingratitude is the basest trait of man's heart. Always honour your country, and remember that our country is the very best poor man's country in the world.

## 7. THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF TALENT.

Sixty-five years ago, a person passing near the military station at the Barrière Poissonnière, in the outskirts of Paris, might have seen a young soldier assisting a market gardener in the cultivation of his plants—now digging, now watering, now weeding, and again gathering the crops from the ground, and packing the fruits in baskets for the markets of Paris. This young fellow was the son of an ostler, and having lately joined the army was lying with his comrades in the neighbouring barracks. He had made a resolution, however, to rise in his profession, and had set himself to work to accomplish his object. His first want was books for the purpose of study, and to supply this he hired himself out during his leisure time to a market gardener, for whom he laboured half a day for fivepence, until he had realized a sufficient sum to purchase the volumes upon which he had set his mind. This done, he set to work with equal diligence to study them, and uniting a practical attention to the details of his profession with personal bravery in the field, he rose by degrees to the command of an army; and though he died at the early age of twenty-nine, he left a name behind him which will demand and obtain honourable mention so long as the wars of Napoleon are matters of history. The voluntary labourer of the gardener died as General Hoche.—*Old Jonathan.*

## 8. PROVERBS, TRUTHS, AND MAXIMS.

A Proverb is the wisdom of many but the wit of one.  
 A word fitly spoken, how good is it!  
 Lose an hour in the morning and you will be all day hunting it.  
 An idle man tempts the devil.  
 A good when lost is valued most; for "blessings brighten when they take their flight."  
 A penny saved is a penny gained.  
 He that labours and strives spins gold.  
 The last feather breaks the camel's back.  
 Religion is the best armour but the worst cloak.  
 A liar is daring towards God, but a coward towards man.  
 Man punishes the action, but God the intention.  
 A rolling stone gathers no moss.  
 A straight tree may have crooked roots.  
 He that serves the devil hath a hard master.  
 Better wear out than rust out.  
 As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.  
 Covetousness bursts the bag.  
 He that builds castles in the air will soon have no land.  
 A place for everything and everything in its place.  
 Crimes may be secret, but not secure.  
 A straw shows how the wind blows.  
 A soft answer turneth away wrath.  
 A bitter jest is the poison of friendship.  
 Honesty is the best policy.  
 Be just, and fear not.  
 A glad heart makes a cheerful countenance.  
 Forgiveness is the best return for an injury.  
 A pin a day is a groat a year.  
 A wager is a fool's argument.  
 Better alone than in bad company.  
 Denying a fault doubles it.  
 He that brings up his son to nothing breeds a thief.  
 Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.  
 When you have nothing to say, say nothing.  
 The word of the Lord endureth for ever.  
 There is no royal road to learning.  
 There's a silver lining to every cloud.  
 Pride may lurk under a thread-bare cloak.  
 Sincerity sends for no witness.  
 God permits the wicked, but not for ever.  
 The bee sucks honey where the spider sucks poison.  
 The longest life is but a parcel of moments.  
 Purity of heart is the foundation of all excellence.  
 Idleness is the mother of want.  
 The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge.  
 The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked.

## VII. Short Critical Notices of Books.

— **OUR OLD HOME.** By Nathaniel Hawthorne.\*—This volume contains a series of twelve English sketches, the material for which were collected by Mr. Hawthorne, while United States Consul at Liverpool, under President Pierce's administration. The Sketches are pleasant reading, and are generally entertaining. Mr. Hawthorne is evidently in love with the old English shrines which he has visited, and especially with the grand old Cathedrals; but while he looks at them with reverence and veneration, his criticisms on English life and character are intensely American in their tone and spirit. His satire, however, is genial and gentle, his wit pleasant and not pungent, and his admiration for the truly great and noble in the "old home" of his race genuine, and unaffected.

— **ARTHUR HALLAM'S REMAINS.**\*—Tennyson's touching poems *In Memoriam*, of his love and friendship for Arthur Hallam, has made the public familiar with the name of this gifted man. Curiosity, therefore, to learn something of the mental power and personal excellence of the youthful Hallam, has increased in proportion as the memorials of a friendship so touchingly recalled, have been read and appreciated. This curiosity will be found to be abundantly gratified in this volume of "Remains." It contains a choice selection of pieces from young Hallam's pen, both in prose and verse. It also contains interesting prefatory sketches of the brief lives of Arthur Hallam, and of his equally gifted brother, Henry Fitzmaurice, who also died young, to the inexpressible grief of their father, Henry Hallam—the distinguished author of the "Constitutional History of England," and the "Middle Ages of Europe."

— **AGASSIZ'S METHOD OF STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY.**\*—M. Agassiz's fame as the eminent Professor of Natural History at Harvard University will naturally dispose the public to welcome this volume with satisfaction. It does not profess to be an elaborate treatise on Natural History. It is rather a series of interesting sketches or lectures on the subject which lately appeared in an American Magazine. The illustrations are very good, and sufficiently numerous to aid the reader in understanding the text.

— **GALA DAYS.**—By Gail Hamilton.\* This volume contains a series of lively sketches of travel and personal adventure and observation, written by an American lady. There is a good deal of affected wit and current American slang in many parts of the book, yet in other parts the authoress's better nature and good sense appears. As a good specimen of American ephemeral literature the book is worth reading.

— **EYES AND EARS.**—By Henry Ward Beecher.\* This is a most entertaining book, written in the author's agreeable and emphatic style. It contains many admirable criticisms on the current follies and foibles of the day, together with some lively and amusing reminiscences of the adventures of boyhood both in town and country.

— **FREEDOM AND WAR.**—By Henry Ward Beecher.\* This volume contains a number of "discourses on topics suggested by the times." The sermons embody a combination of intensely Northern-Federal-American political opinions and invective against the South. They are marred by a good deal of irreverence, intolerance, and bitterness; and in our humble judgment they are utterly opposed to the Spirit of the Gospel of Peace which the author professes to preach.

— **HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS.**\*—"A Memoir of the Embarkation of the Sick and Wounded from the Peninsula of Virginia, in the summer of 1862; compiled and published at the request of the Sanitary Commission." This volume shows what a dreadful thing war is, stripped of its "pomp and circumstance." It reveals a most painful history of the sufferings and death of hundreds of Federals in the American Civil War, and of the efforts—vastly inadequate and fitful—made to alleviate the dreadful condition of the wounded and dying in that dreadful strife.

— **THE CANOE AND THE SADDLE.**—By Theodore Winthrop.\* This volume contains a number of amusing sketches of the author's adventures with the Indians on the Pacific coast, the valley of the Columbia river, and in California. Some of the incidents are highly ludicrous, and reveal the inner life of the Indians on that part of the Continent in a very unromantic manner. Mr. Winthrop was a scion of the celebrated John Winthrop family, and bid fair to be a promising author, but his literary labours have been cut short by death—he having fallen on one of the battle fields in the American Civil War.

— **THE POET'S JOURNAL.**—By Bayard Taylor.\* Mr. Taylor is better known as a traveller than as a poet, yet this is the third volume of poems

which he has published. Some of those in this volume are sweet and tender, especially those entitled "In Winter," "The Mother," and "The Song of the Camp."

— **AGNES OF SORRENTO.**—By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stow.\* Though a well written tale, full of striking incidents and sketches of Italian life, this work falls far below the pathos, the beauty, and natural, life-like scenes and pictures in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

— **STORY OF THE GUARD.** By Jessie Benton Fremont.\*—This is designed to be a memorial volume of General Fremont's mounted body-guard, during his brief campaign at the South-West. It is written by Mrs. Fremont, as her contribution towards the support of the widows or near relatives of the guard who fell in battle.

— **ON LIBERTY.** By JOHN STUART MILL.\*—Mr. Mill is, without doubt the greatest writer of the present day on politico-economic subjects. His writings have a depth, a force and an originality about them which stamps them as the production of a great mind. In the present work, the author treats of the liberty of thought and discussion; of individuality, as one of the elements of well-being; of the limits to the authority of society over the individual; and, in a closing chapter, he makes important applications of the thought expressed in the previous chapters.

## VIII. Educational Intelligence.

### CANADA.

— **UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—The annual convocation took place on the 30th ult, in the Convocation Hall. A numerous assemblage of spectators were present, the major part of whom were ladies. The President of the College, Rev. Dr. McCaul, and the several Professors, all of whom were present, having taken their seats on the elevated dais, the proceedings commenced with the admission of 46 new matriculated students. Recitation of prize compositions followed; the Latin and English poets respectively on this occasion being Mr. N. McNish, and Mr. G. H. Squire. Mr. McNish had selected as his subject "Zenobia;" and Mr. Squire as his, "The Northmen in America." Both gentlemen, after reciting their compositions, were rewarded with the enthusiastic applause of their mates. —The prizes were then distributed by the various Professors to the successful competitors in their respective classes. Professors McCaul, Beaven, Croft, Cherriman, Wilson, Hincks, Chapman, Forneri, Hirschfelder, Buckland, presented the prizemen of their respective classes, and in each case accompanied the presentation of the prizes with a few words of compliment or congratulation. Dr. McCaul presented the special prizes for public speaking, English essay, and public reading, awarded by the College Literary and Scientific Society. The distribution of prizes having been completed, Dr. McCaul, as President of the College, made some closing observations, illustrative of the progress of the institution. Having traced the various changes and modifications which at last resulted in the Toronto University, and University College, Toronto, as they now existed, springing out of the original King's College, he proceeded to give figures showing the progress of University College during the ten years of its existence. Before giving these figures, however, he remarked that he should be sorry if any one supposed that he looked upon mere numbers, or the increase of numbers, as a true test of the efficiency of an educational institution. There were other and truer tests of efficiency than this. Of these, however, he would not speak, but would leave the public to judge of the efficiency of this institution by the attainments and standing of the young men whom it sent forth into the world. (Cheers.) But adopting the popular criterion of the progress of an institution, he should read the numbers who had attended University College from the commencement. Before doing so, he might explain that in this college there were two classes of students, the matriculated and the non-matriculated. In the old Universities there were none but matriculated students. Here it had been thought better to have a class of non-matriculated students, in order that those who might not wish to proceed to degrees, or who might be unable to pass the matriculation examination, might have the benefit of attending any particular course of lectures they desired. In this, they had not introduced any novelty. It had been acted on for a considerable length of time in King's College, London, and also in the University of London. For the first year, 1853, he should give no numbers, as the institution was then in a transition state. The following table showed the numbers of matriculated and non-matriculated students in the subsequent years:

	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
1854-55	28	82	110
1855-56	35	110	145
1856-57	37	89	126
1857-58	56	136	192
1858-59	63	105	168
1859-60	80	108	188
1860-61	129	96	225
1861-62	158	102	260
1862-63	162	120	282

(Cheers.) Looking at these numbers they found that as regarded the main strength of the establishment, the matriculated students, they had six times the number that they had in 1854. (Cheers.) Dr McCaul then spoke of its having been intended that the University and University College should be Provincial in their character, and should be open to all who were qualified to enter, without regard to their religious creed or national origin. To show that this character had been preserved, he read a table, furnished by the Registrar, classifying the 162 matriculated students of last year, according to their religious denominations, as follows:—

Church of England	64
Presbyterians, viz.	—
Canada Presbyterian Church	36
Church of Scotland	15
Other Presbyterians	7
Methodists	26
Baptists	5
Congregationalists	3
Other religious persuasions	6
Total	162

Another feature of the Provincial educational institution should be, that its students were not derived from any one locality, exclusively but came from all parts of the Province. Now, an analysis with regard to residence shewed that, of the 162 matriculated students, about one-fourth were permanent residents in Toronto, and the remaining three-fourths came from different parts of the Province. Having carried the statistics of the Institutions down to the present year, he might be asked what was its condition in the new term which had now commenced. He was not able yet to furnish the exact numbers, but as an indication of what were the prospects for the present academic year, it was sufficient to point to the number of matriculants who had been admitted on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) An analysis of the recent matriculant examination would more properly belong to the University than to the College, but, as the University Convocation did not take place till June, he thought it well to refer to the results of that examination now, especially as it was a matter in which great interest was taken by masters of Grammar Schools, and other teachers who prepared students for the University. At that matriculation examination, six scholarships were presented for competition in the faculty of Arts. Of these the only double—in mathematics and general proficiency—was obtained by Mewburn, a pupil of Upper Canada College. The scholarship in classics was obtained by Hill, prepared by his father, the Rev. Mr. Hill. The scholarship in mathematics, was obtained by Austin, a pupil of Bradford Grammar School. The scholarships in general proficiency, were awarded to Mewburn, a pupil of Upper Canada College; to Patterson, a pupil of the Perth Grammar School; to Connon, a pupil of Upper Canada College, and to Yale, a pupil of St. Catharines Grammar School. The first classes were as follows:—In classics, Hill, prepared by his father, stood first; then Connon, of Upper Canada College; Mewburn, of Upper Canada College; Smythe and Taylor, both of the London Grammar School equal; Patterson, of the Perth Grammar School; and Anderson, of the Toronto Grammar School, and White, of Upper Canada College, equal. Those of the first class in mathematics were Mewburn, Upper Canada College; Austin, Bradford Grammar School; Galbraith, whose place of education was not stated; Yale, St. Catharines Grammar School; Patterson, Perth Grammar School; Taylor, London Grammar School; Hudson, Upper Canada College; Reesor, Markham Grammar School; Anderson, Toronto Grammar School. In History and Geography, those of the first class were, Connon, Upper Canada College; Robertson, Woodstock Grammar School; Hill, prepared by his father; Patterson, Perth Grammar School. In English, Mewburn, Upper Canada College, and Yale, St. Catharines Grammar School, equal; Connon, Upper Canada College; Walker, Beamsville Grammar School. In French, Mewburn, Upper Can-

ada College; Patterson, Perth Grammar School, and Galbraith, equal; Connon, Upper Canada College, and Anderson, Toronto Grammar School, equal; White, Upper Canada College. It thus appeared that four pupils of Upper Canada College obtained 11 first places; two of London Grammar School obtained 3; one of Perth Grammar School 4; one of Toronto Grammar School, 3; one of St. Catharines Grammar School, 2; one, who had received private tuition, 2; one, whose place of tuition not stated, obtained 2; and one of Bradford Grammar School, Markham Grammar School, Woodstock Grammar School, and Beamsville Grammar School, 1 each. The only addition which he thought it necessary to make to this statement was, that in the examinations for the faculties of medicine, Connon, a pupil of the Upper Canada College, was by far the foremost. (Cheers.) Dr. McCaul concluded with some eloquent remarks on the probable future of the College, and of the Province generally. He pictured as not far distant the period when Canada would be the great highway between the East and the West, when the whistle of the locomotive would break the silence of those primeval woods which border Lake Winnipeg, when the roll of the railway car would wake the echoes which have been lying sleeping in the caverns of the Rocky Mountains, and an Inter-oceanic Railway would bind together the Atlantic and the far Pacific, passing all the way, as the shortest course, through British North America. When this was done, and when Canadians pushed on towards the west to take possession of those fertile regions, extending from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, he trusted they would bear with them those characteristics which marked them now—their spirit of enterprise and habits of industry, their religion, their love of education, and that spirit of loyalty which had ever distinguished them, since the gallant band of United Empire loyalists first settled Upper Canada. And then along that whole line, co-extensive with the limits of this vast continent, would no doubt arise from many thousands of true and devoted subjects the familiar tones of "God Save the Queen," whilst at either extremity on either ocean would be heard the old strains of "Rule Britannia," attesting that our old mother still retains her maritime supremacy, that Britain still rules the wave. (Loud cheers.) Hearty cheers for the Queen, for the President and Professors, and for the ladies, terminated the proceedings.—*Globe*.

— VICTORIA COLLEGE FUND.—We are glad to notice that the fund being raised to meet the debt of Victoria College is progressing most favorably, and that Dr. Aylsworth, who has charge of the matter, is receiving encouragement, and has a fair prospect of ultimate success in his undertaking. The amount already promised, and the payment is contingent upon the entire amount being subscribed, is \$15,000. The Wesleyan body owe it to their own position in this Country to see to it that this debt is paid off, not less because of the success of an institution which is of immense value to the Church and the Country at large, as because of their own character as an intelligent and education loving community. With a membership of over fifty thousand persons, the liquidation of this debt ought not to be a matter of very great difficulty, and the fact that the usefulness of the institution must be greatly impaired by financial embarrassment should induce a decided effort for its relief.—*Peterborough Review*.

— QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, is about to lose the services of Professor Lawson. Dr. Lawson terminates his connection with the institution on the 1st of November, and at once proceeds to enter upon his duties in Dalhousie College, Halifax. The chair vacated by Dr. Lawson will be filled, without interruption of the course, by R. Bell, Esq.

— THE HURON COLLEGE.—The *Prototype* has it upon good authority, that the Huron College will be formally opened on Wednesday, the 2nd of December next. The Right Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, will deliver the opening address. To our young men who desire to study for the office of the ministry, the opening of this theological institute will be a boon. The Huron College has our best wishes for its success, and under the presidency of the Bishop of Huron, and the principalship of the Venerable Archdeacon Helmuth, it is sure to recommend itself to the people of Canada. The Governor General has appointed the Ven. Isaac Hellmuth, Archdeacon of Huron and Principal of Huron College, an additional member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

— GENEROSITY OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Dr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa, has presented the Catholic School Trustees of that city with two valuable building lots on which to build a great Central Catholic School. He has also undertaken to erect the school house, which is to be of brick, and to accommodate 800 pupils, costing \$4,000; he only asks the interest at 6 per cent. on that sum. The separate School taxes in Ottawa this



year are to be raised by the Board to 5 cents on the dollar. We cannot help contrasting this rate with ours in Toronto, which is only 4½d in the pound, or *one cent and three quarters* in the dollar! It is this low rate which cramps the energies of our schools and keeps them in poverty.—*Mirror*.

— AN EXCELLENT LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT, A LIBERAL ACT.—Captain Skene, who was appointed Local Superintendent of Schools for the township of Amherst Island in the spring of 1862, has, besides discharging the ordinary duties of his office, done much to promote the cause of education in his locality. At the end of last year he purchased, at his own expense: some sixty or seventy volumes of good books, which he awarded as prizes to the most deserving pupils in the different schools; and the township Council this year seconded his generous efforts by granting a sum of money for a like purpose. The result has been a larger attendance at all the schools; besides, what is of more importance, a wholesome rivalry among the scholars. We do not mean to say that education is in a backward state in the township, for it is at least equal to what it is in most other rural localities, though indifference in the matter may be observed in one or two sections. Some of the Trustees evince a desire to procure good schools, and they have succeeded to some extent; but if all parties would follow the example of Captain Skene, many of the obstacles which impede the school system would be removed.—*Kingston News*.

— A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE IN ETOBICOKE.—The new school-house in school section No. 1, township of Etobicoke, was opened on the 30th ult., in an appropriate manner. The building is superior to most common school buildings in the country. It is of brick, and is large and commodious, being constructed in the best school architecture, and it is well provided with school furniture. It is altogether one of the best in the county of York and it reflects credit upon the zeal of the trustees and the mechanical skill of the builder, Mr. D. Edgar, of Hamilton. On the day mentioned there was a large gathering of the people of the township at the opening. Mr. Edward Musson, reeve of Etobicoke, was called to the chair, and Mr. James Irwin appointed Secretary. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. Pattison, after which the missionary hymn and several popular pieces of music were sung by an efficient choir led by Mr. Burgess. Then followed some creditable recitations by the pupils of the school, and after these short speeches were made by the chairman, and Messrs. Scott, Noble, Van Every, Pattison and Irwin—all of whom were listened to with much attention and pleasure. Resolutions of thanks were then unanimously passed to the trustees, the contractor, Mr. Burgess for his musical services, and to the chairman; and the national anthem having been sung the assemblage separated.—*Leader*.

— WOODSTOCK SCHOOLS—ERRATA.—In the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report for 1862, page 139, the following errors have occurred in transcribing and printing the remarks of Henry Silvester, Esq., chairman of the Board of School Trustees: The words, "in a few places, where there are first-class teachers only, children have been educated at a less annual cost from municipal taxation than in this town, viz., \$2.21 each," should read as follows: "*in few places where there are first class teachers only, have children been educated,*" &c. The words printed "Silvester" and "inimicable," should have been "*Silvester*" and "*inimical*."—[Ed.]

— DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX.—The Professorship of Classics in the University of Dalhousie College, Halifax, has been conferred on Mr. John Johnson, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, Classical Master of the High School of McGill College. Dr. Lawson, of Queen's College, Kingston, has also been appointed to a Professorship in the same College.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— ROMAN CATHOLICS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—It is understood that at a meeting of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, held in England lately, the question was vigorously discussed as to the advisability of sending the youth of their families to Oxford at the approaching term. Dr. Newman strongly counselled this step, which was as strenuously opposed by others. The balance of opinion however, was in favour of the movement, and, in consequence, several Roman Catholic families are about to send their sons to matriculate at Oxford.

— A GEOGRAPHICAL GARDEN is being made in Paris. Mount Blanc, 15 feet high, is the *point de depart*, and the face of Europe, with real miniature seas, rivers, railways, &c., will be represented in the same proportion. The seas will have artificial tides moved by steam.

## IX. Departmental Notices.

### NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

The present Session of the Normal School will terminate on Dec. 22nd. The next Session will commence on January 8th. The allowance of \$1 per week will be discontinued hereafter.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS, SCHOOL MAPS, &c. &c.

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.

☞ Catalogues and Forms of Application furnished to School authorities on their application.

### NEW MAP OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

New Map of British North America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Red River, Swan River, Saskatchewan; a Map of Steamship Routes between Europe and America, &c. &c. 7ft. 9in. by 3ft. 9in. Constructed and just published under the supervision of the Educational Department for Upper Canada. Price \$6.

### NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTERSHIPS.

The Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, meets in the Normal School Buildings, Toronto, on the last Monday in June and the first Monday in January of each year. Candidates are required to send in their names to the Chairman of the Committee one week previous to the day of examination.

### SCHOOL REGISTERS SUPPLIED THROUGH LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

School Registers are supplied gratuitously, from the Department, to Common and Separate School Trustees in Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships by the County Clerk—through the local Superintendents. Application should therefore be made direct to the local Superintendents for them, and not to the Department. Those for Grammar Schools have also been sent to the County Clerk, and will be supplied direct to the head Masters, upon application to the Clerk.

### PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS.

According to the new Postage Law, the postage on all books, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post, *must be pre-paid by the sender*, at the rate of one cent per ounce. Local Superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational Depository, will therefore please send such an additional sum for the payment of this postage, at the rate specified, and the Customs duty on copyright books, as may be necessary.

A TEACHER holding a First-Class Normal School Certificate (GRADE A.), who has taught four years, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION.—Address (stating salary), "J. D., Teacher, University College, Toronto."  
Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1863. [in pd.]

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All communications to be addressed to J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B.,  
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