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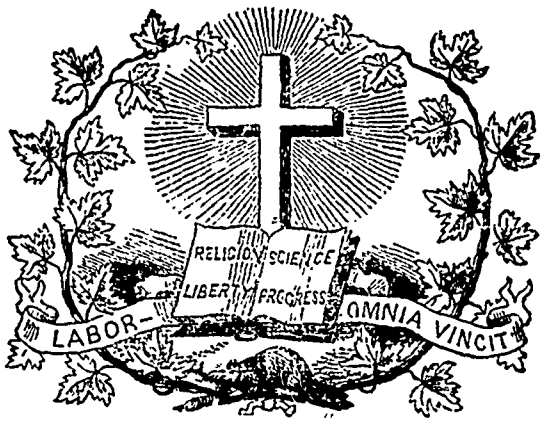


JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume I. Montreal, (Lower-Canada) August, 1857. No. 6.

EDUCATION.

THE COLLEGES OF CANADA.

I.

The Laval University.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Holmes was born at Windsor, in the state of Vermont, of a protestant family, he was studying for the ministry in the Wesleyan Church, when he became a convert to the catholic faith. He then went to the Montreal College, where he entered the highest class, that of philosophy, and was subsequently admitted to the study of theology. He was a professor for sometime in the Nicolet college, and, after taking priest's orders was appointed Vicar, or assistant to the Curé of Berthier, which parish he left for a mission in the Eastern Townships. He entered the Seminary of Quebec, as a professor in 1828, and was soon after elected one of the directors of this institution. Striking originality and great talent, both in the pulpit, and in the professor's chair, attracted much attention towards the young priest, and he immediately became extremely popular. He was appointed director of the studies in the minor seminary, and among the principal reforms, he at once introduced into the system of teaching, were: the study of the Greek language, which had never previously been attempted; the teaching of geography in the junior classes on an improved principle, that of history by means of lectures delivered by the professor, an outline of which, the pupils were required to give in writing, at the meeting following each lecture; also, Algebra and the elements of geometry, in the junior classes; a greater development of the study of natural history, and of natural philosophy in the higher classes, and the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music, and of drawing, which, had previously been much neglected.

He created a considerable sensation by the introduction of dramatic performances, music and dialogue, in public examinations thus rendering them more attractive and entertaining, contrasting most strikingly with the cold and formal *plaidoyers* which up to his time had been the only relief and compensation afforded to either the pupils or the public, for the length and tediousness of ordinary school exhibitions. The other colleges, and even the common schools adopted the same practice; but latterly, it became necessary to check is as it in some measure trespassed beyond its proper limits.

Every thing that could be done to create emulation among the students and to enliven and pleasantly diversify the monotony of a college life was studiously and successfully attended to by the new principal. During play hours in the long winter evenings he gave lectures which were more sought after, even by the youngest pupils, than any other kind of recreation. He accompanied them by illustrations with the aid of the magic lantern, and experiments in natural philosophy and chemistry; but no seasoning was more acceptable than the many humourous and interesting anecdotes which he would from time to time introduce in those lectures.

On a holiday he would take out the pupils on some botanical or mineralogical excursion which was always enlivened by a few good stories, and crowned by a little feast, the whole being conducted in that mysterious and almost surreptitious manner which, is so charming in the eyes of youth. His

mildness and indulgence, combined with the peculiar faculty which he possessed to a great extent of captivating the minds of children, and leading them gently to the most difficult points of science, endeared him to all his pupils, who, have never forgotten the many pleasant hours they passed with him in those days, that may be called, the dawn of a new era in the history of Colleges.

His great partiality for the study of Geography, which, he used to say, comprises, if well understood, almost every other study, induced him to compile a treatise in French, which is perhaps the most complete and most entertaining elementary book ever published on that subject. * A work of this nature was then much required, there being at the time nothing within the reach of the French Canadian youth, but dry and incomplete treatises which, besides being unreadable, contained inaccurate notions as to America in general, and to our own country in particular.

In that work the most minute attention has been paid to all relating to our continent, and with reference to the rest of the globe, the book having been compiled from extracts from the best authors, and being written in a very attractive and beautiful style, it is perhaps the very best work on geography now extant.

It has been translated into English and we believe also into German and has now reached its fifth Canadian edition, each being brought up to date in point of statistics and of legislation. (1)

In 1836, Mr. Holmes was sent on a mission to Europe by the Provincial Government to procure teachers for the normal school at that time intended to be opened in Lower-Canada. He was also commissioned to inquire into the system of normal schools in several countries and, to procure books, apparatus, and collections of natural history for the new institution. He returned the next year with Mr. Regnaud, who had been recommended to him by Mr. Guizot, then minister of public instruction in France and Mr. Findlater who had been brought up in one of the training schools of Scotland. They opened a normal school at Montreal, but in consequence of the insurrection and of the suspension of the constitution it had to be given up and Mr. Findlater went back to Scotland. Mr. Regnaud found employment here as a surveyor and delivered an address at the opening of the Jacques-Cartier normal school nearly twenty years after the failure of the first undertaking.

In the course of his visit to England, Scotland, France, Belgium and Italy, Mr. Holmes was considered by many men of science with whom he became acquainted, as a person of superior ability and attainments and was treated with the highest regard. He also took the opportunity during his journey, of purchasing for the seminaries of Quebec, of Ste. Anne and of Nicolet philosophical instruments and collections of mineralogy which still do honor to those several institutions. He was accompanied by three young gentlemen who were completing their studies at the seminary, and whom, their parents being in easy circumstances, had sent to enjoy the benefit of a voyage, in company with so distinguished a mentor. They all entered the church on their return; the Revd. Mr. Taschereau, a son of the late Mr. Justice Taschereau, is now one of the directors of the seminary, the Revd. Mr. Fortier the son of a wealthy merchant of Quebec, died of the typhus fever, while attending the emigrants at Grosse Isle in 1848, and the Revd. Mr. Parent, brother of the present assistant Provincial secretary, is the curé of *Pointe-aux-Trembles*.

A few years after his return, Mr. Holmes met with one of those terrible family afflictions which are so disastrous to the public career of all men of feeling. From that day he withdrew by degrees from the prominent position he used to occupy in the direction of the seminary, appeared seldom in the pulpit of the cathedral where his presence always used to attract great crowds of hearers, till finding that his health was considerably impaired he retired to Lorette where he died in 1852, at the age of 53. A few years before his death he re-appeared in the cathedral where he delivered during lent a series of sermons which were published and are highly esteemed in Canada and a broad. (2)

Having given a brief account of the labours of those men who had the greatest influence in regulating the course of studies in the minor seminary or college, and who have brought it to its present efficient status, we shall now proceed with a synopsis of its various branches. There is first a *preparatory class* in which the elements of the french and english grammar and of arithmetic are taught. The next is called the seventh class. The boys learn Lhomond's french grammar and the elements and the first part of syntax of the latin grammar by the same author—they translate the *Epitome historiæ sacræ*. They learn sacred history in french besides, preliminary notions of geography and they go over for the second time Lindley Murray's first grammar. In the sixth class they go over again what they have seen of the latin grammar in the previous year and they complete the syntax of the same; they translate *De Viris* and *Fabulae Phaedrae*, they continue latin, french and english versions and exercises, they continue arithmetic, read *Murray's Introduction*, learn Mr. Holmes' geography of Europe and an abridgment of mythology. The fifth class go over again Lhomond's latin syntax, begin the *method* by the same author, continues Chapsal's french syntax, translate *Cornelius Nepos, Commentaria Caesaris Ovidii Metamorphoses* and *Virgil's Eglogues*; they learn ancient history, the geography of Asia, the last part of arithmetic and commence book keeping. They also translate Cornelius from latin into english.

In the fourth class the latin grammar is again reviewed and completed. The latin authors are Caesar, Quintus Curtius, Sallustus and Virgil's Eneid. Burnouf's greek grammar is begun, Esope's greek fables are translated. They also learn Roman history, the geography of Africa and of

(*) Nouvel abrégé de géographie moderne, suivie d'un appendice et d'un abrégé de géographie sacrée à l'usage de la jeunesse. Québec 1832, Neilson & Cowan. 300 pages in 12.

(1) The last (1854) was published by the Messrs. Crémazie of Quebec, who have bought the copyright.

(2) *Conférences de Notre-Dame de Québec, par M. l'abbé Jean Holmes*—Québec—A. Côté et cie.—1850—160 pages 8o.

Oceania, a modern history in english and they translate Caesar into english. They write french, latin, english and greek composition. They practice arithmetic and book keeping. They also learn latin prosody and begin to compose latin verses.

In the third class they review latin prosody and review and continue greek grammar. The latin authors are Virgil and Cicero: the greek, the Acts of the Apostles and the dialogues of Lucian. They learn the geography of America; they begin mensuration, the elements of geometry, and french composition.

The next class is called indifferently the second class or *Belles-Lettres*. A course of literature is gone through with numerous examples from the best authors; french, latin and english composition are specially attended to. The latin authors are Virgil, Cicero and Horace, the greek Xenophon and Homer.

Rhetoric is the name of the next class. The principles of eloquence are expounded and illustrated by numerous examples. Elocution is attended to; french, latin, english and greek composition are the subject of much attention. Latin verses in this as in the three preceding classes are composed by the pupils. As in the preceding classes some of the latin and greek authors are translated into english. Algebra is introduced. The latin authors are Cicero, Horace and *Conciones latinae*; the greek: Homer and Demosthenes.

This completes the classical course, the two remaining years are given to moral and intellectual philosophy, mathematics and physical sciences.

The junior class of philosophy is taught logic, and metaphysics, from the *Institutiones philosophicae*, written by Mr. Demers which is the text book developed and explained by the lectures of the professor. They review and continue algebra and geometry, they learn rectilinear and spherical trigonometry, the application of algebra to geometry, conical sections, curves in general, the elements of differential and integral calculus and the application of all these to land surveying, drawing, astronomy and navigation. They review book keeping and are taught some notions of military architecture and engineering.

The senior class of philosophy learns ethics, natural philosophy, natural history, astronomy, chemistry and its application to agriculture and the arts, and the elements of civil architecture and civil engineering.

Lessons of vocal music are given twice a week to all the pupils. Instrumental music and drawing are facultative. The study of hebrew is also facultative with the higher classes.

The pupils are divided into five classes as to religious instruction; they receive it from professors in the *Grand Séminaire* or school of theology. Two hours every week are allowed to each class: protestants, who number between ten and twenty as an average, are not allowed to attend unless at the express requests of their parents.

As it may be seen this is a vast and comprehensive programme, although several matters are left out of it, which are introduced in other schools. The whole course is nevertheless a long one and is made so by the kind of persistance with which the latin and greek languages are taught, the pupils having to review during the first part of the year what they have seen in the preceding one. A great many clever boys however go through the course in less than nine years; they pass over the sixth or the fourth class and sometimes over both.

This course of studies is not without a few anomalies. One for instance cannot understand why the geography of America and the history of Canada are not introduced at an earlier stage; but upon the whole the *curriculum* as above expounded is one of the most complete and rational that can be found, it combines modern progress with steadfastness to the old sound classical education in favour of which a universal reaction is now visible both in the old and in the new-world and it has above all things one quality which is worth a host of others, it is *bona fide* and strictly carried out as laid down, and nothing appears on the face of the programme, which is not substantially and really within the reach of the pupils.

The laboratory, the cabinet of philosophical apparatus and the collections of mineralogy and geology have cost more than £3000, they are the most complete and the most beautiful that can be seen in Canada. There are three libraries one for the professors, containing about 1300 volumes, another for the students of the grand seminary or school of theology, about 3,000 volumes all on theology, and the third, a general and well selected library for the pupils of the college consisting of over 4,000 volumes. This is exclusive of the collections and libraries which are now preparing for the several faculties of the University and of which we shall speak hereafter.

In the chapels of the seminary as well as in the cathedral and in the chapel of the Ursulines' convent there are very excellent paintings from which the students can imbibe through the eye, a taste for the fine arts, and which the late Mr. Demers, used not unfrequently to visit with the pupils of the two classes of philosophy, in whose presence he used to dilate on the beauty of each of the pictures. His favorite paintings in the chapel of the seminary were, the terror of Saint Jérôme at the vision of the day of judgment, by d'Hullin; the crucifixion, by Monet; and the Virgin ministered unto by the angels, by Dieu. The latter is indeed a most charming and graceful painting, presenting a great contrast with the others and is a relief to the mind previously so painfully impressed by the contemplation of the crucifixion. (*)

(*) As there are but few paintings of that undoubted worth in Canada our readers will not be sorry to find here a list of those contained in the three churches above named. They are given for each church in the order in which they are met from the entrance going round by the right. CHAPEL OF THE SEMINARY, 1o. The Saviour and the Woman of Samaria at Jacobs Well near Sychar (St. John IV) by Lagrenée, 2d The Virgin ministered unto by the Angels by Dieu, 3d The Crucifixion at the precise moment described by St. John XIX 30 by Monet, 4th The Egyptian Hermits by Guillot, 5th The terror of St. Jerome by d'Hullin (the original has been removed on account of its being daily impaired by the dampness of the wall. The painting now seen in its place is a good copy by Mr. Plamondon). 6th The Ascension of Our Lord Jesus Christ by P. Champagne, 7th The Saviour's sepulcre and interment by Hutin, 8th The flight of the Holy family to Egypt by Carlo Vanloo, 9th (immediately above) A small oval delineating two angels by Lebrun, 9th The trance of St. Anthony beholding the child Jesus by Parrocel d'Avignon. 10th The day of Pentecost by P. Champagne, 11th St. Peter's deliverance from prison by

The students also frequently visited Mr. Legarés valuable gallery of painting, and Mr. Plamondon's and Mr. Hamel's studios.

In the same manner, to give them a taste for eloquence, (sometimes we admit it was rather a doubtful experiment) they were permitted on great parliamentary field days, to listen to the debates in the House of Assembly under the guidance of their preceptors who however brought them back at an early hour. With the same object, literary, or debating societies were founded at different times among the students.

One of those societies distinguished itself by the publication of a manuscript journal containing many valuable communications, of a much higher character than could have been expected from its juvenile contributors. This lead to the formation of a *typographical* company which with a capital of £50 started a weekly newspaper called l'*Abeille* from the interesting columns of which we have gathered a great many of the facts contained in this historical notice.

L'*Abeille*, 4 pages in quarto of about the same size as the *Journal of Education*, was published every saturday. It contained a great variety of interesting articles on education, literature and the early history of the country. The first number appeared in October 1848 and it was discontinued in 1854. The six volumes of this publication are already very scarce and will be at some future day a very interesting educational curiosity. It was not only edited and written by the students; but it was also printed by them. The learning of the art of typography was very properly considered a great acquisition, in as much as it may enable a young man to earn his daily bread in any foreign country and under any circumstances. Some parents however fearing that the amusement would be injurious to the health of their children, and the directors of the Seminary, on the other hand, thinking, that it had become too attractive and that too much time was already given by some of the pupils to that pursuit, the printing establishment was closed.

It is remarkable, how many attempts similar to the one alluded to, will be made during the secular existence of an ancient institution like this, and this article, while recording the enterprise of the seminary boys would be incomplete, were we to omit to state that, independently of their having always been of great service whenever a fire broke out in the city, when the first fire companies were organized, they formed one of them, and that their engine was the second on the spot at the burning of the castle of St. Lewis in January 1834.

This has also been discontinued as injurious to health and subversive of discipline, and for similar reasons the directors have put many restrictions to the old practice of some of the students attending funerals in choir dress, a thing which was however of no small advantage to the poorest among them, the fabrique paying a fee for their attendance.

Although gymnastics have not as yet been introduced as a regular branch of education in the college, there is abundance of opportunities offered to the boys for exercise of a wholesome character. The play grounds about the college are beautifully laid out; one of them is the central yard, with a fives court The yard measures about three hundred feet in every direction. Another play ground is in the beautiful garden on the grand battery. There is also there a racket court and a large space set apart for various kinds of amusements.

The country seat of Maizerets at la *Canardière* is the favorite promenade on a holiday. It became the resort of the gentlemen of the seminary when they abandoned their farm of St. Michel at Cap-Rouge. The house and dependencies at this latter place were burnt in 1758 by the British troops. The house and dependencies of *La Canardière* were also burnt by the Americans in 1773 and rebuilt in 1778. In 1849 great improvements were made to this establishment, a second story was built to the house, a platform was made on the roof from which the view of a delightful scenery comprising Quebec and the basin of the St. Lawrence and of the river St. Charles can be enjoyed, an artificial lake with an island covered with shrubs and flowers, a splendid racket court with four wings each measuring 50 feet, a complete gymnasium with all modern improvements were added, to this beautiful country seat, the gardens and grounds of which were also greatly improved by the planting of trees selected from all the various species of the canadian forest. It's distance from Dorchester bridge is little more than a mile, and the walk is just a good one for the pupils whom it is delightful to meet of an evening coming back in good order preceded by their own band of music and loaded with flowers and branches of leaves.

But we must say that with all it's beauty, its improvements, and the magnificent and almost unequaled scenery of Quebec, la *Canardière* is nothing to the seminary's establishments at the foot of Cape Tourmente, at a distance of thirty miles from Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

It is said that this was the place where Jacques Cartier met the Indians for the first time on his voyage in that part of our country which he called the kingdom of Canada. According to him there were two other kingdoms those of Saguenay and of Hochelaga. It appears however from the text more probable that he landed on the extremity of the Island of Orléans than at St. Joachim; but both places are still known for the abundance of eals which are caught there and for the cultivation of melons and of indian corn, the

de Lafosse, 12th Another view of the Hermits of the desert by Guillot, 13th The Baptism of Christ by Claude Guy Halle, 14th St. Jérome writing, by J. B. Champagne, 15th The wise men of the East adoring the Saviour, by Boumieu. THE CATHEDRAL, 1st The Holy Family (an angel presenting grapes to the infant Jesus) by Blanchard, 2d The Saviour suffering the outrages of the soldiers by Fluret, 3d The Nativity of Christ, a good copy of the famous painting of Carrachi, 4th The Saviour ministered unto by the angels by Restout, 5th (above the Altar,) The Conception in the style of Lebrun, 6th The Apostle Paul in his extatic vision by Maratti, 7th The Redeemer on the Cross by Vandyke, 8th The day of Pentecost by Vignon, 9th The Annunciation. CHAPEL OF THE URSULINES, 1st Over the door, Jesus Christ at the Pharisie's feast a large and fine painting by the Champagnes, 2d The conversion of Saint Thaïs, 3d The parable of the wise and foolish virgins, 4th The miraculous draught by Dieu, 5th The conversion of St. Jérome an excellent copy thought by many to be a second original of Domenichino, 5th (over the altar). The birth of our Saviour by Vigneau, 6th Christ by Lesueur, 7th Christians captured by Algerians, a glowing and beautiful painting by Restout, 8th Louis XIII of France and the last royal governor of New France with a tablet o th' then existing Bourbon family, and saints and angels in the clouds, an allegorical painting by an unknown artist.

three kinds of gifts which he received from the Indians. (*)

Champlain had a farm at St. Joachim which he tilled himself for some time; and he built there a house and a fort, the site of which is still well known. The remains of Mgr. de Laval's schools of agriculture and of arts are also still visible. From the foundation of the seminary to the year 1825, the students used to emigrate in a body from Quebec to St. Joachim were they spent the vacations under the direction of their teachers. Le Potherie in his history of America gives the following description of Mgr. de Laval's establishment at St. Joachim which he visited in 1700. "The domain is two leagues in front. I have "seen a beautiful castle of one hundred feet in length built "with cut stone. It has cost 60,000 francs; the grange "and stables are of the same dimension. There is a wall "of six hundred feet in front and two feet in depth which "is unfinished, These buildings are valued at 150,000 "francs. The greasing is admirable. There are 250 heads "of horned cattle." Independently from the scholarships which he founded in the seminary of Quebec and in the school of arts and of agriculture by the deed or will by which he transferred all his property to the seminary, the noble Bishop provided that the revenues of the farm called the *Petit-pré* should be employed in *paying a master and supporting students at St. Joachim with a view of teaching them humanities and preparing them expressly for the task of teachers of the schools in the country parishes.* Had this been followed up St. Joachim would have seen the first normal school in Canada. But for want of means the seminary was exempted by a subsequent deed from the condition so wisely stipulated.

In 1759, the farm, mills, schools and church were destroyed by the british troops and the curé, Mr. Philippe Réné Portneuf, who encouraged the resistance of his parishioners was taken and killed with 23 of them.

Some of the buildings were reconstructed or repaired previous to 1778, but it was not until then that the present *Château-Bellevue* was built with the assistance of the Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Briand; and that the students of the seminary of Quebec resumed their old custom of spending their vacations in that delightful spot.

The *Château-Bellevue* is situated on the Petit-Cap a kind of inland promontory (if we may use the expression) which with Cape Tourmente, and the mountains in rear, encircles a lake of ondulating crops and luxuriant vegetation of every description. Evidently the *petit-cap* was formerly an island or a peninsula and the waves of the St. Lawrence for a time covered the rich valley where are now the *grande ferme* and the *petite ferme*. From the summit of Cape Tourmente the *petit-cap* has so much the appearance of an island that there is not perhaps a school boy, who, without any notion of geology, has not come to the conclusion that it was once surrounded by water. It is covered with beautiful trees hiding altogether from the view of the traveller, the buildings and gardens forming in its center, a kind of oasis. The beautiful little forest by which it is surrounded on all sides, is intersected in all directions by paths, the work of the students of by gone days, each of these paths having its own name, as well as the courts or *carrefours* to which they lead.

The *Château-Bellevue* is a building two stories high and about one hundred feet in length; the following appropriate inscription is engraved over the principal entrance.

"EIA AGE! NUNC SALTA, NON ITA, MUSA, DIC."

Among its dependencies is a neat little chapel dedicated to Saint Louis of Gonzague, the patron of catholic students, who's festival used to be kept with great fervor and honored by many religious exercises ending by a bonfire at night. It is provided with an organ and several good paintings.

The parish of Saint Joachim possesses many beautiful localities, celebrated particularly as resorts for pic nic parties, all worth the attention of tourists, and far superior to many a place more widely known by the works of the indefatigable and innumerables writers of "*sketches by the way.*" The names of its glittering and cristalline little rivers have all been selected by the students and there, will be found, the *Simois*, the *Scamander*, and the *Pactolus*; the latter appellation being well borne out by the particles of gold coloured mica which are found in its bed. Trees of the greatest beauty and variety adorn every part of the landscape as in the days of Champlain (1) and waterfalls and cascades are too numerous to be discribed or even mentioned. The favourite resorts are the *Chapelle aux hirondelles* a cave in the *Cape Tourmente* which fills up with water at the ebbing of the tide, the *Petite chûte*, and the other falls of the river Sainte Anne, the lake St. Joachim behind the mountains, and the summit of the *Cape Tourmente* where, from an elevation of 1,850 feet the whole scenery of the valley of the St. Lawrence from Quebec on the one side, and on the other side as far down as the eye can reach over an unbounded horison, is unfolded to the admiration of the excursionist, as an ample reward for his fatigues.

The college boys have given life, and almost a history to all those spots and the name of many an eminent man in the country is handed over from one generation of farmers to another, more on account of some youthful trick or exploit

(*) Le septième jour du dit mois, jour de Notre Dame après avoir ouï la messe nous partimes de la dite ile pour aller à mont le dit fleuve et vinmes à quatorze Isles qui étaient distantes de la dite *Isle aux Coudres* de sept à huit lieues qui est le commencement de la terre et province du Canada; desquelles y en a une grande d'environ dix lieues de long et cinq de large *où il y a gens demeurans*, qui font grande pêcherie de tous les poissons qui sont dans le dit fleuve suivant les saisons, de quoi sera fait mention cy-apres Nous étant posés et à l'ancre entre icelle grande isle et la terre du nord, fumes à terre et portâmes les deux hommes que nous avions pris le précédent voyage et trouvasmes plusieurs gens du pays lesquels commencèrent à fuir et ne voulurent approcher jusqu'à ce que les dits deux hommes commencèrent à parler et à leur dire qu'ils étaient *Taiguragny* et *Domagaya;* et lorsqu'ils eurent connaissance d'eux commencerent à faire grand'chere, dansans et faisans plusieurs cérémonies et vindrent partie des principaux à nos bateaux, lesquels nous apporterent force anguilles et autres poissons avec deux ou trois charges de gros mil, qui est le pain duquel ils vivent en la dite terre et plusieurs gros melons.—*Second voyage de Jacques Cartier.*

(1) "Je choisis un lieu où est un petit ruisseau et de pleine mer, où les barques et les chaloupes peuvent aborder; auquel joignant il y a une prairie de demie lieue de long et davantage; de l'autre est un bois qui va jusqu'au pied du Cap de Tourmente, lequel est diversifié de plusieurs sortes de bois comme de chesnes, ormes, fresnes, bouleaux, noyers, pommiers sauvages et force lambruches de vignes, puis cedres et sapins: le lieu de soi est fort agréable où la chasse du gibier en sa saison est fort abondante."—*Voyages du Sieur de Champlain.*

performed in some of these places, than of his more deserving deeds. Bouchette in his topographical dictionary says "it would be difficult to select a parish in all the province "whose inhabitants excel those of St. Joachim in social, "moral and religious duties," and a better proof could not be given of the truth of his statement than the fact that those families who are mere farmers in the European sense of the word, (not proprietors) have continued in the service of the seminary from the beginning and that the names of the Fortin's, the Guilbault's, the Guérin's and the Chevaliers, who were among the first settlers are still the names of the present occupants.

The same writer also remarks that the parish church is decorated in a most admirable manner. It is perhaps the most perfect and richest specimen of architecture in the country, its plan having been framed by Mr. Baillargé with the able assistance of Mr. Demers. In 1847, the seminary resolved on reviving Mgr. de Laval's original plan, by the creation of a school of agriculture. With a view of establishing a model farm at St. Joachim, Mr. Emile Dupont who has just now obtained one of the prizes offered for the best Essays on the weavil and other parasytes of the wheat, was brought from France, to be placed at the head of a model farm; but the execution of this project was postponed in consequence of the more momentous scheme of erecting a University. *Hoc erat in votis* may it be said; and the seminary had constantly kept this great object in view for years, laying prudently aside the funds necessary for its undertaking; until they thought the time had arrived when the aspirations of our youth and the general progress of education would justify its consummation.

In 1852 the Reverend Louis Jacques Casault, superior of the seminary, left Quebec for England and the continent with a view of obtaining a royal charter for the University to be erected under the name of "Laval", of visiting the colleges of the old world, and of obtaining if possible the services of some of their professors.

(To be continued in our next.)

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.

Education of Women and Women as Educators.

Every human being should work: no one should owe bread to any but his or her parents. So says the authoress of "Women and Work." It is a great truth, and will be a good text for a paper on the way in which women may best become Educators. Nothing is more absurdly wrong than the notion that the great mission of women to educate can be furthered only by special tuition. A women who has learned the great practical duties of life *and does them*, is by force thereof, an educator: and she will well and wisely teach by her example, more forcibly even than by precept.

A practically christian woman who works hard in her vocation, be it what it may, and in some sphere of real usefulness (however humble) is pretty sure to train and teach well and wisely. Society suffers no wrong in her being a mother. Her children may not shine as great lights, but they will in the long run benefit their times, and contribute to the common weal. The children of a vain, frivolous, or idle woman will, be her talents what they may, in most cases partake of their mother's faults, and society stands in peril of them.

The great bulk of Englishwomen are trained to be married; not to be mothers. Now the best training for a mother is useful work. It is well said by Barbara Leigh Smith;

"How often dreary years of waiting for marriage might be saved by the woman doing just so much work as would keep her soul alive and her heart from stagnation, not to say corruption! We know an instance, a type of thousands. B, a young man, was engaged to M; they were both without fortunes. B worked for years to gain money enough to marry upon. M. lived as young ladies usually do—doing nothing but reading novels and 'practising.' She became nervous, hysterically ill, and at last died of consumption. B, overworked and struck with grief, became mad. I could add a score of such cases. Ask medical men the effects of idleness in women. Look into lunatic asylums, then you will be convinced that something must be done for women.

"Think of the noble capacities of a human being. Look at your daughters, your sisters, and ask if they are what they might be if their faculties had been drawn forth; if they had liberty to grow, to expand, to become what God means them to be. When you see girls and women dawdling in shops, choosing finery and talking scandal, do you not think they might have been better with some serious training?

"Do you think women are happy? Look at unmarried women of thirty-five—the prime of life. Do you know one who is healthy and happy? If you do, she is one who has found her work:—"Blessed is he who has found his work, let him ask no other blessedness." "My God; *if I had anything to do* I could bear this grief," said a girl whose lover was just dead. Another living only in her lover who was a sailor, saw a false statement in a newspaper, that he was drowned—she lost her reason instantly and never recovered it. We do not say that if she had been a medical student or a watchmaker that the grief might not have turned her brain; but most certainly she would have had a stronger and a stouter reason, and some good cause to wish to live. It is a noble thing even to make good watches, and well worth living for.

"For our part, when we think of the lives of most women, how they are centred and bound up in human affection, living no life but that of love, we cannot wonder at reason going when love is lost. "Oh! that I had now what you men call the consolations of philosophy," said a woman whose heart was sorely tried. The consolations of philosophy which men have, are indeed great when philosophy means a knowledge of God's works, but not enough unless some branch of the philosophy involves work. The man who works to discover the habits of an insect, or the woman who watches the growth and means of nourishment of a polype—*whoever works is consoled.* I have a great respect for the young lady, who, being desperately in love, and having to give up her lover, went through the first four books of Euclid that she might not think of him. But I think it must have been heavy work, and that if she had been studying to be an architect, her purpose would have been better answered. It is surprising to see girls study so much as they do, considering how constantly the idea is put before them that they must give it up some day."

There is a vast deal of practical wisdom in all this. But if so, how severely it condemns our practice. Where are the parents who would deter a daughter from learning stereotyped accomplishments deemed requisite in high life, because the time was needed for teaching them to be useful, and preparing them for the work of wives? And yet this is what husbands would prefer. The time devoted to music—often too by girls who have no faculty or natural talents for music—would alone suffice to educate them in all the points which conduce to the essential comforts and welfare of married life. And yet the piano is preferred to it.

The way in which numberless girls, especially in middle and upper class life, are reared, is precisely such as to unfit them for the maternal offices of education. It is in every one's mouth that the character of children is moulded by mothers: and thus every mother is, more or less, an educator. It needs not that she *try* to be one; she cannot help it. She is the type of her offspring, the model of their virtues, or the pattern and involuntary promoter of their vices and follies. Their minds likewise are in most cases strong or feeble, well stored or sterile, as hers is cultivated or neglected.

How exceptional is the training of female minds, to reason rightly. How much oftener is fashion made the arbiter of folly! And how intensely vain and silly are our female fashions! And yet by these are mothers mainly reared. The adornment of the person occupies a vast portion of their thoughts. Even this is debased. Taste might be cultivated even in the study of dress. Symmetry in the outline of figure, neatness, simplicity, and the adjustment of colours, are all of them useful in the education and chastening of taste; and attention to such objects may be easily made auxiliary to the cultivation of the arts of which these are elements. But is it so? What is the result at this moment of the time and

thought lavished on female dress? Why, that women walk about hideous spectacles of contortion and outrages to all the laws of beauty and proportion. Their bonnets so constructed as to denude them of all covering to the face and head, giving them the appearance of the brazen audacity of the lowest members of their sex; whilst the rest of their dress seems to be moulded after two separate designs—one to assimilate it in every thing, save convenience and comfort, to the apparel of men—the other to make them look like extinguishers. Such slavery to the atrocious follies of fashion is also in itself a proof of the need of education in the proper sense of the term. If women were moderately endowed with an educated judgment, they would resist the rapacious dictation of milliners, and refuse to be made mountebanks of, in order to fill the pockets of those who perpetually devise new absurdities, in order to compel new purchases. If women were employed this would not be so. With any kind of useful work to do, a stronger sense would infallibly grow up. There are instances of sensible, well educated women who do oppose this tide of folly, and having matured judgments and rational tastes formed by the practical discipline of their minds and hands, [illegible] without some kind of useful work, no woman is doing her duty; and if she be a young woman, she is being reared in fatal idleness, alike disastrous to her soul and mind, and to the welfare of all who have to do with her.

Again let us use the words of Barbara Smith:—

"It is a good thing to ask ourselves daily the question, 'Have I eaten my head off to-day?" Women must, as children of God, be trained to do some work in the world. Women may not take a man as a god: they must not hold their first duty to be towards any human being.

"Never, since the world began, have women stood face to face with God. Individual women have done so, but not women in general. They are beginning to do it now; the principle that Jesus Christ laid down is beginning to be admitted. Young women begin to ask at the age of sixteen or seventeen, 'What am I created for? Of what use am I to be in the world?' According to the answer is often the destiny of the creature.

"Mothers, the responsibility lies with you: what do you say in answer? I fear it is almost always some thing to this purport—'You most marry some day. Women are made for men. Your use is to bear children; to keep your home comfortable for your husband. In marriage is the only respectable life for woman.

"If a girl has a religious or an inquiring mind, she will be much dissatisfied with this answer, and say, 'But if no one ask me to marry whom I can love? or suppose I do not want to marry? Suppose my husband dies? or what am I to do all the years I have to wait for a husband? Is there nothing I can do for any body?'

"The newness of the world and the vigour of young life will prevent some years from being absolutely miserable. Among the rich, music, languages, drawing—'accomplishments,' in fact, fill up much of life, and stop the questionings and discontent of heart. In so far as they do this, they are pernicious. In so far as they are amusements only, they are killing to the soul. It is better far to hear the voice of the hungry soul loud and crying. It is better to have the bare fact of idleness, than to be busy always doing nothing. Accomplishments, which are amusements only, do more harm than good. Do not misunderstand: 'accomplishments' may be works, serious studies; and may, by helping others to bear life better and giving pleasure to those who have none, be made worthy work for woman; but for this end they must be studied and with self-devotion."

They must also be kept in subjection to more directly useful pursuits. Every woman, be her rank in life what it may, should be made practically acquainted with every branch of housekeeping. She should know all the duties of every kind of household and domestic service. The more servants her husband is likely to keep, the more is this requisite. She should also be educated in the arithmetic of housekeeping and learn to be a fair accountant. If to this she adds some knowledge of the common trades and how to guard against imposition, the economy resulting therefrom may be incalculable. Only yesterday the writer of this article was conversing with the land agent in a remote country town on the approaching sale of the last remnants of a family estate, owned by a man who inherited them with a princely fortune. "Ah Sir," said our informant, "it was his wife who ruined him, she had never learned the worth of money, and it was not only her ignorance of all business that brought them to this; he troubled himself about nothing, and she was cheated right and left. How different it is with Lady——she looks into everything and understands everything. The other day they wanted new cupboards and book shelves at———and as it was to be done by contract it was all measured and the estimate sent in. Her ladyship was not contented with it and went through it herself and convinced the man that he had made several mistakes and could very well afford to do the work, which was considerable, at two thirds the amount he asked, and which was accordingly done. Now the first of these ladies was the wife of a lucky inheritor of a fortune in the middle class of life, and the latter the wife of a nobleman of large fortune, is herself of one of the noblest and oldest families in the kingdom. Remarkably silly and low born people imagine that there is a degradation in business habits and useful labour. The wife of a tailor (an honest hard working man) was heard the other day to thank God that she was not obliged to work for her living: and a lady of no very illustrious origin was intensely disgusted with a friend who recommended her Theodosia Arabella to get a thorough knowledge of cooking, The German woman of all ranks do this. In no country in Europe is it half as necessary that we should follow their example, for doctors well know how lucrative to themselves and ruinous to our health is the dyspeptic effect of the abominable cookery which prevails here.

As says the poetess, Elizabeth Barrett Browning,—

> "The honest earnest man must stand and work;
> The woman also; otherwise she drops
> At once below the dignity of man,
> Accepting serfdom."

We do not exactly see how she accepts serfdom; but she certainly sinks in the social scale. If a woman is not reputed for something useful, she can only hope for credit for something incompatably less worthy and more perishable.

Women cannot all be Frys, Bosanquets, Chisholms, Carpenters, or Nightingales; but every individual woman, without a single exception, has it in her power to learn and to do something useful. If it be the tending the sick, teaching or learning the after duties of married life, she is walking in the right road, and falls not within the scope of our criticism. This criticism is not unkindly meant even towards those who are simply learning the routine accomplishments and following the frivolous pursuits of young lady life. We heartily long for their improvement, and if every other periodical publication professing to influence education were to devote a few pages monthly to this subject, so as to develope its details, great good might be done and many a woman rescued from the flock of butterflies who flutter uselessly in their sunny youth, utterly unprepared for the future work of life. Hence more than half of the discomforts, squabbles, and miseries of married life and the countless injuries to the children of a new generation therefrom arising.

We repeat it, we are no enemies to a rational cultivation of female accomplishments provided that the recipients have a natural capacity for them. But this ought not and need not prevent the thorough teaching of all useful things for the future mistresses of households and mothers of families.

We cannot better conclude this paper—this most unpopular and unpalatable paper—than by borrowing a little scrap of countenance from our excellent contemporary "Chambers." He is speaking of working class women, but the "intelligent reader" will discern a fitness in what he says for all sorts and classes of females—*mutatis mutandis*:—

"I would like to see working women—hand-labourers—take up *their* pride, and wield it with sense and courage; I would like to see them educating themselves, for education is the grand motive-power in the advancement of all classes. I do not mean mere book-learning, but that combination of mental, moral, and manual attainments, the mere longing for and appreciation of which, gives a higher tone to the whole being. And there are few conditions of life, whether it be passed at the counter, or over the needle—in the work room, or at home—where an intelligent young woman has not some opportunity of gaining instruction; little enough it may be—from a book snatched up at rare intervals, a print shop window glanced at, as she passes along the street—a silent observation and imitation of whatever seems most charming and refined in those, undoubtedly her superiors, with whom she may be thrown into contact; and though the advances to be thus made by her be small, yet, if she has a genuine desire for mental improvement, the true thirst after that which is good and beautiful—the good being always the beautiful—for its own sake, there is little fear but that it will gradually attain its end.

"There is one class, which, from its household familiarity with that above it, has perhaps more opportunities than any for this gradual self-cultivation—I mean the class of domestic servants; but these, though belonging to the ranks of women who live by hand-labour, form a body in many points so distinct, that I shall not dwell upon them here.

"All that I can ask is—something different from the usual cry of elevating the working classes—whether it be not possible to

arouse in them the desire to elevate themselves? Every growth of nature begins less in the external force applied than the vital principle asserting itself within. It is the undercurrent that helps to break up the ice; the sap, as well as the sunshine, that brings out the green leaves of spring. I doubt if any class can be really elevated, unless it has first indicated the power to raise itself; and the first thing to make it worthy of respect, is, to teach it to respect itself."—*English Journal of Education.*

SCIENCE.

Instinct.

(Continued from our last.)

The beautiful fiction, not without meaning, that the pelican, in the ardour of its love for its young, in order to save them from death, tears open its own blood, is indeed not to be taken to the letter, for the blood, with which the white breast-feathers of this bird are sometimes seen to be sprinkled, when it is feeding its young with the fish which it brings in its pouch, comes from the wounded fish, or, if in rare cases, it is its own blood, from the slight wounds which the young pelicans make with their sharp beaks in the pouch of their parent, into which, while they are yet young, they reach as into a dish. But for the rest it is no fiction, but experience daily shows, that maternal affection in the animal world is stronger than the necessities of the body and the pain of death. That it is not, so to say, a relationship of bodily elements, of flesh and blood, perhaps, which subsists between the mother and the young, born of her, but the impulse, the instinct of a love, coming from another and higher source, which gives its force to maternal affection, we are taught by the tenderness of animals towards those helpless little ones which a higher, a divine Providence has committed to their charge. Between the wag-tail and the poor little motherless cuckoo, which came in the egg into her nest and under her wings, there is no flesh and blood relationship; nevertheless the tender foster mother wearies herself almost to death in seeking to satisfy her hungry foster child. A celebrated naturalist, (Bechstein) once saw, in the autumn, when it was so late in the season that there was frost and even ice at nights, a wag-tail at a sunny brook, running and flying to and fro with great diligence. Whoever knows how irresistibly the migratory impulse seizes this bird, when the time is come when all its tribe departs, and when, at the approach of winter, its food begins to fail, he will perceive that there was something unusual in the prolonged tarry with us, of a bird that lives upon insects, far into October, when in the open air scarcely a solitary fly is to be seen. Accordingly, it appeared singular to the above mentioned observer, and he followed the little animal as it bore away an insect in its beak, as if it were foraging for its young. He saw from the opening in a hollow tree, the head of a tolerably large bird extended eagerly to seize the food which its foster parent brought. It was a young cuckoo, whose real mother had by some means deposited its egg in the wag-tail's nest in the tree. The young bird had grown, had become completely fledged on the head and neck, but at the same time had become a prisoner, for the opening was too small to let his body through. But the tender foster mother would rather have died with her nursling than have forsaken it in its need.

What maternal care and fidelity can exceed that which the working classes of bees and ants show towards the eggs and the young of their queens; what patience of a human instructor can exceed that which the female turkey exercises towards the chickens of a strange family, which she has been made to hatch. In the great Nursery of Nature, those creatures are not to be pitied, which, in our eyes, seem the most helpless and forsaken, for it is precisely these which are cared for the most generously and tenderly.

In a quite otherwise remarkable form does instinct appear, as the impulse and instrument of an all upholding Providence, when the object sought is not the welfare of individuals or families, but the well-being of living creatures collectively. The force, which then moves the animal world, stands in so opposite and contradictory a relation to the instinct of self-preservation, that it often leads myriads of individuals, for the welfare of a whole country, to their own sure destruction. All the powers of men and of those of animals which come to the aid of man, in keeping down the multiplication of the white cabbage-butterfly, so destructive to our vegetable gardens, are often insufficient; if the increase went on without interruption, our cabbage crop would be utterly annihilated. For this mischief, however, Nature has her powerful remedies. Whole clouds of those butterflies, which produce this destructive caterpillar may be seen quitting, all at once, the region of wich they were the plague, and taking a course which, for the most part, terminates in the ocean. Such a caravan, giving itself to the fishes for food, continued, according to the observations of Lindley, several days, and kept its direction unchanged toward the sea. Kalm saw butterflies of this description over the waters of the British channel. The swarms of locusts, when their number have grown formidable, take at last their way towards the sea or the desert, and the same has been remarked of other kinds of injurious insects. The lemings too, the field-mice of the high north, when they have become too numerous for their home, collect in immense flocks and move in a straight line, often toward an arm of the sea or to rivers, in which they find their grave. Even in the most favourable circumstances, only a very small portion of these emigrants return home. As a living body, in the growth of its limbs, sets, by its own inward power, certain limits to itself: so is this done also by the animated whole, by means of the force of instinct, inspiring its members. The water of a fountain rises through the pressure of a higher column of water, to a certain point, but when the agency of this pressure ceases, it tumbles ceaselessly down to the ground.

The force, which as instinct connects individuals in relations of mutual service, and with them, tends to the weal of the whole, not only controls the individual parts of the external world, but shows itself active also in the interior of every animated body, fashioning every element and organ of the same to the collective purpose of its life. As every part serves all other parts, so all at last help the activity of the animating soul.

The same thing which instinct achieves in obvious ways in regard to beings of external nature, is accomplished by the forming principle in its more hidden and inner circle. The bird must build a nest for the eggs which she is to hatch; a nest, the more carefully made, the more tender the situation of the young is, who come forth from her eggs. As the young the singing bird come blind and unfledged into the world, the old birds must obtain for them such nourishment as is best adapted to their first stage of life, and in this case, a remarkable delicacy of instinct developes itself in birds fed from the beak, as the food which the parent birds brings to their new born young is different from that which they provide several days after, and this again differs from that which they procure for them at a more advanced period. All these obvious expressions of a building instinct, and of the instinct of maternal love disappear in the case of the quadrupeds; an animal of this class needs not the arrangement of a nest for the hatching of eggs, for its young become ready for birth, not without, but within, its own body; it requires no instinct to lead it to seek their first nourishment for its young, for that nourishment without its own outwardly visible aid is prepared, as mother's milk, in the vessels of its own body.

But on the other hand, man, highly endowed as he is, must, through the thoughtful industry of his hands, provide himself clothing for his body, which shall cover him only lightly in the hot season of the year, and protect him from the cold in winter, while the plumage of the goose and the duck, as well as the fur of many quadrupeds, takes an increased thickness at the approach of winter, which in spring is exchanged for a lighter natural garment. What dress of man, prepared of the choicest stuffs and fashioned with the highest art, can compare in beauty and splendour with the plumage in which many birds, sparkling in all the colours of jewels, appear at the time of their nuptials, and how poor, besides, would man's winter wardrobe especially look, if for the fabrication and decoration of his garments he could not avail himself of the wool and fine furs with which the forming power of Nature furnishes animals without their co-operation. Man must take great pains to form the weapons he uses in war, or to prepare the tools with which wood and stone are wrought; the weapons of the stag grow out of his own body, and so is it with the woodsawing wasp and the shell-fish, which, with its file-shaped mouth, works its way into the rock. That which is accomplished in man and in the animal, in the former by understanding, and in the latter by instinct, in ways outwardly perceptible, enters still more fully into the hidden, inner circle of forming and fashioning forces in the plant. The plant needs no artificial arrangement of storerooms, no gathering of food for the seed or the germ which it leaves behind it when it dies, but to the grain of wheat and the eye of the potato is furnished from its first formation an abundance of nourishment that fully suffices for the development of the germ.

Here the agencies of instinct, which manifest themselves among animals in an impulse to wander forth for food, and to annual migrations, and in the art of preparing their abodes, are transferred to the inner parts and elements of the individual plant or animal body, without suffering any change of their nature and purpose. For when every substance which the animal takes for food, so soon as it enters into the circle of its life, finds its way through all the regions of the body to its destined place; the lime to the bones, the silica to the hair, the iron to the blood, the sulphur and phosphorus to the brain and nerves, and thence to the bone—shall it be less wonderful than the migrations of the swiftly and lightly moving bird to the place of its birth and its food? When whole masses of material elements that have become worthless, press toward the surface of the body in order to escape by the perspiration of the skin, and to lose themselves in the ocean of air, is it not the same impulse which collects so many hurtful insects, to whole clouds, and guides them off into the sea, so that the land may be freed from the burthen of their excess? We admire the generous excitement which is communicated to an ant-hill or a bechive the instant any external force has broken into it, or when any danger threatens the same from internal enemies. But when, upon a limb being wounded, or a bone broken in the body of an animal, all the forces and fluids of the same instantly in flaming haste unite to heal the wound or the fracture; and when this endeavour is successful, when in the diseased state of the body, the storm of a fever is raised, which when it is powerful enough, decomposes and drives away the morbid particles—shall this, in a less degree, command our admiration? The spider prepares ingenious nets to catch the prey, which serves it for food; is the structure of the several secretive organs, which fashion themselves in the body, in order to produce bile in the liver, and bone in the membrane of the bones, out of the elements which have been introduced through the blood—is not this structure as ingenious, and are the fine webs and formation of which the animal body is made, and which are perpetually renovated, inferior to the web of the spider or to the buildings of the bee or the beaver?

Every where, as we have seen in the foregoing chapter, instinct is the agency of that creative power, by which all visible beings are adjusted to one another, like the parts of a house or a temple by an intelligent master builder and his subordinate labourers. Every living being is, in the ranks of these labourers, employed in the construction of the whole. The solitary workman who places the top-stones on the pinnacle, and fastens them there with mortar, attends only to this work of his hands; he heeds not what the hod-carriers are doing below as they prepare the material, which come from the earth, the stones and the mortar, and carry them up to the labourer who is helping to complete the great structure. Only the master-builder, to whom the care of the whole is devolved, goes with his all-ordering eye, to the humblest labourer below, who is digging out and preparing the materials of the edifice, and adjusts the labour of all the workmen, of those who carry the brick and stones, as well as of those who are at work at the top, to the general plan of the whole.

When the morsel of nourishment, or the refreshing draught has entered the mouth and passed into the stomach, then we take no heed how, out of the same, the gastric juice and the blood is prepared, nor how by the breath from the blood the animating flame is kindled and kept alive upon the altar of life; we remark nothing of the formations and dissolutions of single parts, which take place in our bodies. The working of the soul in the body and on all the elements of the same, resembles a mighty motion, which carries along with it in its own direction, every thing moveable that comes into its vicinity. The beam of the sun, wherever it reaches, can only illuminate and warm, the flame of fire can and must produce in every thing combustible, which it touches, only a similar flame. So in the soul's life, which is a working and moving towards a certain aim, dwells a power of making every thing which comes within its sphere, help to the accomplishment of its end, and in its career, carrying it along with it to the appointed goal.

The blowing of the wind carries all light bodies with it in its own direction. When an eagle, ascending from the ground, excites the motion of the air by the powerful force of its wings, the light dust, which lies on the ground, whirls away after him, but the eagle, who has in his eye only the aim of his flight, observes it not, for the dust is external to him and below him. So, too, the animating principle of the animal and of the plant imparts the direction of its own life to the material substances which it forms into a body, to be the instrument of its activity, and sets in motion for its service. The material is brought to it from without, and handed to it, for the advancement of the grand edifice of the whole, from a depth which its eye cannot fathom. But He, whose work both the material is, and its preparation, by whose act and whose will the same material is transmitted from hand to hand, until we behold it upon the visible pinnacle of the building, sees and knows the whole method of the plan, already pre-arranged in his mind.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Erection of School municipalities.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to erect the Townships of Warwick, Bulstrode and Horton, in the county of Arthabaska, into separate school municipalities, to be bounded by their respective Township limits.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to approve of the separation of the Nos. 43 & 44 in the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in the County of Chateauguay from the School Municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome number one, and to annex them to the Municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome Number two in the same County.

His Excellency has also been pleased to approve of the the séparation of the lands of the persons hereunder named, situated in the school municipality of Coteau St. Pierre in the county of Hochelaga from the said municipality, and to annex them to the school municipality of La Côte des Neiges, in the same county-viz. Messrs. Eustache Prudhomme, Jeremie Decarie, Réné Leduc, Léon Prudhomme, Léandre Chaput, Félix Prudhomme, Michel Houle, J. M. L'écuyer, Prosper Savage and Robert Brodie.

Appointment of School Commissioners.

County of Laval.—Bord-de-L'eau, St. Martin: Messrs. Richard Lavoie and Ferdinand Therrien, in the place of Messrs. Olivier Rapidieux and George Lorrain, whose term of service is expired

County of Portneuf.—Ste. Catherine de Fossambault: Messrs. John Griffin, Raphaël Côté, Louis Beaupré, William McKenna and Patrick Brennan: Michael Henchy to be secretary-treasurer.

County of Quebec.—St. Columban de Sillery: Messrs. James Rockett and Louis Doiron *vice* two commissioners whose term of service has expired.

County of Soulanges.—St. Polycarpe: Messrs. Jean Bte. Jules Prévost, Joseph Deveaux and Jean Bte. Lalonde, *vice* Messrs. Augustin Lalonde, Charles Lalonde and Joseph Leroux, whose term of service has expired.

County of Two Mountains.—St. Canut. Messrs. Isidore Vezeau, William Doyle, Eustache Desautels, Michael Greece and Michel Campeau.

County of l'Assomption.—Lachenaie; M. Ephrem Gariépy, in the place of M. Sévere Sarasin, whose term of service has expiree.

County of Beauce.—St. François: Messrs. Antoine Poulin and Joseph Pepin dit Lachance, in the place of two commissioners whose term of service has expired.

——St. Elzéar: Messrs. Alexandre Pageot, Thomas Dion, Augustin Routier, Louis Turmel and François Champagne.

County of Chateauguay.—St. Jean Chrysostome. Messrs. Narcisse Demers and Paul Viau, in place of two commissioners whose terme of service has expired.

Protestant Board of Examiners for the District of Montreal.

Miss Elizabeth Mitchell has obtained a diploma authorising her to teach in Model Schools.

Miss Elizabeth Outhet, Mary Stead, Emily Vanvleit, Elizabeth McCallum, Margery Odell Maria Durham, Mary M Souls, Lucy St Denick, Elizabeth Vanvleit, Mary Symons, Jane A Douglas, Alice Hall, Mr. James Cruthers and Mr Joshua Brodeur, have received diplomas authorising them to teach in Elementary Schools.

A. N. Rennie.
Secretary.

Board of Examiners for the County of Sherbrook.

Messrs E. J. Patterson and Colquhoun Graham, have obtained diplomas authorising them to teach in Model or in Superior Primary Schools.

Misses Elvira Webster, Jane S. Derbey, Lorania McDougall, Alvan H. Moore, Margaret dwards, Mary C McClary, Harriet S. Glanday, Sarah Anna Fowler, Ella F. Poole, Lucy Maria Kathan, Jane C. Flemming, Mabel Menut, Euphemia Hyndman, Catharine Bothwell, Sara Jane McCanly, Louisa Putney, Charlotte Kent, Jane M. Baker, Mary Kennedy, Mary R Byron, Amelia McManus, Emeline Huntington, Laura J Le Baron, Mary K. French, Mary Rogg, Malvina Fuller, Messrs Alonzo G. Martin, Henry C Rugg, Jos A. Crosby: Misses Mary Jane Dugan, Esther A. Bean, Philomena Chartram, Alice Hall, Marion Drummond et Nancy McCready, have obtained diplomas authorising them to teach in Elementary Schools.

S. A. Hurd,
Secretary.

Board of Examiners for Stanstead.

Misses Séraphine A Bachelder, Fédora M. LeBaron, Louisa Stone, Susan M. Sutton, Lucretia M. Baldwin, Caroline Martin, Margaret D. Christie, Viola Wadleigh, Lucinda Collins, Ellen E. Reech, Lydia Jenkins, Alice J. Wadleigh, Sarah S. Gage, Margaret McCaffrey, Helen M. Ayer, Esther B. Magee, Cornelia A. Hawes, Alice J. Hovey, Nancy Piper, Julia Ann Merry, Marion H. Ives, Narcissa Henry, Louisa A. Lacke, Angelina D. Akley, Adeline Young, Olive H. Merriman, Mary E. Moulton, Orpha Parker, Elizabeth Baldwin, Lucie N. Chamberlain, Ann L. Chamberlin, Ann Turner, Relief Cleveland, Cynthia J. Powell, Augusta S. Boswell, Ellen Ives, Orcelia Knight, Alice Ann Bachelder, Alice Comstock Sarah Ann Worth, Clarissa W. Chamberlain, Louisa S. LeBaron, Tirzah A. Martin, Lucy A Olivier and Mary L Ball, have obtained diplomas authorising them to teach in Elementary Schools.

C. A. Richardson,
Secretary.

Situation wanted.

Miss Honorine Dumais, who has obtained a Model School Diploma, will undertake to teach both the French and English languages. Address Miss Honorine Dumais, Kamouraska.

Donations to the Library of the Department.

The Superintendent of Education acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of the following donations. From Joseph Bouchette esquire, Dy. Surveyor General Toronto, Time Tables with a map of part of N. America.

From N. B. Benedict Esquire M. D. Secretary of the academy of sciences, New Orleans through L. A. H. Latour, Esquire: "Proceedings of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences," a pamphlet in 8vo; Constitution and by laws of the New Orleans Academy of Science. 1 Pamphlet in 8vo. a sketch of general Jackson, by N. B Benedict, 1 pamphlet in 8vo; annual address read before the Orleans academy of sciences, by Professor J. L. Riddell; 1 pamphlet in 8vo.

From Mr. Guillaume Deschambeault of Montreal, copies of two pieces of music composed by him viz "*Castor*" and "*La feuille d'Erable.*"

From Mr. Lawler principal of the Three Rivers academy; "Histoire de la Société Domestique par l'Abbé Gaume," 2 vols, in 8vo.

From George Futvoye Esquire, Toronto, "Constitution de l'Etat de la Louisiane." 1 pamphlet in 8vo.

From Messrs Hill and Martin, Montreal, "New reading made Easy" 1 vol. in 18vo. "The girls first help to reading" 1 vol. in 13mo. "The girls second help to reading" 1 vol. in 18o. "First lesson in Arithmetic" 1 vol. in 8vo. "Illustrated practical Geometry" 1 vol. in 18o. "The Elements of Natural Philosophy" 1 vol. in 8vo.

From Mr. M. E. Simays, Teacher, of Ste. Genevieve de Montreal, two copies of the "Almanach des Connaissances Utiles," by himself.

From the Honorable W. H. Seward, Washington. Patent office report for 1856, 3 vols in 8vo.

From Messrs. Sadlier and Co. Montreal. "Gerald Griffin's works" 5 vols. in 8vo. History of Christianity in China, Tartary and Thibet," translated from the french by the abbé Huc, 2 vol. in 8vo.

From Mr. B. Dawson, Montreal: "The National Arithmetic," by B. Greenleaf, 1 vol. in 8vo.

From Messrs Dunnigan & co. New-York: "Aspirations of Nature" by Hecker. 1 vol. in 8vo. History of the Catholic missions by Shea, 1 vol. in 8vo.

From Messrs. Beauchemin et Payette, Montreal. Travels in France by madame Tastu.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL, (LOWER CANADA) AUGUST 1857.

Law for making better provision for the encouragement of agriculture, and also to provide for the promotion of Mechanical science.

Among the laws passed in the last session of parliament, few in our opinion are of more importance, than the one the title of which we have just given; consequently, we earnestly call the attention of the professors in our colleges, and the members of the several mechanics institutes, to such of its provisions in the working of which, they are called upon by the law, to cooperate.

The legislature well understood how closely the progress of public instruction in this country is allied to the progress of agriculture, arts and manufactures, when it named the Superintendent of Public Instruction *ex officio* a member of the board of Agriculture and also of the Board of arts and manufactures; also by naming all professors of agriculture, *ex officio* members of the former board, and all professors of physical science, *ex officio* members of the latter.

The preamble of the law to which we allude (20 Victoria Chapter 32) is as follows.

"Whereas it is desirable to promote the development of "mechanical talent among the people of this province, by "disseminating instruction in mechanics and the kindred "sciences, and by affording increased facilities for the study of "models and apparatus: and whereas for the attainment of "this object by these means it is expedient to provide for the "establishment of central boards of administration in Upper "and Lower Canada respectively connected and co-operat-"ing with the Mechanic's Institutes of the several cities, "towns and villages in the pursuit thereof; and whereas, "it is also desirable to extend encouragement to arts and "manufactures, and stimulate the ingenuity of Mechanics "and Artisans by means of prizes and distinctions, distri-"buted and awarded on the same principle as has been al-"ready so successfully applied to the encouragement of "agriculture in this Province: *Therefore* &c.

The first eight clauses of the law refer to the establishment of a central board of agriculture and statistics, presided over by the minister of agriculture, whose powers and duties are thereby specified and regulated. The seventh clause obliges all boards of agriculture, agricultural associations and societies, all boards of arts and manufactures, Mechanics institutes, all public institutions and public officers to answer promptly all official communications by them received, from the central board of agriculture and statistics and to make diligent efforts to supply correct information on all questions submitted to them respectively, under a penalty of ten pounds currency, for each and every offence, in case of neglect or refusal to furnish the same.

The ninth clause nominates all presidents of agricultural societies, all professors of agriculture in chartered colleges, universities and other public educational institutions and also the chief superintendents of Education in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, members *ex officio* of the board of agriculture for that section of the province in which they reside.

Four members of each board shall annually retire, to be replaced by members chosen at an election to be simultaneously made by all the societies; the Board will be composed of a president, vice president and secretary, the latter of whom shall alone receive a salary for his services; five members shall form *a quorum*.

The importance of the operation of this board, and the necessity which exists for all colleges and other educational institutions to be represented by their agricultural professors, can be easily comprehended on perusal of the fifteenth clause which we now publish in full.

"XV. It shall be the duty of the said Boards to receive the Reports of Agricultural Societies, and before granting the certificates hereinafter mentioned, to see that they have complied with the law; to take measures, with the approbation of the Minister of Agriculture, to procure and set in operation a model illustrative or experimental farm or farms in their respective sections of the province, and in connection with any public school, college or university, or otherwise, and to manage and conduct the same, to collect and establish, at Toronto and Montreal respectively, an Agricultural Museum and an Agricultural and Horticultural Library, to take measures to obtain from other countries animals of new or improved breeds, new varieties of grain, seeds, vegetables or other agricultural productions, new or improved implements of husbandry or new machines which may appear adapted to facilitate agricultural operations, and to test the quality, value and usefulness of such animals, grain, seeds, vegetables or other productions, implements or machines, and generally to adopt every means in their power to promote improvement in the agriculture of this Province; and the said Boards shall keep a record of their respective transactions, and shall from time to time publish in such manner and form as to secure the widest circulation among the Agricultural Societies and farmers generally, all such Reports, Essays, Lectures and other useful information as the said Boards respectively may procure and adjudge suitable for publication; and if the said Boards or either of them shall publish a monthly Journal, or adopt as their channel of communication with Agricultural Societies the Agricultural

Journals now published in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, it shall be the duty of all Agricultural Societies receiving any share of the Public Grant to give at least one month's notice of the time and place of holding their Exhibitions in the Journals so published or adopted by the said Boards respectively."

By the seventeenth clause, each board is incorporated, and empowered to purchase and hold real and personal property for the purposes of its incorporation, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose thereof.

The eighteenth and following clauses up to the thirtieth inclusively, refer to the organisation of the board of arts and manufactures. This board will be composed of the minister of agriculture; of the professors and lecturers on the different branches of physical sciences, in all incorporated universities and colleges; of the Superintendents of Education for each section of the province; of the president and of one member of each board of trade, and of the delegates or members from all incorporated mechanics institutes and arts associations.

Each mechanics institute and each arts association which shall pay into the funds of the Board of arts and manufactures a sum amounting to at least one twentieth part of the sum granted by the legislature for the year then just expired will have the privilege of electing as many delegates as there are within its body, sections of twenty members, mechanics or manufacturers, actually working at their respective trades, who have paid into the funds of the institution a subscription of at least five shillings for the preceding year.

These delegates should have been elected after the first of July last, for the organisation as the society of arts. We are all aware that the Mechanic's Institute and the Montreal Board of trade are the only ones which have actually acted up to the law, and the committee of the Board now in operation is exclusively composed of the delegates from these two bodies, and of the professors of the McGill University, they being the only delegates present at the first meeting.

The twenty sixth clause requires all Mechanics Institutes that shall elect members for the central board, to transmit with its report to the secretary of the board, a list of its members, mechanics or manufacturers who have paid their subscriptions for the preceding year, sworn before a magistrate, and if it should appear that the Institution has elected a greater number of delegates that it is entitled to do, the board may either deprive them of their right of representation for that year, or decide by ballot those who will retire in order to reduce them to their legitimate number.

The attributes of the Board of arts and manufactures are not less important than those of the Board of agriculture. It will suffice to read the twenty seventh clause of the law, which enumerates them, to be convinced of the truth of this fact.

XXVII. "It shall be the duty of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures to take measures, with the approbation of the Minister of Agriculture, to collect and establish at Toronto and Montreal respectively, for the instruction of practical mechanics and artizans, museums of minerals and other material substances and chemical compositions, susceptible of being used in Mechanical Arts and Manufactures, with model rooms appropriately stocked and supplied with models of works of art, and of implements and machines other than implements of husbandry and machines adapted to facilitate agricultural operations, and free libraries of reference, containing books, plans and drawings, selected with a view to the imparting of useful information in connection with Mechanical Arts and Manufactures, to take measures to obtain from other countries new or improved implements and machines, not being implements of husbandry or machines specially adapted to facilitate agricultural operations, to test the quality, value and usefulness of such implements and machines, and generally to adopt every means in their power to promote improvement in the Mechanical Arts and in Manufactures in this Province, and the Minister of Agriculture may cause duplicates or copies of models, plans, specimens, drawings and specifications deposited in the Patent Office, and upon which Patents of Invention have issued, to be made, from time to time, and placed in to the Model Rooms, Museums or Libraries of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures respectively; and it shall be lawful for the said Boards respectively, with the consent and approbation of the Minister of Agriculture, to establish in connection with their respective Museums, Model Rooms or Libraries, Schools of Design for Women, on the most approved plan, and furnished and supplied in the most complete and appropriate manner, that the funds at their disposal may admit of, regard being had to the claims thereon of the other objects for which they are hereby established; and also to found Schools or Colleges for Mechanics, and to employ competent persons to deliver lectures on subjects connected with the Mechanical Arts and Sciences or with Manufactures; and the said Boards shall keep Records of their respective transactions, and shall from time to time publish, in such manner and form as to secure the widest circulation among the Mechanics' Institutes and among Mechanics, Artizans and Manufacturers generally, all such Reports, Essays, Lectures and other Literary compositions conveying useful information as the said Boards respectively may be able to procure, and judge to be suitable for publication."

The remainder of the law remodels the former-laws relating to agricultural associations and refers to county associations "Townships Societies", and the separate societies for the encouragement of horticulture.

The numerous Mechanics institutes recently established in our country villages should especially take cognisance of this law, and with reference to their incorporation, they should bear in mind that the formalities requisite to obtain an act of Incorporation are prescribed by the act. 14 and 15 Victoria chapter 86, and that they principally consist in a declaration to be deposited with the Registrar of the county.

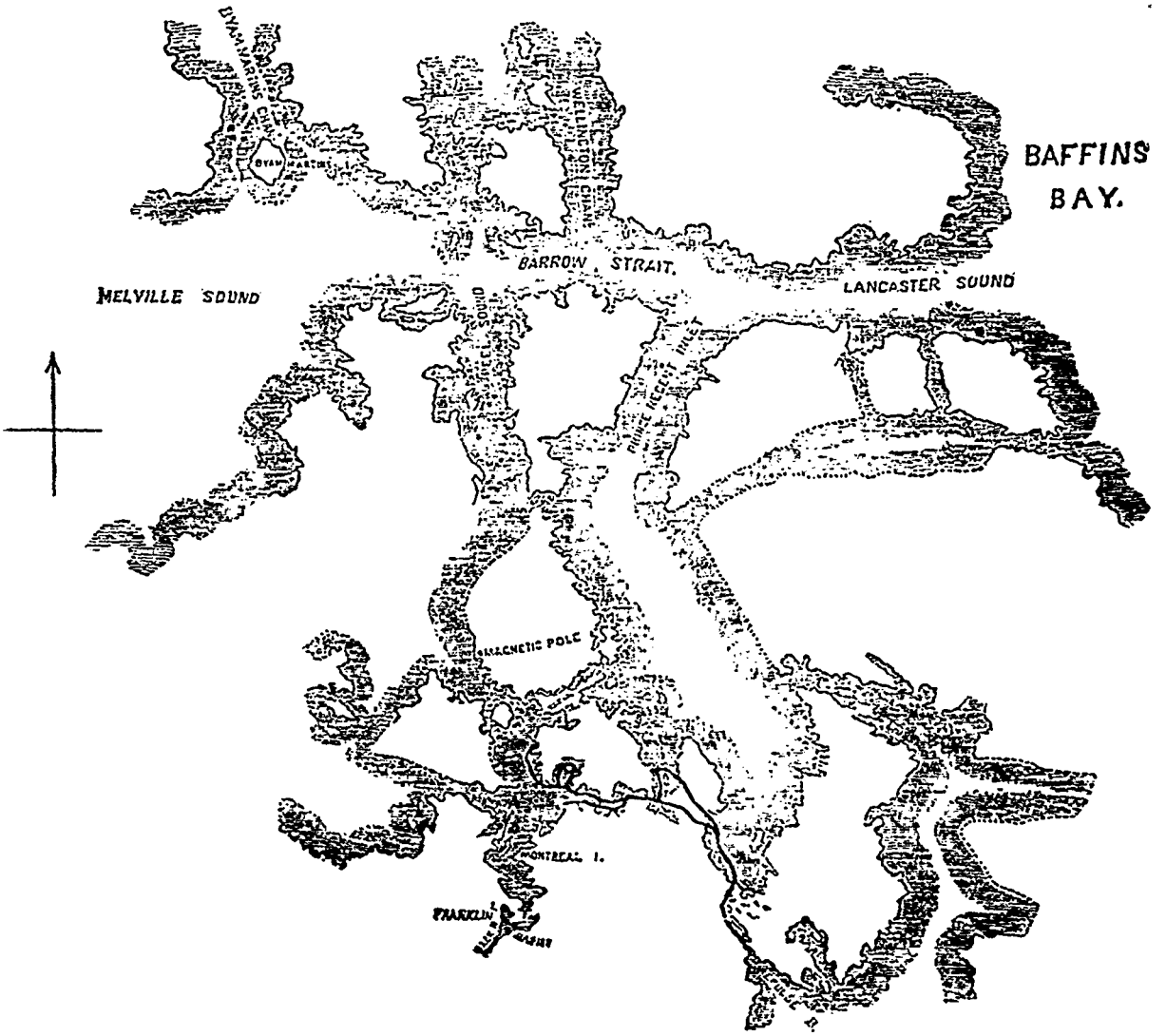
It is important that all the requirements of that law passed in 1851 should be strictly conformed to, as also that the title of "Mechanics Institute" should be alone used this being necessary to entitle the Institute to name delegates or members to represent it in the central Boards of arts and manufactures.

Third conference of the Association of teachers in connexion with the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

This conference took place at Montreal on the 25th of August. The elections for the present year were made as follows: Mr. Boudrias was elected president, Mr. Simays vice-président, Mr. Jardin secretary, Mr. Leroux treasurer, and MM. Kirouac, Caisse, Doran, Beauregard, Dallair, Guilbault, Delaney, Archambault and Moffatt members of the board of directors. Speeches were delivered by the Superintendent of public instruction and by Mr. Regnaud, late director of the Lower Canada Normal School. Mr. Boudrias gave a lecture on the Lancasterian system and Mr. Simays on the usefulness of teachers institutes.

American Association for the advancement of Sciences.

We might say of education what an ancient said of himself *nil humani alienum à me puto*, and there are few subjects which could not be on that ground introduced into our journal. But the one which will be treated in this article is of all others more intimately connected with our mission. The professors and teachers of our colleges, and academies, the students themselves must naturally take an interest



in this great scientific congress which is also to some extent an educational body.

We shall first begin by one of the most interesting sittings of the association, the one at which Dr. Rae gave an account of his recent exploration of the arctic regions, the subject being one of deep interest at the present moment. We are indebted for the following to the pen of T. K. Ramsay, Esquire.

It will be remembered by most of our readers, that in 1851, Dr. Rae, on his return from an exploring expedition along the American shores of the Arctic Ocean, brought with him certain relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which he had obtained from the Esquimaux who reside near the Castor and Pollux River. The discovery of these remains was supposed by the Admiralty to set at rest the question as to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party, and, in consequence, this hardy traveller received the promised reward—£10,000 sterling—as the fruits of his toil.

A great many of the scientific men in England however, and amongst them Sir Roderick Murchison, continued to maintain that the entire destruction of the party, at the place indicated by Dr. Rae, was not sufficiently proved, and that further traces of him would probably be found. In the following year another overland expedition was sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the command of Mr. Anderson, and on the very spot described to Dr. Rae by the Esquimaux, as being the place where they had seen the dead bodies of a party of white men, were found pieces of Pine, Oak, Elm, Ash and Mahogany, chips and shavings, and a piece of wood marked with the word "Terror," but no traces of the bodies; and also at the first rapids up Back River, paddles and

other pieces of wood belonging to a boat were in the possession of the natives.

Those who refused to be satisfied with Dr. Rae's account were still less so with M. Anderson's. They said, that in the climate of the Arctic regions, the intense cold preserves exposed articles in a wonderful manner, so that it is hardly possible to judge, on viewing a deserted Esquimaux settlement, how long it may be since it was the abode of human beings—the minutest fish bones being in a perfect state of preservation at the end of many years. They therefore think that no human bones having being found at the place where Sir John Franklin's party was said to have perished, it is to be concluded that the Esquimaux' tale is untrue. They also say that the different kinds of wood of which chips were found could not be those of any government boat which any party could drag 100 miles over the ice, and that Sir John Franklin, who was well aware of the means of reaching the Hudson's Bay posts by the Back or Mackenzie Rivers, probably carried with him planks of different kinds of wood, in order to construct a light boat with which to ascend one or other of these streams, and that it is possible, that failing in this attempt the remains of his party had taken refuge among the Esquimaux and that some of them may still be living. They further add that in any case, the whole of the crews of the two ships were not accounted for, and on these grounds they urged on the government the necessity of further search. To this line of argument however the government has declined to yield, and further means of search have been refused.

We had recently an opportunity of hearing from Dr. Rae's own lips an account of his travels, his answer to all these difficulties as to the fate of Franklin, and his own reasons for arriving at the conclusion that the story of the Esquimaux was true, and that he had really found the last resting place of the latest survivors of these gallant crews whose names deserve to be recorded among those of the most devoted victims to scientific discovery.

The occasion on which we had the advantage of hearing Dr. Rae was purely accidental. It was the last day of the session of the American Scientific Association here. The section was about to close its proceedings, when a learned member announced that Dr. Rae was present and would, if agreable, show those of the Franklin relics he had retained. No sooner had the audience learned that Rae was in the room than he was loudly called for, and he answered most goodnaturedly to the call. The following report, though it wants the life-interest which attaches to Dr. Rae's own narrative, is, we believe, as nearly correct as may be.

Dr. Rae.—"Previous to my expedition in 1854, when I found these articles, I had been engaged in four boat expeditions to the Arctic regions and had traced some 3,000 miles of coast. This last expedition was undertaken more for the purposes of geographical information than to search for Sir John Franklin, as I had hardly any expectation of finding any traces of his party in the direction I was going. But one day, in the course of my travels, I met an Esquimaux who told me that a party of about thirty white men had died of starvation beyond a great river, a long way to the West. On enquiring among the Esquimaux I found they were in possession of pieces of watches, pocket chronometers and silver spoons with crests and letters upon them, which turned out to be those of persons belonging to Sir John Franklin's expedition. I also found Sir John's cross of kinghthood and a small round silver plate engraved Sir John Franklin, K. C. B. and other articles. In fact, some of my men had their coats covered with buttons they obtained from the Esquimaux, so it had evidently been a large party. I bought these articles from the Esquimaux for saws, daggers and other weapons. They gave them up quite willingly. Doubts have been expressed as to the truth of this story and the honesty of the Esquimaux. and it has been suggested that they had murdered the men of this party and robbed their bodies. This I do not believe for I have always found them honest and trustworthy. Their memory too is extremely correct. They have of course no writings but they hand down from one to another the most accurate descriptions of what they have seen. I wintered among them in 1847 and they then described to me the visit of Parry and others, twenty years before, so well that I at once recognised Parry from the description, and he subsequently confirmed to me the circumstances of his visit which they had related to me. Then as to their having robbed and murdered the men of this party. I can only say that as long as I was amongst them they never stole an article from me, and when I went away on a distant expedition I left only three men with the stores. Yet the Esquimaux never molested them in the least, although they would have gained a great deal more by murdering or robbing them than by the destruction of Franklin's party. On the contrary they were very polite in their manners to them and when they saw the men taking the pot off the fire at meal time they rose and went away—a kind of delicacy which does not always prevail in more civilized societies. I have observed that on the part of the Esquimaux to the East of the Mackenzie River, there is no instance of that bloody-thirsty disposition towards the whites and the Indians that one meets with to the West. I explain this circumstance in this way. To the West the Esquimaux and the Indians are always at war, the latter being anxious to keep the Esquimaux back from participating in the trade with the whites, and as the whites supply the Indians with fire-arms in exchange for furs they are looked upon by the Esquimaux as the allies of the Indians

The Esquimaux among whom I have been, are very exemplary in their domestic relations and are much more cleanly than those Dr. Kane met with further north. When you go among them they bring forward their wives and children and introduce them to you, and seem proud of any notice you take of them or of any presents you make them. The women are not treated as slaves as they are among many of the Indian tribes. They have only to take care of the snowhouse and the affairs of the household. They are very kind to their wives, and children are considered as a great blessing. The more children there are in a family the richer is it considered. Indeed so much is this the case that when children lose their parents they are immediately adopted by other members of the tribe, who bring them up as their own children, and there is often even a scramble as to who shall get them. The Esquimaux are very grateful too for any kindness. I have had an opportunity of being of use to them more than once, and they always seemed obliged to me for what I did for them. On one occasion they ran short of food; we had plenty, and we supplied them from our stores. Afterwards, when I wanted seal fat for my men to eat with their venison they brought it and laid it down at the doors of the huts, and refused to take any payment for it, saying that we had fed them when they were hungry. I always found them frank and friendly. I never had a quarrel with any of them but one man, and he was considered so bad a character among themselves that they wanted me to shoot him. This I, of course, refused to do unless he interfered with us, and they then asked me to give them some powder, which I had told them was poison, to kill him with. He was a very powerful fellow and they were afraid of him.

For my own part, I have no doubt as to Franklin's fate. His purpose was to try and reach Behring's Straits, and he had been known to say, that if he met ice he would push his ships into it and take his chance. After wintering at Beechy Island, the first year, as we now know he did, he probably tried to reach Cape Walker and from thence to gain Behring's Straits; but being caught in the ice was obliged to abandon his ship and by boat and sledge to endeavour to reach the American continent, through Peel Sound and from thence escape up Back River. In this attempt I believe he and his party perished. We know that Franklin had provisions for three years and a half, and that he calculated upon making them last four years. We also know that he had salted down a number of the little ducks, that are so plentiful at certain seasons in these regions, intending to live upon them should his other provisions fail. It is extremely probable that among the provisions that he took with him, there was a portion bad, as after he left it was discovered that large quantities of the preserved meats which had been supplied to government were unfit for use. Thus his ressources might be considerably diminished and it is well known that it requires full rations to keep men in health in that climate. Now, if the men, attacked by scurvy, and no ship expedition has ever yet completely escaped, took to eating these salted birds, they would die off like cholera patients. Scurvy is the most frightful disease I know of. It is the great enemy of the Arctic voyager. This would therefore account for the deaths of so large a party.

As it is evident that Sir John Franklin must have gone down Peel Sound, we know pretty well where he must have left his ships. Lady Franklin has therefore sent out, another ship, under captain McClintock to endeavour to find out the place where the ships were abandoned, and to determine if possible the place of the Magnetic Pole, which was discovered in 1830 by Sir James Parry, and to see if there had been any shifting that would explain the variations of the compass. He would also endeavour to make the North West Passage which captain McClure had only done by walking a part of the way upon the ice, he having been obliged to leave his ship frozen in. If any man can do all this, it is captain McClintock. He has great experience, and his vessel, a small screw steamer, is admirably adepted for the work. It is probably the best equiped expedition that has ever been sent to the Polar regions. He has only taken 30 men and he has provisions for them for three years. Should these fail he can fall back upon the *caches* left by previous expeditions, sufficient to support 100 men

for two years. There is therefore little reason to fear any accident.

When I was among the Esquimaux I endeavoured also to find any books or papers they might have; they told me that they had had books, but being of no use to them, they had given them to the children to play with, and they had torn them. The only papers I could get were two leaves of a religious book which a woman had preserved in her work-bag. They are now deposited in Greenwich hospital with all the other articles except these". Here Dr. Rae exhibited the relics he had kept. They consisted of pieces of three or four watches, a small piece of gold cham, a shilling, a sovereign and a half crown, a petty officer's badge and a silver spoon with Franklin's crest. Dr. Rae then continued: "I found the Esquimaux very correct in all the information they gave me. They are the best geographers I ever met with. I had only to give them two or three points on the chart and they would sketch me out the whole coast line between. Thus I was able to ascertain where they had seen the bodies of the white men they told me of, and when next year Mr. Anderson's party went to the place I described, they found the remains of a boat, some pieces of wood upon one of which the word "Terror" had been stamped and also kettles and other utensils which had evidently belonged to the expedition. They also found a piece of a snowshoe frame with the name of Mr. Stanley, surgeon of the Erebus, carved upon it. I have since been able to trace it to the maker and the man in London who sold it to Mr. Stanley. Mr. Anderson has not been able to find any of the bodies of the party who perished, but I account for that in this way. They had been seen before the ice decayed in the spring on a low beach over which doubtless the sea flows at certain seasons of the year, and the bodies were either washed away or covered over by the sand, foxes and wolves aiding in their destruction, while the other articles were removed to a place of safety by the Esquimaux. Captain Perry told me that whales and walruses which he had left in similar places had disappeared by the rising of the water at certain seasons."

Dr Rae in alluding to the habits of life of the Esquimaux showed us a needle made by themselves, the eye of which was well drilled and very fine. He then continued: "the Esquimaux make their thread from the sinews of the deer. In fact the reindeer supplies them with all they want. In places where they have no vegetables, they take out the first stomach of the deer and keep it to eat with their meat, as their only substitute for vegetable food. They are very expert in killing the deer in autumn: They frequently take herds of 30 or 40 by driving them into the sea, they also shoot them with bows and arrows; but the way they take most is by making pit-falls in the snow, into which they tumble. My men though half-breeds and all experienced hunters never could make snares that would keep the deer. The animals often fell into ours but they always got out again. But the Esquimaux manage to make them in such a way that the slanting wall of the pit-fall throws him back when he attempts to jump out. The Esquimaux are also very expert in killing seals with their spears, where my man could not manage it with their rifles. We often succeeded in striking the seal but never so effectualy as to prevent him tumbling back into his hole and being lost. The Esquimaux instead of going head foremost towards the seal, drag themselves along the ice sideways, and when the animal seems startled they make a peculiar noise in their throats like the sound made by the seal, and thus they approach near enough to throw their spears holding on by the end of the line. If it is a very big one however, the hunter scratches a hole in the ice in which to fasten the end of his line, in order to prevent the seal dragging him into the water after him. Dr. Kane describes the Esquimaux as being much dirtier than those I met with. I was quite ashamed of our appearance in comparison with theirs. In fact they dare not be dirty. Every night they are obliged to strip off their clothes and beat all the rime off them and hang them up in the hut, else they would become a solid mass. It is true they dont wash themselves for they have no water for that purpose; but they rub themselves with snow. We tried to wash ourselves with water but we could not get dry again, so we were obliged to imitate the Esquimaux and take a dry wash with snow. This answers the purpose very well and it even does very well to clean the blankets. During the winter I caused the men to rub their blankets several times with snow, and it is wonderful how much it cleanses them The snow huts are very warm and clean. After they have been used a while they become very white and pretty, much more so than the roof of an ordinary room. The moisture and heat from the inhabitants become encrusted on the roof and walls and give the appearance of a house built of ground glass. They use stone lamp's with moss wicks, like those described by Dr. Kane; but the women arrange the wick so that there is none of the annoyance from smoke, which he mentions."

"I am satisfied that Dr. Kane, who deserves so much credit for his courage and perseverance with a constitution so weakened by suffering, committed a great mistake in using tents instead of snow huts. Besides the weight they had to carry, his men suffered a great deal in them from cold. In the snow huts my men slept quite comfortably with a blanket or two and a strip of deer skin below them to keep them off the snow. My men never had more bedding than that. It weighed only 25lbs for four men, while including the tents, Dr. Kane's men had to carry 25lbs each for night accommodation. This has been one of the errors committed by all the government expeditions. They did not imitate sufficiently the mode of life of the Esquimaux. It is a rule to be observed, that travellers should always imitate the mode of life of the natives until by experience they can invent a better. It requires some skill to build a snow-house. The Esquimaux will build one in half an hour. The builder traces the size, he then cuts the snow within the circle away in blocks and with that constructs his house. He ought to be able to build his house from what he cuts away from the inside, and so build himself in. He then cuts himself a way out."

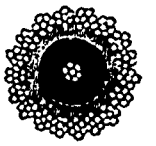
In answer to several questions Dr. Rae added that the white bear was not considered a formidable animal by the natives. That the most dangerous animal was the musk ox, which was a beautifully made little creature. The moment it is wounded it pursues its enemy. Dr. Rae said he had killed several. Their skins make the most beautiful robes and under the hair there is a very fine wool, of which he had had several shawls made. These skins are not brought into the market, it is not worth while, owing to the distance being so great.

Between those who consider Sir John Franklin's fate fully determined and those who say, that a few scraps of wood, some kettles and silver plate can not be the only remaining traces of one hundred and fifty british sailors and two of Her Majesty's ships, and who contend, that there is still reason to hope for further information, the argument is so evenly balanced that it is very difficult if not impossible for us to express an opinion in the matter. But we have no hesitation in saying that our sympathies are deeply engaged with the latter. And so may "God speed" the stout little ship on her perilous course and grant to her gallant screw a happy deliverance from the

"Regions of thick ribbed ice."

Whither they have gone, impelled by sentiments of humanity and feelings of national honor, to stretch forth a helping hand to their brothers sailors, if any yet survive, and at all events, to give an example of heroism and self sacrifice, which can. a fail to be useful.

To Dr. Rae, we are also indebted for the opportunity of examining a specimen of the Atlantic sub-marine Telegraph Cable. We herewith join a section of it. It is about an inch in diameter. The center is formed by a single copper wire surrounded by six other copper wires of the same thickness. The next circle is of gutta-percha. The third of oakum frayed out a little and the outer one is a coating of iron wires, each thread of which is composed of seven threads of wire twisted together in the same manner as the center ones of copper. The cable is then slightly twisted and held together at distances of about a foot apart by small bands of brass thus:



(To be continued in our next.)

STATEMENT OF MONIES PAID BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR CANADA EAST, BETWEEN THE 1ST JANUARY AND 31ST AUGUST 1857, INCL.

Total amount paid to 31st July last, as per statement published in Journal of Education No. 5.....				£52,318	16 6
Paid from 1st to 31st August, 1857 viz.					
On account of grant to Common Schools } 2nd half year of 1856 } ...	£106	9	3		
" " 2nd do 1857.....	3,167	17	11		
" " Superior Education.....	110	0	0		
" " for Normal Schools.....	292	1	9		
" " Contingencies.....	26	17	8		
" " Journals of Education...	5	14	9		
				3,709	1 4
				£56,077	17 10

Notices of Books.

The Geography and History of British America and of the other colonies of the Empire to which is added a sketch of the various Indian tribes of Canada, and brief biographical notices of eminent persons connected with the history of Canada, by J George Hodgins, Toronto, 1857, 128 pages, small 4ov., size two columns.

This is a very complete and interesting little work which the Superintendent of Education for Lower-Canada has placed on his list of prize works for schools. It abounds in topographical information, statistics of population, trade and education, and is illustrated with great taste and effect. It gives in a very narrow compass and in a very pleasant form, a correct and impressive idea of the Empire *over which the sun never sets*. The biographical sketches will prove peculiarly interesting to those of our readers who happen to know little of the early history of Canada. They are divided into two classes; those of the living and those of the dead. The latter are Christopher Columbus, Americus Vespucius, John Cabot, Sebastian Cabot, Cortereal, Verrazani, Jacques Cartier, Roberval, Champlain, Mgr. Laval, Nicholas Perrot, Frontenac, Father Marquette, Father Hennepin, the first European who saw the Falls of Niagara, Lasalle, Montcalm, Wolfe, the three Indians Chiefs Pontiac, Brant and Tecumseh, Sir William Johnson, Governor Simcoe, the Bishops McDonell and Mountain and General Brock. The great men living are Bishop Strachan, Mr. Papineau, Sir Allan McNab, Lord Elgin, Chief Justices LaFontaine and Robinson, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Hincks, Mr. Bidwell, Dr Ryerson, Sir William Logan and Mr. Merritt.

By the kind permission of the author we publish, together with this notice, one of the wood cuts which are to be found in the book, representing the falls of Montmorency. There are altogether in the book 74 illustrations representing interesting landscapes, public buildings, and monuments, portraits of eminent men, and small sectional maps. It is to be regretted however that the work is not accompanied with a map of British North America and that the author should have adopted a division of Lower-Canada into topographical districts which differs from all those recognized at present and might lead to some confusion in the minds of children and of strangers. This we mention in view of its being remedied by a new edition, which we are sure the usefulness, cheapness and beauty of this little work will soon of itself render necessary. Price, 50 cents a piece; $5 per dozen.

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The childs book of Nature—by Worthington Hooker, M. D., New-York—Harper and brothers. This neat, elegant and highly instructive book of 350 pages, is divided into three parts, containing plants, animals, air, water, heat, light, &c. It is invaluable for teachers or parents who desire to impart to their children object lessons on natural history or natural philosophy. It is written in a truthful, simple but elegant and even poetical style, and the numerous illustrations which are added to it make it a cyclopœdia of nature for children and even for grown up people, many of whom would be in no wise, the worse for perusing it. Each part can be had separately, from the publishers, if desired. The volume elegantly bound is sold one dollar.

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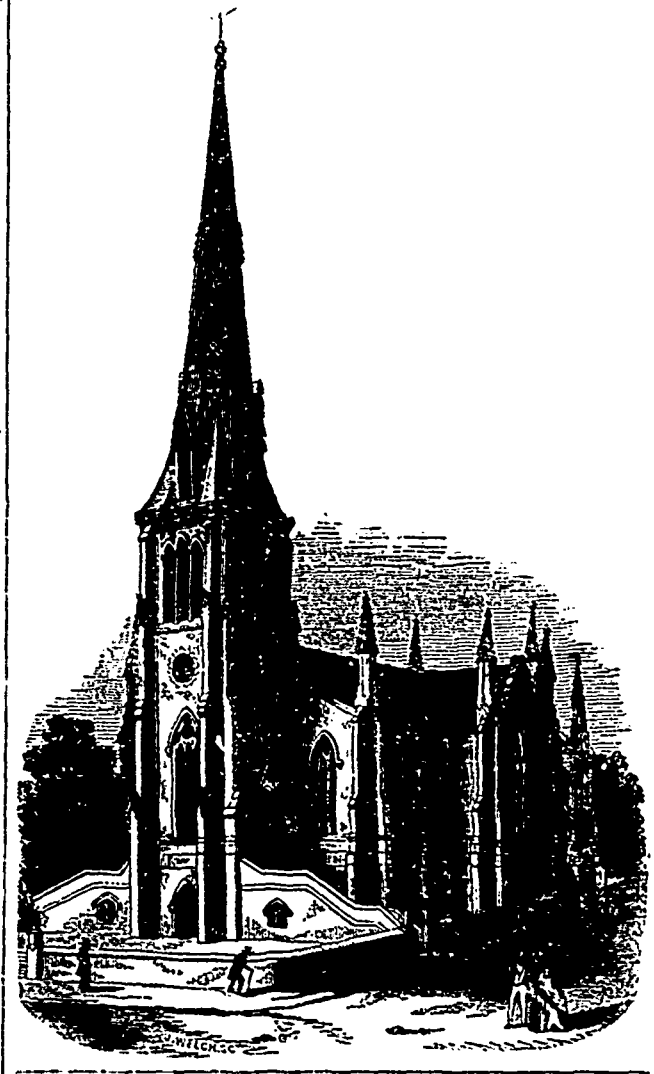
The strangers guide through the City of Montreal, price 12½ cents—Salter and Ross.

Few american cities can boast of such handsome and substantial buildings as Montreal—Indeed our fine grey limestone could be called a marble without we believe any mineralogical heresy being thereby perpetrated. The style of our private houses and of our public buildings is every day improving and when to the splendid court house which really deserves the french name of *Palais de Justice*, to the churches of Notre-Dame, of St. Patrick, of St. Jacques in St. Denis street, of St. Pierre in the Quebec suburb; to the Bonsecours Market, and to all our other public buildings we add the two cathedrals catholic and anglican in course of erection, Montreal will deserve the name of the monumental city of America. In the mean time each religious congregation is doing its best to outrival the others in church architecture and while the Unitarians have pulled down their old temple at Beaver hall, and are building in its place a handsome edifice in the Byzantine style the first of the kind in Lower-Canada, the Presbyterians, close by are adding to the very elegant church of St. Andrew a beautiful spire which will be one of the finest ornaments of our city.

We owe to the politeness of the publishers of the new guide the wood cut representing this church as it will be when completed.



MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—At the annual examination of the pupils of Trinity College Glenalmond, Perthshire, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone delivered a most remarkable speech which has been however the object of severe criticism in the *English Journal of Education*. The question is now in England and elsewhere, which is the best, classical or commercial education? It might properly be said that the best education is that which suits the objects the parents have in sending their children to school. But then it may be answered: are the parents to judge of the aptitude of their children, and is education to be given fitting a child exclusively for one thing or for the other? If that is done what a sad thing to find that a mistake has been made, and when a child has grown up a man to discover that he is entering his career by the wrong door? Then there are different plans for combining, all that is necessary for a good education and the question is then as to the relative preponderance which the several elements are to obtain. In France, the exclusive system has been adopted by the late minister of public instruction, Mr. Fortoul; at the age of fourteen and when they have reached a certain point in their studies the boys have to make an option between the classics and mathematical and physical sciences. Since the death of Mr. Fortoul there has been a reaction against that system called *bifurcation*. Mr. Gladstone's opinion seems to be that a classical education is needed by any man

who aspires to eminence whatever may be his career in life. Coming from a financier and from a politician who has been so frequently ent usted with the interests of trade, such an opinion must have a great weight. We give the following extract from Mr. Gladstone's speech.

"I frankly admit that I rejoice at the study of the ancient classics, because I believe th. ' in no small degree is due to them that love of liberty which is the characteristi · of Englishmen, and which is never associated with those wild theories of government which have marked the 19th century, and which, I think, show the necessity of such teachers. For, after all, liberty must not be mistaken for license, and it often happens that in countries with democratic constitutions, the freedom of the body and of the mind is worst understood. If we cross the Atlantic, to that wonderful republic America, we shall find that their constitution is far more democratic than ours, but that there is far less true liberty And I will not shrink from expressing the opinion that, although this country has been the happy home of well regulated liberty from a very early period, yet that the love of that liberty, and the comprehension of that liberty, have been in no small degree fostered and fortified in us by the great masters of antiquity and the lessons which they have afforded us. (Applause.) With respect to the cultivation of taste, when classical literature is condemned there will be such a descent in the taste of this country as will never be recovered from. In regard to another and more important effect, the command of language, which is a branch of human knowledge of which in parliamentary life every man feels the value, there is no school of English education to be compared with the study of Greek and Roman authors: because the rendering of them into the English tongue is a far more stringent exercise for the mind, from the accuracy of ancient thought and the method with which that thought is arranged, than the study of Engli-h writers. The copiousness of language, the exactitude of thought, and the accuracy and clearness of diction of the ancient writers, are likewise of much value to their students. It is not difficult in this world to find attractive study. Take railway reading. (Hear, hear.) Go to any station, and review the shilling volumes: you will find a number, some on one subject and some on other,—but all of them may be termed attractive. On the other hand, it is not difficult to name severe study. I see opposite me a gentleman most distinguished in severe study — r. Chase. But the difficulty is in obtaining that which combines the two qualities, and I know not where I could name the studies which combine these two qualities in a degree at all comparable to the writers of Greece and Rome. They are not only attractive, but also fit to prepare the man for the severe and practical duties of life. (Applause.) This is what we have to do with—the practical duties of life; and we see the way in which men who have been educated in this manner, when they are brought into contact with the world, meet every form of demand on human powers, (Applause.) I do not hesitate to say that the old studies are the best studies: and that if you want to find the man—I am not speaking of individual cases, but as a general rule—if you want to find the man who has the greatest aptitude, the greatest facility in acquiring what is new, the most thorough mind for the acquisition of new forms of thought and new pursuits, and the greatest facility in the description of them to another—for the solution of this practical problem and enigma in public life, give me the man who has had a thorough classical training; who has drunk the writings of the old masters into his bones and his marrow; who has stood in the race of competition with school-boys and with collegians; and who has proved his powers under the course of study there placed before him. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone then said that they should be prepared to show the spirit and the principles on which education is founded. We ought not to shrink from discussion. I do not think it necessary that we should envelope ourselves in the mist of antiquity, or that we should make a mere pretext of antiquity, and refuse to open our eyes from the fear of charges. Let us take the right end of the question, and then fearlessly plunge into discussion if necessary, and stand on experience and authority If we were to find that nearly the whole of Christian Europe, since the revival of letters, had been making a lamentable mistake as to the best mode of human culture, it would be most melancholy. Those men who so freely condemn preceding generations—what amount of claim can they have to respect when they are numbered with their fathers? While they have so freely condemned those who have gone before, they cannot expect for themselves anything but that of which they have set such a bad example. It is common to quote that wonderful saying of Lord Bacon,—and every saying of his is wonderful; he looked like the inspired master of infallible wisdom.—

"Antiquitas seculi, juventus mundi."

And people quote that sentiment, implying that they are thereby entitled to overthrow all that human experience has hitherto established. No doubt Lord Bacon was perfectly right. It was the youth of the world, and modern times ought to be wiser; but how wiser? By employing all the wisdom that former times accumulated: by assuming possession of that. That is the starting point to any further progress. But if instead of that we throw overboard all that men in former times acquired, we are again in a new youth—a fresh start and a fresh accumulation of knowledge. And if such a mode is adopted, I do not see that we shall pursue the search under more favourable circumstances or with a more happy result than the generation who have gone before us."

— The Editor of the *Daily Wisconsin* who has recently paid a visit to the city of Toronto has published the following remarks on its educational institutions; "The institution which we most admired in Toronto is the Normal School, for the education of teachers, &c. It is truly a princely institution, well deserving the more dignified appellation of a College or University. The edifice was erected some five or six years since, and is now in the full tide of successful operation, It is now educating 150 teachers in the Normal School Department—being a sort of high school for Toronto. In all its departments it has about 600 under instruction. It is an imposing looking edifice, situated in the midst of tastefully laid out grounds of eight acres—nearly in the heart of the city, and therefore it looks especially agreeable to see an institution of so much usefulness so pleasantly surrounded. The chapel is ornamented in a manner different from any that we have ever before witnessed. The busts of hundreds of the most eminent of all the great men who have illustrated the history of England—consisting of poets, painters, distinguished jurists, great physicians, and noble divines, are grouped candelabra like on the wall. The eye of the student, even while in the chapel, can thus gaze upon the features of men who have swayed and directed the noblest humanitarian enterprises of the age. We much like this association, particularly among teachers. We walked through the various departments, and the arrangements seem as faultless as they could well be. It cost the Canadian Government $100,000. It is noble in its purposes—noble in its uses, and we are gratified to observe that there is no institution in this truly imperial city, which the Toronto people are more proud of, than their Normal School. One of the first questions asked of the stranger is, "Have you seen our Normal School?" Trinity College is a fine pile of stone buildings, similar to the castellated college buildings of the great Universities of England. It is an Episcopal College, and is liberally endowed by the members of that Church. But the crowning pride of Toronto is the College Avenue and the Park, of three hundred acres of admirably diversified land. Nothing gave me a nobler idea of Toronto and of the broad basis upon which this city was laid out, than this Park for the People. Upper Canada College has most tasteful grounds, not far from the Parliament House, but the buildings are about like those at Yale College, New Haven, of a dull red color."

— The directors of St. Mary's college (Montreal) lately offered a scholarship for competition among the students of the several colleges, of the class immediately preceding that of *Belles Lettres*. The successful candidate was to have free boarding from that class to the end of his studies. The subjects of examination were the first Catilinar, the first book of Æneid, the three first parts of Burnouf's greek grammar and a latin and a french composition. Five competitors entered the field, and Mr. Emilien Paradis of the academy of Saint Eustache has been proclaimed the successful candidate.

— We are happy to call the attention of school teachers to the good example of economy given them by Mr. Joseph Bernier of St. Barnabé District of Montreal. With a salary of £40 per annum he has provided for all the wants of his family, bought the firewood for his school house, and laid aside a sum of £9 which he has paid into the teacher's pension fund. We also learn with pleasure from the Inspector of Schools for that district that Mr. Bernier's is one of the best in that part of the country. He has adopted several modern improvements and among them has introduced mental arithmetic which has been hitherto taught in very few elementary schools in Lower Canada. Mr. Bernier has been a teacher for twenty one years and he intends pursuing his noble and useful task as long as God will permit him to do so. He is 52 year of age.

—By the rules and regulations recently promulgated to increase the efficiency of the British army, the knowledge of the french language is made a necessary requirement for candidates to military grades and offices.

—Speaking of the increase of the expenditure of the City of Paris, connected with public instruction, the Prefet says: "The extension given to our primary schools has created additional liabilities which I do not hesitate to submit for your approval. The number of schools and of teachers has been steadily increasing for several years back. In 1852, Paris had 269 schools, with 530 teachers and 48,534 pupils, and the expenditure was, 1,306,868 fr. We have now 286 schools, 601 teachers, 53,607 supported by the city and the budget for 1858 amounts to 1,732,411 fr. which I trust you will unhesitatingly and cheerfully vote."

The terms of subscription to the "Journal de l'instruction Publique," edited by the Superintendent of Education and M. Jos. Lemoir, will be FIVE SHILLINGS per annum and, to the "Lower Canada Journal of Education" edited by the Superintendent of Education and Mr. John Radiger, also FIVE SHILLINGS per annum.

Teachers will receive for five shillings per annum the two Journals, or, if they choose, two copies of either the one or of the other. Subscriptions are invariably to be paid in advance.

4,000 copies of the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique" and 2,000 copies of the "Lower Canada Journal of Education" will be issued monthly. The former will appear about the middle, and the latter towards the end of each month.

No advertisements will be published in either Journal except they have direct reference to education or to the arts and sciences. Price—one shilling per line for the first insertion, and six pence per line for every subsequent insertion, payable in advance.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Department Montreal, by Mr. Thomas Roy, agent, Quebec, persons residing in the country will please apply to this office per mail, enclosing at the same time the amount of their subscription. They are requested to state clearly and legibly their names and address and also the post office to which they wish their Journals to be directed.

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