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# JOURNAL OF

Upper



# EDUCATION,

Canada.

VOL. XVI.

TORONTO: FEBRUARY, 1863.

No. 2.

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sometimes rapid, like a mountain torrent, and at other periods slow as a caravan creeping through the desert. There is, however, a constant rise and fall of the tide, returning with annual regularity. It is high water at Christmas, and neap tide during the greater part of the summer and autumn; but the ordinary flood sets in about the beginning of September, and lasts far into the new year. During the last twelve months, there were published in the month of January 354 new works; in February, 387; in March, 375; in April, 426; in May, 389; in June, 415; in July, 337; in August, 264; in September, 169; in October, 423; in November, 432; and in December, 848. The greatest variation is caused by novels and religious works, which fluctuate more than any other description of literature. Whereas 169 religious publications were issued in December, the number fell to 41 in the month of August, and to 33 in September; and in works of fiction, including juvenile stories, the variation was still greater, sinking from 233 new books in December to 46 volumes in August, and 41 in September. So that when the snow lies on the ground—or, within the shade of St. Paul's and Pater-noster Row, the fog and mud—the great workshop of literature produces seven new books of fiction *per diem*; after which supreme effort the labor of the machine begins to flag, and sinking lower and lower every month, at last gets reduced to the bringing forth of a single book in the twenty-four hours. Unlike fiction and religion, the current of science, law, and commerce continues its course in perennial order. Science flows at the rate of twelve publications a month; law and blue-books run at the speed of twenty-three volumes in four weeks; and commerce creeps along in the most regular fashion with five monthly works. In the latter respect, the fitful vitality of the "Row" is evidently overcome by the tideless force of Cornhill and the Stock Exchange.

There seems a certain connection, not applicable, however, in all points, between the number of books, reprints, and new editions published annually, and the absolute sale and circulation of the various classes of literature. Religion and fiction again stand high in the latter list; but history and biography follow closely, and works of geography and travel in general hold a far larger share of importance than is shown by the annual numbers of this class of books. Mr. Murray sold 30,000 copies of Dr. Livingstone's Travels,\* at a guinea

\* The books marked thus \* are supplied from the Depository of the Educational Department to Public School Libraries in Upper Canada.

## THE CIRCULATION OF MODERN LITERATURE.

ACCORDING to the *Bookseller*, the leading organ of the publishing trade of Great Britain, the press of that country brought forth during the last twelve months, from the commencement of December, 1861, to the end of November, 1862, no less than 4,828 new books, including reprints and new editions. Of this number—to follow the classification adopted by the *Bookseller*—942 were religious works; 337 represented biography and general history; 673 belonged to poetry and general literature; 925 were works of fiction; 216 annuals and serials, in book form; 61 were illustrative of art and architecture; 60 commercial; 278 pertaining to geography and travel; 283 law and parliamentary publications; 129 medical and surgical works; 243 oriental, classical, and philological books; 191 works on grammar and education; 81 naval, military, and engineering publications; 157 books on politics and questions of the day; 104 works on agriculture, horticulture, and field sports; and 148 books devoted to science and natural history. Consequently, religion stands at the head of English literature, and next to religion fiction; while commerce is placed at the very bottom. The conclusion lies near, that either the great Napoleon has said something extremely stupid in calling us a nation of shopkeepers, or that we have very much altered since the days of the great Napoleon. It is not every nation in the world that publishes between two and three religious works and as many romances per day; not to speak of poetry at the rate of thirteen new volumes per week, with an extra quantity hidden in annuals and serials, in crimson cloth and gilt edges.

The flow of this vast stream of literature is very unequal;

apiece, and ten thousand more at six shillings; while of Captain McClintock's\* work 12,000 copies were taken by the public; of Du Chaillu's "Adventures in Equatorial Africa,"\* 10,000; and of Ellis's "Madagascar,"\* 4,000. Messrs. Longman & Co. sold 4,000 copies of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon,"\* 3,300 of the Alpine Club's "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,"\* 1,000 of C. P. Collins's "Chase of the Wild Red Deer;" and 1,500 copies of Captain Burton's "Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah."\* Of Dr. Krapp's "Travels in Eastern Africa,"\* 1,400 copies were disposed of by Messrs. Trübner & Co.; of E. Seyd's "California," 500; of Ravenstien's "Russians on the Amoor,"\* 800, and of the world-famous imaginary "Travels of Baron Munchausen," illustrated by "Crowquill," 3,000 copies. Considering that all of these are high-priced works, it must be confessed that the public taste is very pronounced as regards works of travel. It is certain that there is not a country in the world besides England where 30,000 people would lay down a guinea each to get a copy of a work on African exploration; or where 4,000 purchasers could be found of a publication like Sir J. Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon," sold at two pounds and a half.

However, great as is the sale and implied circulation of this class of books, it is but small as compared to that of religious works. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. sold 7,000 copies of Archer Butler's "Sermons;" 3,000 copies of Mr. Maurice's "Theological Essays;" 5,000 copies of Proctor's "History of the Book of Common Prayer;" the same number of Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise," published little more than a month ago; and 1,000 copies of "O'Brien on Justification." The increasing demand for theological works is singularly illustrated in the last-named book, a second edition of which was reprinted after being nearly a quarter of a century "out of print," and 1,000 copies sold within nine months. Messrs. Longman & Co. disposed of 12,000 copies of the various editions of Conybeare and Howson's "Life and Epistles of St. Paul;" of 20,000 copies of the famous "Essays and Reviews;" of several thousands of the "Chorale Book for England;" and of 27,000 copies of the two series of "Lyra Germanica," or "Hymn-book for the Sundays and chief festivals of the Christian year." Mr. Murray sold 7,000 copies of the "Aids to Faith," edited by Dr. Thomson, the present Archbishop of York; 6,500 copies of Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible;" 2,000 copies of Dr. Hesse's "Sunday, its Origin and History;" 3,000 copies of Dr. Stanley's "Lectures on the Eastern Church;" and the same number of the same author's "Lectures on the Jewish Church." A new kind of religious literature, highly popular among certain classes of the community, has of late been introduced by Messrs. Strahan & Co., and has in a very short time risen to considerable importance. The works in question are nearly all handsomely bound and illustrated, yet sold at a comparatively low price, and evidently addressed to new portions of the population, whom the spread of education has driven upwards into the great market of literature. Many of these small volumes, neatly bound in cloth, and selling at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per volume, are sold in immense quantities. A little work called "Life Thoughts" has been sold in 40,000 copies; "Speaking to the Heart," in 20,000; "Thoughts of a Country Parson,"\* in 16,000; "The New Life," in 15,000; "The Still Hour," in 20,000; "The Higher Christian Life," in 25,000; "The Power of Prayer,"\* in 67,000; and other of Messrs. Strahan's publications in a still larger number of copies. The demand for books like these seems a rather notable feature in the modern history of literature.

Next to religious books, novels and other works of fiction have the widest sale; and the latter even stand first in extent of circulation as regards the production of certain favourite authors. Messrs. Chapman & Hall sold more than 100,000 copies of Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby;" and the enormous number of 140,000 of his "Pickwick;" while works such as Mr. Trollope's "Orley Farm" have exceeded a demand of 7,000 copies. More popular still than the last-named author's novels, and closely approaching in circulation to Charles Dickens's works—considering the period past since the first issue—are the productions of the pen of Mr. Thomas Hughes, otherwise "Tom Brown." Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have sold of "Tom Brown's School Days"\* no less than 28,000 copies, and of the "Scouring of the White Horse,"\* 7,000. Of Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" the same publishers sold 9,000, and of Kingsley's "Two Years Ago," 7,000 copies. Messrs. Trübner & Co. disposed of 3,800 copies of Charles Reade's "Cloister and Hearth," of 3,000 of the old "Tyll Owlglass," modernized by "Crowquill," of 2,500 of "Reynard the Fox," with illustrations by Kaulbach; and of 3,000 copies of the English edition of Lowell's "Bigelow Papers." Mr. Bentley sold 11,000 of Mrs. Wood's "East Lynne;" 52,000 of the "Ingoldsby Legends;" and 65,000 copies of Charles Reade's "Never too Late to Mend;" while Miss Braddon's "Lady Audley's Secret" was disposed of at the rate of 4,000 copies by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. The effect of price upon

the extent of circulation of works of this class is strikingly shown in the sale of Messrs. Longman's recent cheap edition, at 2s. 6d., of Mrs. Sewall's "Tales and Stories," already issued in 60,800 volumes, and that of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," published at 4s. 6d., of which 46,000 copies have been sold.

The very large demand for standard works in history and biography is one of the healthiest signs of modern literature. Of Mr. Smiles's "Lives of the Engineers"\* Mr. Murray sold 6,000 copies of each of the first two volumes, and 4,000 copies of the third, which was published only about a month ago. Of the same author's "Life of George Stephenson,"\* 5,000 copies were sold, and of the cheaper and abridged edition, called "The Story of the Life of George Stephenson," no less than 20,500 copies were required by the public. A still more extraordinary demand has been made for Mr. Smiles's series of biographical sketches called "Self Help," which were sold to the extent of more than 55,000 copies in this country alone, exclusive of a still larger American edition. Mr. Murray also sold 4,000 copies of Motley's "History of the United Netherlands;"\* 4,500 of the Rev. Mr. Bateman's "Life of Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta;" 2,000 of Mr. John Forster's "Arrest of the Five Members," and "Grand Remonstrance;" 3,000 of Earl Stanhope's "Life of William Pitt;" and 2,000 copies of Rawlinson's "History of Herodotus."\* Of Mr. Dicey's "Life of Cavour" Messrs. Macmillan & Co. sold 1,300 copies; and Herzen's "Mémoires de l'Impératrice Catharine" were disposed of by Messrs. Trübner & Co. to the extent of 4,500 copies. The list reaches its zenith in the sale of the works of the greatest of English historians. Of Macaulay's "History,"\* Messrs. Longman & Co. sold the astounding number of 267,000 volumes. Here the proportionate sale of history is striking, though the volumes of Macaulay are reckoned separately.

School books and other educational works, as may be expected, are taken by the present generation in very large quantities. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. sold 30,000 copies of Smith's "School Arithmetic;" 8,000 of the same author's "Arithmetic and Algebra;" 13,000 of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury;" and 8,000 of Todhunter's "Algebra." Messrs. Chambers's educational works are in very great demand, the sale of these cheap and useful books rising to quite extraordinary figures. Of "Chambers's Information for the People"\* more than 140,000 copies have been sold in this country; and of the educational "Tracts"\* the gigantic number of 240,000. Previous to the American war, immense quantities of these "Tracts" were also despatched to our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic; on one occasion no less than 60,000 volumes having been sent to New York, to fulfil a single order. Not unfrequently, Messrs. Chambers sent as many as 100,000 volumes at a time to a certain American correspondent. The sale of Messrs. Longman's educational works is likewise very large. Messrs. Longman & Co. disposed of 6,000 copies of Contanseau's "French Dictionary;" 5,500 of Brande's "Dictionary of Science;" 3,000 of Müller's "Lectures on Language;" 11,000 of Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases;"\* 30,000 of Sir J. Herschel's "Outlines of Astronomy;"\* and 74,000 copies of Maunders's "Treasury of Knowledge."\* The fact that the same publishers sold no less than 63,000 copies of Eliza Acton's "Modern Cookery for Private Families," is an event which must stand quite by itself, as a set-off against the often-heard slander that English house-wives do not understand cooking.

The sale of a work, as is well-known, does not always represent its circulation, and it may be interesting, therefore, to add to the above figures a few facts drawn from Mr. Mudie's great book-store representing the largest circulating library in the world. Mr. Mudie is, at the present moment, the happy possessor of very nearly a million of books—a collection before which that of the famous Bodleian sinks into the shade, and that of the Vatican becomes dwarfish, as far as quantity is concerned. The relative importance of the various classes of English literature shapes itself somewhat differently, as before given, from the point of view of the supporters of this great lending library. During the ten years ending December, 1862, Mr. Mudie added close upon 960,000 volumes to his library, nearly one-half of which were works of fiction. To this immense collection, history and biography contributed 215,743 volumes; travel and adventure, 125,381; fiction, 416,706; and miscellaneous books, including religious, scientific, political, and other works, 202,157 volumes. Of many popular works, in great demand at a particular time, from one to three thousand copies were taken by Mr. Mudie, the highest number being reached in Dr. Livingstone's Travels, of which 3,250 copies were added to the library. In the opinion of Mr. Mudie, every book finds, on an average, thirty readers—considerably more, in the majority of instances, as regards novels, and considerably less in the case of scientific and philosophical works. The most popular novels, according to the experience thus gathered, have been "Tom Brown's School Days,"\* and "Uncle Tom's Cabin;"\* and next to them, "John Halifax," "Vanity Fair," "Adam Bede," "Two Years

Ago," "The Woman in White," "The Caxtons," and "East Lynne,"—in a descending scale, according to the order here given. Considering the large basis on which these statistics are founded, they are not without importance for measuring the circulation of modern English literature, and the literary taste of the age.

Modern French literature is infinitely behind that of England, in quality as well as quantity, though on the first look the latter appears not to be the case. While the *Bookseller* brings its monthly list of four hundred, the *Bibliographie de la France* announces, during the same time, its nine hundred or even thousand new works, all fresh from the press. During the period from January 1 to December 20, 1862, the number of books published in France, according to the *Bibliographie*, amounted to 11,484, which gives exactly 957 new works per month. This seems a most formidable quantity of fresh literature, but it dwindles down immensely on closer examination. The French law compels every author or publisher to register whatever appears in print, and hence the merest trifles, fragments of a pamphlet, and parts of a flying sheet are entered in the official list, and come to swell the contents of the French *Bibliographie*, far beyond the limits of the more modest as well as honest English *Bookseller*. In reality the France of our days produces not a third of the number of *bonâ fide* books in England; and the superiority of quality as well as quantity need not be insisted on in view of the well-known relation of imperialism to literature. The following facts, however—collected from the very best sources, and guaranteed as such—may give an idea of the circulation of modern French literature.

The "Mémoires" of Guizot have reached a sale of 9,000 copies; he works of Ernest Renan of 3,000, and the novel, a type of its class, called "Madame Bovary," a sale of 22,000 copies. The celebrated "Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" has been sold in 35,000! "Le Cas de M. Guerin," and "Le Nez d'un Notaire," by Ed. About, in 12,000; and the notorious "Fanny," by Ernest Feydeau, in 35,000 copies. The other novels of the last named author have as yet not reached a sale higher than from 5,000 to 6,000; but the disreputable works of Paul de Kock have now an annual demand of from 2,500 to 3,000 copies. The "Histoire de Sybille," an ultramontane romance, by Octave Feuillet, reproduced from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has gone, since October last, through three editions of 2,000 each; and other works by the same author have had still greater success. The novels of George Sand have had only a sale of from five to six thousand, showing a considerable falling off in popularity. "It is a notable feature of the literature of the day," writes our informant from Paris, "that really good novels, of the Hugo and Sand character, brought out by Lévy, Hetzel, and other first-rate publishers, have a comparatively limited sale. Even books are not liked the engravings of which are too fine and on too white, satin-like paper." The "Mémoires de Rigolboche," not sinning in this respect, have had a sale of above 50,000, though the price was high.

The French edition of Victor Hugo's "Misérables" consisted of 16,000 copies; while 40,000 were printed at Brussels, 3,000 copies of which went to Italy; 2,200 to Russia; 1,700 to England, the same number to Germany; 800 to Spain; 700 to Holland; and 400 to North America. Of Thier's "Histoire du Holland et de l'Empire,"\* 50,000 copies were published; of Baron Bazancourt's official history of the Crimean campaign, 23,000, and of his history of the Italian campaign, 17,000 copies. The works of Alexander Dumas & Co. sell at the rate of about 6,000 per annum, besides the reproduction in a number of half-penny papers; and the romances of Eugene Sue, including the "Juif Errant" and the "Mystères de Paris," continue to have a like annual demand. French school books, on the other hand, have a small sale compared with our own educational works. Of the celebrated "Dictionnaire de l'Académie" no more than from 500 to 600 copies are disposed of annually; and from 700 to 800 of Becherelle's "Dictionnaire National Français." As a set-off against this, the pamphlet trade is very important, quantitatively speaking, single sheets often rising to a sale of sixty or seventy thousand copies. Of the notorious print, "Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre," 72,000 copies were sold in a few weeks.

There being no real political life in France, the periodical press of the country to a great extent has got into the novelistic and family-magazine condition, and leaders and reviews are swamped in in the all-important *feuilleton*. Consequently, the circulation of the chief newspapers—of "leading" newspapers it is impossible to speak—belongs in many respects to the French book-world, and may serve to indicate the public taste at the present time. At this moment, the *Siècle*, representative of the *épicière* element, stands at the head of the daily press, with a circulation of 50,000; followed at a good interval, by *La Patrie*, with 28,000; *L'Opinion Nationale*, with 21,000; *La Presse*, with 19,000; *Le Constitutionnel*, with 18,000; the *Journal des Débats*, with 12,000; *La France*, with

11,000; *Le Temps*, the incomparably best French newspaper of the day, with 7,000; and *Le Pays*, with 6,000 subscribers. The bi-weekly *Figaro* sells 5,000; the weekly *Illustration*, 27,000; the *Monde Illustré*, 22,000; and the penny illustrated paper, *Journal pour Tous*, 70,000 copies. The bi-monthly well-known *Revue des Deux Mondes* has an edition of 13,000; but the *Journal du Dimanche*, with Alexander Dumas & Co., and plenty of "Rigolboche," an edition of 100,000 copies. The provincial journals of France have all a very small circulation; the largest two being the *Journal de Chartres*, with 7,800 subscribers; and the *Gironde* of Bordeaux, with 5,000. Centralism is evidently the order of the day in France, even in journalism—centralization crowned by Alexander Dumas the Great, and "Rigolboche."

To say a few words about the circulation of modern German literature might not be uninteresting, did not the limits of the *Spectator*, even with the largest of supplements, put in a decisive veto. In proof of this it will be only necessary to state that there were published within the last twelve months in Germany the overwhelming number of *fourteen thousand new books*.—*London Spectator*.

## 2. LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN.

Most of the reading provided for children consists of stories. Some of these are good and useful, but others are hurtful. A considerable part of the juvenile reading-books is made up of fancy tales, accounts of strange adventures, real or fanciful; and stories of ghosts, giants, and magicians. Such stories are attractive to children, and are read with intense interest, mingled sometimes with wonder and fear, and sometimes with mirthful pleasure. If immediate gratification were the chief end to be secured, these books would be just the ones. They answer that purpose fully.

But we cannot test the true value of books thus. A child's reading will leave its influence upon his mind after the immediate pleasure has passed; and in estimating the value of books, we must judge by their permanent influence rather than by their present effects. The kind of reading described above, seems to me to be very injurious. It gratifies the child without instructing him. It does not draw out the thinking powers, and encourage intellectual effort. It makes the mind indolent and morbid, and creates a distaste for useful books. The child becomes accustomed to read for amusement or excitement, and simple, truthful, and instructive literature seems to him dull and tedious. When this vitiated taste is formed it will strengthen itself by repeated gratifications, until the story-loving child becomes a slave to it, and spends every available moment in devouring works of fiction. Such seem to me to be the direct results of these juvenile books, and, if so, every parent or teacher who provides such books for children, is fostering a taste for fictitious reading. I do not here intend to condemn fiction unqualifiedly. It may at times be of use to those whose tastes are formed; but it does not seem to be desirable as a moulding influence in childhood.

Books for children should be such as will be of benefit to them while they read, and ever after. The style should be agreeable, so as to interest the child; and the subject-matter should be instructive and strengthening to the mind. The subjects should be varied, so as to appeal to the intellect, conscience, and heart. Is not the field of truth broad and diversified enough to satisfy the wants of any mind? There are the phenomena of day and night, and the succession of the seasons—the tetrarchs of the year; the varieties of beasts, birds, and fishes, with their peculiar habits and modes of life and relations to man; the beauties of flowers and trees, and the majesty of forests; the delicate forms of vegetable and insect life, which the microscope reveals; the mysterious forces of nature, and the sublimity of the "blue and starry sky." The field of history is also rich in lessons that will interest and benefit any child. The material is abundant, and can easily be made attractive to young minds. Above all, there is the realm of spiritual truth revealed in the Holy Scriptures. There are beautiful biographies, noble examples of faith and love, and the teachings of heavenly wisdom. Is there not enough in nature, history, and revelation, to fill the reading books of the young? Is there any beauty of the mind that can not be gratified and cultivated from these sources? Why should these healthful and inexhaustible fountains be neglected, and the exciting draughts of fiction be given to the immature? The imagination can be amply developed without such stimulus, and much more healthfully. The world is full of beauties, which can be admired in nature and imitated in art. Music offers its delights. Poetry and painting, and all natural and artistic beauties, spread out their charms and invite the soul to enjoy them. All these are salutary. There is no deficiency in the supply of healthful nourishment and gratification that needs to be made up by hurtful fiction. God has furnished all that men need.—*Iowa Instructor*.

### 3. PLEASURES OF READING.

A literary taste, apart from its other uses is among the most pure and enduring of earthly enjoyments. It brings its possessor into ever-renewing communion with all that is highest and best in the thought and sentiments of the past. The garnered wisdom of the ages is its daily food. Whatever is dignified and lofty in speculation or refined or elevated in feeling, or wise, quaint and humorous in suggestion, or sparing, or tender in imagination, is accessible to the lover of books. He can command the wittiest, or the wisest of his companions at his pleasure. He can retire and hold converse with philosophers, statesmen, and poets; he can regale himself with their richest and deepest thoughts, with their most exquisite felicities of expression. His favorite books are a world to him. He lives with their characters; he is animated by their sentiments; he is moved by their principles. And when the outer world is a burden to him—when its ambitions fret him, or its cares worry him—he finds refuge in this calmer world of the past, and soothes his resentment, and stimulates his languor, in peaceful sympathy with it. Especially does this love of literature rise into enjoyment, when other and more active enjoyments begin to fade away. When the senses lose their freshness, and the limbs their activity, the man who has learned to love books, has a constant and ever-growing interest. When the summit of professional life has been attained, and wealth secured, and the excitements of business yield to the desire for retirement, such a man has a happy resource within himself; and the taste which he cultivated at intervals, and sometimes almost by stealth, amidst the pressure of business avocations, becomes to him at once an ornament and a blessing. It is impossible to over-rate the comparative dignity, as well as enjoyment of a life thus well spent, which has preserved an intellectual feeling amidst commercial ventures or sordid distractions, and brightens at last into an evening of intellectual wisdom and calm.—*Principal Tulloch, D.D.*

### 4. SELECTING BOOKS.

One of the leading influences in the education of the young in our families and Sabbath schools, is that of books and periodicals. But this is an agency to be carefully guarded, and which requires the exercise of sleepless vigilance to prevent it from being abused, and thus defeating the wisest plans that may be formed for cultivating the intellect, and developing and educating the moral sentiments of children and youth. Sensation books, with fancy bindings and unique titles, are eagerly sought after, and read with avidity, but too often undermine, by a slow but sure process, the nobler traits of the youthful character. The number of books for the young now issued from the press is so large as to render it impossible for parents and teachers to gain even a cursory knowledge of their contents, and hence books often find a place in the family and Sabbath school library, whose teachings are destructive of all moral and religious principle. In this view the value of institutions which select and publish only the best books, on which all may rely, is inestimable.—*Am. Messenger.*

### 5. PUBLIC LIBRARY IN TORONTO.

From a recent presentment of the Grand Jury in Toronto, we make the following extract:—

"We believe that the time has now arrived when public attention should be directed to a want which has hitherto been but partially felt. We mean the absence of a public library, not where works of fiction and the lighter elements of *Belles Lettres* may be obtained, but where access may be had to those more sterling works of recouidite research, indispensable to the student of science, history or literature, and which should alone be permitted to be read within the walls of the library. In the former instance the Mechanics' Institute, to a certain degree, fills the void;\* and in the department of Law, Osgoode Hall is to some extent well supplied. We also deem it due gratefully to advert to the courtesy of the learned President and Professors of the University, who always throw open their shelves to any who may wish to consult them, and to aid the inquirer with their advice. But we think unanimously and earnestly, that the city should entertain the project of granting some aid to a library, the property of the city itself. It is true that this suggestion may have the phase of novelty, for we regret to say that few Corporations on this side of the Atlantic, show sympathy with learning or its votaries, but we are in the hope that Toronto will prove an honorable exception, and will lead the way in an altered state of thinking. We would therefore recommend that an annual sum should be appropriated toward such a library, and it seems to us that the Canadian Institute presents an admirable basis for the formation of such an institution. And if arrangements could be

\* Mr. Edwards, the Librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, has replied to this statement, that it undervalues the number and variety of books in this library.

effected with the Institute, in a few years a library would exist, which, while it would be a source of pride to all connected with the city, would most beneficially react on the tone of thought and the habits of the community."

## II. Papers on Practical Education.

### 1. TWO SORTS OF SCHOOLS.

On approaching the door of School No. 1 all is quiet. You are in doubt whether school is in session; but a light rap brings a noiseless step to the door. You enter, but no marked sensation is produced, no business is interrupted, no considerable portion of the pupils turn their eyes from their books to stare you in the face. The recitation progresses with spirit to its close, when the teacher announces in a clear, distinct tone the limits of the next lesson, but does not repeat it. At a single and light stroke of the bell the succeeding class moved to the place of recitation with but little noise, but with a regularity equal to a company of well drilled infantry. Each recitation has its time to commence and its time to close. The teacher's desk, the desk of each pupil, and in fact the entire room seems to be arranged according to the same plan, viz: "A place for everything and everything in its place." A boy of nine years repairs the fire, but no exercise is interrupted by the noise of rattling stove door, wood or poker. The extra sticks of wood are not left on the floor for the next class to stumble over, but find an orderly position under the stove, where no wood box has been provided. Recess in this school is a merry time. Every one is up and moving—no one studies, save as they consult each other or the teacher respecting doubtful questions found in some lesson. Feet trip lightly across the floor, and many happy voices mingle in the medley chorus, but no door slams and no loud brawl is heard. The bell rings, and scarce a minute passes ere quiet is restored, when study and the recitations are resumed with renewed interest and vigor.

Well, let us drive over here two or three miles and drop in at School No. 2. While tying your horse the hum of the scene within reaches your ear. You approach the door, doubting whether you will be introduced to a recitation or a recess; and after a second, perhaps a third, loud rap, you gain admittance; but you are no less in doubt what name to give to the exercise that is progressing. You can, however, soon determine what is the general exercise when you see that four-fifths of all the pupils present gaze you full in the face for the first fifteen minutes. But when the "school-master" of "school-marm" has several times repeated, "Attend to your studies, all," the scene changes somewhat, still you are left to conclude that the change is not so much due to the command of the teacher as it is to the fact that the novelty of your presence has in some degree subsided.

Soon the scene is a varied one. Every fourth scholar is whispering—every fifth studying so loud that he can be heard across the house—five or six are moving in different directions for some unknown object. John cries out, "Please may I leave my seat?" George "go to the stove?" and Mary, "get my book?" A class is called out to read; after two or three minutes time lost in disputing which is the right lesson, the exercise commences. The teacher tells each one to commence as his or her turn arrives, and often gives the number of the verse. When the pupil hesitates, and sometimes when he does not, the teacher pronounces the word for the reader, and in many instances spells out the same. While this pupil is thus blundering through the sentence, the remainder of the class are at liberty—at least they use the liberty—to occupy their eyes and thoughts with what suits them best. So the reading progresses, and so it ends. In like manner lesson after lesson is gone through with, and finding it impossible to keep yourself interested in the bungling exercises, you walk around the room—and what do you see? Books soiled with dirty hands and written over, outside and in, with awkward pencilling and indecent thoughts, scattered in confusion on the various desks. Under this boy's desk is a pile of whittlings; under that girl's a litter of torn paper. Overhead, the ceiling is bespattered with paper wads; under foot, the floor is strewed with nut-shucks, fragments of bread and butter, apple cores, etc. The only evidence that sweeping has been attempted at any time is, that the dirt is deeper in the by-places, behind the doors, desks &c., than on the open floor.

The above may, to some, seem overdrawn, yet it is not. Other points of difference, equally patent, might be multiplied. It is a pleasure, however, to be able to say that the "number-two" teachers are not the most numerous. Very many, even among our most inexperienced teachers, manifest a fair amount of tact and ability and ability to teach.—*A. Hendrickson in Wisconsin Journal of Education.*

## 2. VICTORIA SCHOOL, BROCKVILLE.

From a recent report of the Local Superintendent of Schools in the town of Brockville we select the following:—

The apparatus which your board has secured for the school is a great improvement, as it gives the school a higher position in the estimation of the community, and presents a strong attraction to the pupils. As it is gradually made use of in the conduct of the School, I am persuaded that it will elevate the general standing of the pupils and School.

You have acted with intelligence and much judiciousness in granting prizes.\* These will furnish a spur to all to study, and those who are unsuccessful in one competition, will be stimulated to make greater exertions in the future. My experience has been that prizes are an excellent feature of any school, and that the objections brought against them are greatly more than counter-balanced by the good they do. One thing is greatly needed, punctual attendance on the part of pupils. Many are yet very irregular in their attendance, too many drop in late, and great is the injury which is thus done to all parties. This at present is the greatest evil in the school.

I shall close with a few suggestions to your board, which I think are worthy of your consideration.

1. The first division is too unwieldy for one teacher, and for vigorous working needs to be divided.

2. The mid-summer examination would be a more suitable time for the distribution of prizes, when the classes have been carried up to the standard in each division.

3. It would serve both as a stimulus and reward to success, if the names of the successful competitors for prizes were published in our local papers.

4. I would suggest the propriety, as speedily as possible, of securing a library for the use of teachers and pupils. It is much needed and in places where it has been obtained, has been followed by excellent results.

5. The teaching of vocal music in the school appears to me a very desirable thing, and is becoming more common in our schools. In many ways it has a good effect upon the pupils.

6. I would also recommend that the ten commandments should be taught in the school.

## 3. CIRCULAR FROM THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT TO THE TRUSTEES AND RATEPAYERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, COUNTY OF BRUCE.

(Inserted by request.)

GENTLEMEN,—Finding great difficulty in getting many of you together at School Lecture meetings, and the subject of Education not at all commanding that share of attention we should like, I have taken the liberty, to the trouble and expense of addressing you on the most important subject by the press.

I know the country is new, and the settlers generally poor; and, compared to other places, there is much to commend and to comfort. But still a great deal remains to be done that should and could be done with no loss, but much profit and honor to the whole community—especially the youth on whose training the piety, the morality, the wealth and prosperity of the whole country so much depend.—The old people are almost worn out and will soon be in the grave; and the country with all it contains will very shortly be in the hands of the youth, and the measure of their success shall depend on the training we shall be able to give them.

Permit me, therefore, gentlemen, to call your attention to the fact as deserving solemn consideration, made known by the last half-yearly returns, that of 2026 register scholars only 618 average scholars of teaching time are made out; and if we add, one-fifth that are never sent at all, the attendance of our district is only one-fourth of the children of school age. Placing a great number on the school Register amounts to very little, when we find some names for one day in the year, a great many from one to twenty days and continuing every single day, it takes 3½ register scholars to make an average, one of full time. This I publish for conviction and correction. There is a small increase of the past year over the previous, however, far short of what it should be: for it would cost you little, perhaps not one cent to double the attendance of our schools, they being all now free.

As schools houses are now built very conveniently at a regular distance from a quarter of a mile to 2½, all children from 6 to 12 years of age should attend as a matter of sacred duty, whilst a teacher is engaged, paid by the section, and charging no fees. We are careful not to hurt our horses or oxen by using them too young. Should we not be equally careful of our children? If you give them the second six years in school, they ought to have the elements of an English Education. They are out of your way, being under the eye of a careful guardian, more safe from injury and accident, and

the last three years of their school time, if poverty or necessity require it, may be used by the parent.

In the Southern States where four millions of slaves are sold and bought as animals or chattels they are not wrought for fear of hurting them, but allowed to run wild till 12 years of age. Should not we show equal care of our own children, with all our boast of superior freedom and christian civilization? No fees being required, you, gentlemen, as you love your children, love to see a growth of the mind as well as that of the body—as you love your country and the vast interests of the immortal soul, and without confusion give account to God for your charge, give that training to your child that God puts within your reach.

What a sin and disgrace that when the good, the wealthy, and the intelligent party of the community build a school house and engage to pay a teacher for the education of the children of the poor, that the undutiful and miserable parent neglects and despises the favour, and in spite of the love and patriotism of others, force on his unhappy offspring one of the worst hereditary evils that can afflict humanity—which is *gross ignorance*.

If this will continue, the State after the example of other countries, being the true guardian of the weak, the injured, and the oppressed, will and should interfere, and fine this as a crime, when not excused by sickness or some natural necessity.

Look at the weak and helpless condition of a wild Indian, a South Sea Islander, or a poor African, and you clearly see in comparison with intelligent and properly trained people, the weakness, the superstition, the destitution, and the awful miseries entailed upon man by ignorance, and that it has been well said that "Knowledge is better than strength." Yea by its aid we find not unfrequently one man doing what 20,000 men could never think of doing.

Whence our conjugal virtue, and social order, our commerce, our wealth, our almost miraculous power of travel, manufacture and traffic?—from training. Knowledge thinks nothing of taking a tramp round the world with 4 or 8,000 tons, on a trackless path never seen before, at the rate of 12 or 15 miles per hour. Take up 10,000 men, with all their arms or baggage, and with a power begotten by few splinters of wood, run with them, if they please asleep, from 30 to 60 miles an hour on a land route. Or hold conversation with the man on the other side of the earth as on the other side of the street, or along the very bottom of the ocean, for 2,000 miles or more.

But more particularly, Whence the many thousand comforts of the poor untutored man in the midst of light and civilization? Are they not greatly from the knowledge of others? Blessings spread around him unconsciously, like the light of the sun on the animal which never understands whence the benefit is enjoyed. The child in his trying struggles and weary pilgrimage through a life of sorrow, in a fallen state, is greatly favored by throwing light on his path. You do this as you enlighten his mind: enlarge his capacity to deal with the sure opposition of his lot, and make the very best of the favourable wind in his sails by teaching him to set them to the very best advantage.

Therefore, the voice of all material things he has come to in contact with, master and govern, is "teach the child if you would make him a man." The peace, the wealth, the commerce, the honor and prosperity of our country, and the necessary claims and advancement of the present and coming generation returns the echo, "Teach the child" to act out his share in the great competition of this highly favored and happy age of experiment, discovery and advancement. Yea, fully admitting the truth of the sayings of the wise that "Education is the torch of Christianity and the handmaid of Religion," no wonder that the peremptory voice of Revelation is "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." "It is not good that the soul be without knowledge." "Fools are said to hate knowledge, but in hating it they are said to love death." The animal by instinct is fully prepared to answer his end, and fill his lot; but poor man, although the lawful governor of the animal, and designed to answer an end ten thousand times greater, is said by a great writer to be *without training* "very little above the animal," and in some points far below the same.

How shall man secure that great and most desirable power, that is, power over himself? A new nature created and trained to govern the old man that is corrupt. Is it not by knowledge and teaching? For the enlightening of the mind, the renovation of the nature and sanctification of the heart, *teaching* is the great duty of the parent, the minister, and the teacher. We leave the power with God but the means with the creature. The child rather loves to be let alone in *ignorance* and sin, although the same will be sure to ensure his *ruin* at last.

Whence comes the knowledge of the Immortal and Invisible? What lifts the *veil* of the future, and secures to man a good hope through grace? Is it not imparted to man by teaching. Therefore, all our Missionaries to the dark and untutored heathen, work their

\* Obtained from the Educational Department, Toronto.

difficult way into the horrid region of the pagan mind by the school house as well as the chapel, by teaching as well as preaching. So my good friends bear with me whilst, by love and office, I urge you to do justice to your children in this matter, as you have to answer to God and your country for them. Ensure them a common English education to help them through the world, and you have left them, poor or rich, a good legacy. It may cost you from \$1 to \$3 a year for a whole family; and this you pay whether you allow the blessing to your own children or not. Build the school house, therefore, not as a child starvation and a disgrace to the section, but such a house as the health, and comfort of your children requires.

By so doing you may pay *one dollar* more for the house, but save \$20 by the doctors' bill and add full ten per cent. to all the property of the section. Engage a good teacher, and remember that a cheap article in the market is very often the dearest in the wear—that one teacher often does in a year what another may not do in three.

Then encourage the teacher and the children, at least, by one day of examination or exhibition—for you do that as farmers to improve seed and stock. Send not only your children to school, but ensure regular attendance. Do not engage to pay \$20 a month to any man to teach three or four children, or empty benches. There is no use or common sense to place an axe or a hoe in the hand of a child under 12 years of age, unless you are determined to crush or strain a frail body half made. Neither is there any use to stick up a child in a gap of the fence, for he is a very bad fence all day, but far worse than useless at night.

In conclusion, let me beg of Trustees and Teachers, in behalf of the children, the government of *love* and *mildness*, carefully avoiding all undue severity and tyranny. Man is made to be led not driven. Let the child be enabled to look back over the lapse of 30 years on the school-house as a bright and happy spot; not a prison or penitentiary. If any child is sent to school weeping, the case should be inquired into, and the reason found out. Rarey's training of wild horses has been thought almost a miracle, but is now found to be greatly by kindness. Surely the creatures of reason and affection equally require it.

We have to improve on the past; railing and sarcasm, the wearing out of the switch and the taste, with the punishment of wrath and passion, ought and must be done away with. Follow as you possibly can the great principle of the Divine government which is *love*, and the second in order to it is the "great recompense of reward." Wishing you all success,

Believe me, gentlemen, Yours, most respectfully,

WM. FRASER,

*L. Superintendent of Schools.*

January 15th, 1863.

### III. Papers on Classical Subjects.

#### 1. THE STUDY OF LATIN.

Many of our Grammar schools contain a class of pupils who do not intend to pursue a liberal course of education, but who wish, for various reasons, to take up Latin. Not a few of them will commence the study with a good degree of energy, but in a few months become tired of it and anxious to give it up. If permitted to do so, the time already spent upon it will have been wasted, and if compelled to go on, their growing distaste for the study makes it of doubtful benefit. Without pausing to discuss the old question of the relative merits of mathematics and the classics as a means of mental discipline, we would start the inquiry, "How can such pupils pursue to the best advantage the study of Latin?"

Undoubtedly, observation will confirm the statement that there is both too much and too little time given to Latin in our higher schools. Too much, because some scholars ought never to have commenced it and because time is wasted through defective modes of teaching it. Too little, because it is an admirable means of discipline when properly pursued, and also because more pupils than are usually found engaged in the study might do so with advantage.

The first mistake commonly made by the pupil is with reference to the kind of benefit he expects to gain from the study of an ancient language. Oftentimes it will be found that the scholar has no intelligent idea about it, but wishes to study it, perhaps, because some of his fellow pupils are doing so. The correction of such an error is evidently the first duty of the teacher. Let him present to the mind of the pupil the true ends to be attained by the study of the ancient languages, and at the same time make him understand that no satisfactory knowledge of either Greek or Latin can be gained without diligent and persevering study. There may be exceptions to the rule, but as a general thing, if the boy or girl cannot devote two or three years to the study he or she had better not commence it.

Let him also be assured that for the first year at least he must delve and toil as it were in the hard rock to find the precious ore of

knowledge. All this can and should be done by an instructor who is alive to the real interests of those committed to his charge. But after that comes another and more difficult question. How can a three years' study of Latin be made at once interesting and profitable? How shall the pupil be made to progress thoroughly and not too slowly?

It is usually the custom of teachers to mark out for such pupils a course exactly like that which they would adopt if preparing them for college. But it is a question whether some modifications ought not to be made in the case of those we are now considering. Students who are to spend four years in college occupy by far the larger part of their time in the academy or high school in the work of preparation. The amenities of study come after they have entered the university. Of course nothing can take the place of a thorough and systematic drill. It is essential to the success of every student of Latin. But it is doubtful whether it needs to be as prolonged or extensive for those whose time is so much more limited. Shall no attention be given to the literature and history of the language?

At the public schools in England we know that the attainments of the best scholars in the ancient languages would shame those of many of our college graduates. But if we do not think it necessary that our university students should be able to write Greek and Latin poetry, may not there be still more allowance made for those who can never enter the university? In some of our schools, especially in the city, the teacher has no choice. The same course is marked out for all who study the same branches. But in many others it is not fixed by any particular rules, but is left, more or less, to the judgment of the instructor. The question then recurs again, "What are the ends to be kept in view and how can they best be attained?" The single topic in connection with this whole subject on which we would now make one or two suggestions relates to its connection with the study of English. One of the most striking facts with which the student becomes conversant in studying the structure of our language is that a large part of our words are derived, either directly or indirectly, from the Latin.

Of course, then, a knowledge of Latin becomes an essential means in gaining a clear and thorough knowledge of English. But in addition to this there should be the ability to use our native tongue with gracefulness and precision. To the attainment of this end perhaps nothing contributes more than the habit of making careful and critical translations from one language to another. Scarcely any point is more neglected in our schools than this, and consequently no accomplishment is rarer. Too often teachers content themselves with very ordinary renderings of the text, and not unfrequently with very loose and inaccurate versions.

Undoubtedly the ability to translate well depends somewhat upon the command of language possessed by the pupil. But it is equally certain that this power may be increased by careful exercise. The critical judgment of the scholar should be frequently called into action. He should learn to discriminate accurately between the meaning of synonymous words. The differences of idiom and the exact signification of words as determined by their composition and derivation should be dwelt upon. Written translations of difficult passages will also be found a useful exercise.

By persevering in this method the instructor will find his pupils acquiring a new power in the use of language and at the same time forming a habit of thoroughness and accuracy which will be invaluable to them in other studies.

But in order to effect all this the teacher himself must be both careful and diligent. He must be ever mindful of the truth that there is no channel of influence through which he is not impressing his own mental and moral characteristics upon the minds of his pupils. So subtle and mysterious is the sympathy between the souls of men that even his own habits of thought and study will be felt and in some degree reproduced by those who receive his instruction.—*Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

#### 2. NOTES ON COINS.

The science of Numismatics has a claim on all intelligent persons that no other subject of study can surpass. In Coins and Medals, more than any other monuments, the past is preserved and its heroes and great events are kept, memorable forms of worship, manners and customs of nations; title of kings and emperors may thus be determined;—in fact, coins have been frequently of the greatest service, by illustrating doubtful points of history, and even by bringing to light circumstances and events unknown to us before. Without the help of medals and inscriptions we should be ignorant of a fact exceeding honourable to the memory of Antoninus Pius. Possibly it was to the almost imperishable nature of the splendid medals of the Augustan age that Horace alluded, when he spoke of a fame more enduring than brass. Then as now, the record of coins and medals were regarded as most lasting; and it may be safely affirmed, that we owe as much of our historical knowledge of the remote past to the coins of nations

long since passed away, as we owe to their written chronicles on paper or parchment.

Coins first consisted of rude lumps of metal, and were afterwards stamped on one side only with simple devices, such as a pomegranate or bird, helmet or flower. The device was afterwards improved into a head, generally of the patron divinity of the country or town where the money was coined; and at a subsequent period the clumsy mark of the hammer, visible on the earliest specimens, was exchanged for some emblem or device, thus giving to each side of the coin a similar decoration.—Portraiture of rulers was not introduced on coins before the reign of Alexander the Great, and he was first represented as the god Jupiter Ammon, in which character he appears on a coin struck by Lysimachus. A Grecian Drachman, coined in the days of Alexander the Great, was picked up in the streets of the once buried Pompeii. It has on one side the head of Alexander; on the reverse, a figure of Jupiter sitting in a chair holding a hasta pura (spear of favour) in his left hand, and an imperial eagle in the right,—the inscription is Alexander. During the age of Phidias and Praxiteles, the most flourishing period of Greek art, some of the most beautiful statues of divinities were copied on coins, and occasionally groups of figures were added, so that by this means we can behold transcripts of many celebrated works which perished years ago. This custom also prevailed in the time of the Roman emperors. Coins may fairly be called sculpture in miniature; and it is by their means that the famous Venus of Cnidus, the Palatine Apollo, and the Colossus of Rhodes, are still preserved, although history too clearly narrates the exact circumstances of their destruction. Various family types occur in Roman Consular Coins, which commemorate some remarkable events connected with the consulship of certain individuals.

As historical records, therefore, these coins are peculiarly interesting. The coins of the Æmilian family supply striking examples of types of his class. The imperial types exhibit triumphs and consular processions, the emperors continuing to retain the ancient consular rank and authority. Allusions to the consulships and consulships elect of the emperors are frequent in the legends of the imperial coins; the compound titles which the emperors were pleased to assume, with their names, are also in this same manner recorded.

It will be borne in remembrance that the title IMP. (Imperator) was not prefixed to the imperial name until, in later times, the Romans had become so familiarized with sovereignty that they no longer hesitated publicly to recognize the fact.

Under the title of Roman Medallions are included all those productions of the Roman mint which exceed the current coin in size and weight. These medallions were struck, both at Rome and in the Provinces of the empire, on various occasions, generally for the purpose of commemorating some event of historical interest, and occasionally for ordinary currency. Before Hadrian, Roman medallions are very rare, but subsequently they are of more frequent occurrence. The medallions struck by the Senate bear the letters S. C. (Senatus Consulto) The following Emperors commemorated their conquests in Britain on certain of their coins:—Claudius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. A few years since, a number of small brass coins, evidently from a Roman Mint, were dug out at Canwick, at a depth of eighteen inches from the surface. The majority are in a high state of preservation, especially some of the time of Constantine the Great, commonly known as the first Christian Emperor. A small brass coin is comparatively little impaired by the immense lapse of years it must have lain in the ground. The obverse, which is sharp, clear, and distinct, has upon it the helmeted head of the Emperor, and bears the inscription CONSTANTINVS AVG. (Constantinus Augustus.) The reverse is less distinct; but upon it may be traced two winged figures, apparently in an act of ovation, and an inscription which, though partially erased, in all probability was VICTORIÆ BRITANNICÆ. Though the statues of marble, the arches of triumph, the gorgeous palaces reared by the Monarchs of the Empire of Rome, have been razed to the ground and have crumbled into dust, these, in themselves, paltry coins, remain monuments of the might of the age they represent, and record, fresh as the day they were coined, such great historical facts in their inscriptions as Victoriæ Britannicæ and Judæ Capræ.—From "Notes on Coins," read before the Numismatic Society of Montreal, by S. C. Bagg, Esq.

#### IV. Papers on Canadian Subjects.

##### 1. CANADIAN INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

Statistical tables are proverbially dry and uninteresting to the majority of the reading public. Nevertheless they are frequently of great importance in shewing the direction of a people's industry, and its probable future development. It is often very troublesome to search for accurate statistical information in the parliamentary documents issued from year to year, and few have access to those

which relate to the earlier years of our history. We append a few interesting tables, carefully compiled from parliamentary documents, which will be valuable to those who take an interest in our rapid commercial and industrial progress.

TABLE I.

Exports of Wheat from 1838 to 1861.

Year.	Bushels of Wheat.	Year.	Bushels of Wheat.
1838	296,020	1850	4,547,224
1839	249,471	1851	4,275,896
1840	1,739,119	1852	5,496,718
1841	2,313,836	1853	6,597,193
1842	1,678,102	1854	3,781,534
1843	1,193,918	1855	6,413,428
1844	2,350,018	1856	9,291,531
1845	2,597,392	1857	6,482,199
1846	3,312,767	1858	5,610,559
1847	3,883,156	1859	4,032,627
1848	4,248,016	1860	8,431,253
1849	3,645,320	1861	13,369,727

TABLE II.

Value of all Agricultural Products exported from Canada from the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	\$	Year.	\$
1853	8,032,535	1858	7,904,400
1854	7,316,160	1859	7,339,798
1855	13,130,399	1860	14,259,225
1856	14,972,276	1861	18,244,631
1857	8,882,825		

TABLE III.

Comparative Statement of the Products of the Forest, during the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	\$	Year.	\$
1853	9,293,338	1858	9,284,514
1854	9,912,008	1859	9,663,962
1855	7,832,660	1860	11,012,253
1856	9,802,130	1861	9,572,645
1857	11,575,508		

TABLE IV.

Comparative Statement of Imports, exhibiting the value of Goods entered for consumption in Canada, during the years 1852 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	Great Britain.	N. Amer. Colonies.	West Indies.	United States.	Other For. Countries.
1852	\$9,671,132	\$480,954	\$5,115	\$8,477,693	\$651,598
1853	18,489,120	632,660	3,479	11,782,147	1,074,030
1854	22,963,331	675,115	2,673	15,533,098	1,355,110
1855	13,303,460	865,988	14,135	20,828,676	1,073,909
1856	18,212,934	1,032,595	17,613	22,704,509	1,616,736
1857	17,559,025	751,888	26,823	20,224,651	868,211
1858	12,287,053	423,826	.....	15,635,565	732,083
1859	14,786,084	381,755	533	17,592,916	793,873
1860	15,859,980	393,864	15,802	17,273,029	905,260
1861	20,386,937	499,177	371	21,069,388	1,098,963

Total value of Imports of Goods entered for Consumption in Canada, during the years 1852 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	Val. of Goods in dols	Year.	Val. of Goods in dols.
1852	20,286,493	1857	39,430,598
1853	31,981,436	1858	29,078,527
1854	40,520,325	1859	33,555,161
1855	36,036,169	1860	34,447,935
1856	43,584,387	1861	43,054,836

TABLE V.

Table showing both total value of Canadian Exports and Imports, and the aggregate value of the Foreign trade of the Province from 1852 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total Value of Foreign Trade.
1852	\$14,055,973	\$20,286,493	\$34,342,466
1853	22,012,230	31,981,436	53,993,666
1854	21,249,319	40,529,325	61,778,644
1855	28,188,461	36,086,169	64,274,630
1856	32,047,017	43,584,387	75,631,404
1857	27,006,624	39,430,598	66,437,222
1858	23,472,609	29,078,527	52,551,136
1859	24,766,981	33,555,161	58,322,142
1860	34,631,890	34,441,621	69,073,511
1861	36,614,195	43,046,823	79,661,018

TABLE VI.

Table showing the annual exportation of Furs and Skins from Canada, exclusive of the Hudson's Bay Company's Exports.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1853	\$127,694	1858	\$163,213
1854	69,357	1859	229,147
1855	115,260	1860	227,115
1856	207,753	1861	230,596
1857	154,879		

## 2. CANADA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We have been favored with a sight of the report of the Jurors of the late International Exhibition as it is now passing through the press, and we are pleased to notice the very laudatory terms in which the labours of Sir Wm. Logan, Mr. Chamberlin, and Dr. Hurlburt have been mentioned, the Canadian Department being characterized "as one of the most complete illustrations of the resources of a colony ever exhibited." Speaking of Class IV. sec. C, being on the vegetable substances used in manufacture, the report says:—

At no previous exhibition in this or any other country has so splendid and valuable a display of the products of forests and plantations been exhibited, not only when we consider the magnitude of the various collections sent from almost every country, but also in regard to the admirable care which in almost all cases have been shown in the preparation of the specimens of which they were composed. Science and commercial enterprise have gone hand in hand, and we have no longer to regret the absence of correct information respecting the producing plants and other important particulars, which rendered so much that was sent to the Exhibition of 1851 comparatively useless. Most of the collections now exhibited are labelled correctly, and not only do we find the scientific names of the trees attached, but in many cases valuable information respecting the qualities and quantities of the timber are given.

In point of size of specimens, excellent selection, and information given, the Upper Canada collection of woods is undoubtedly the finest in the Exhibition building. It is contributed by sixteen individuals, and consists of plank logs, square logs, transverse sections, polished specimens, veneers, and very extensive series of scientifically collected and named leaves, flowers, shoots, &c., &c.

This collection further derives much of its exactness and scientific value from the exertions of Dr. Hurlburt, who appears to have both systematically named and arranged the collections and contributed to their completion in various ways.—*London Canadian News.*

## V. Papers on Physical Science, &c.

### 1. EXTRAORDINARY GEOLOGICAL STRATA.

The construction of the great fortification at Portland, to which we recently alluded, has laid bare to view some extraordinary geological formations. An English contemporary, speaking on this subject, says:—

"The sections of the wonderful geological strata which form the island of Portland are seen for the first time in the straight rocky walls of the ditch in all their curious variety. What is most singular is, that at regular intervals of 25 or 30 yards, and commencing

about 20 feet below the surface of the ground, are a series of vertical "faults," or gaps, about two feet wide, which, as far as can be judged, penetrate to the lowest substrata of the island and traverse it completely from north to south. In these extraordinary clefts human bones have been found with those of wild boars, and the bones and horns of reindeer,—not fossilized, but with all their osseous structure as perfect as if they were not 50 years old. Lower still in the oolite the bones of saurians have been brought to light with sharks' teeth, shells now only found in the Red Sea, huge ammonites of stone and copper fossil trees, and near the surface, Phœnician gold coins, ancient British weapons, Roman pottery, and the mysterious flints in the drift."

### 2. THE BEAUTY OF THE SKY.

It is a strange thing how little in general people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of man is not answered in every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, as far as we know be answered, if once in three days, or thereabouts a great black ugly rain cloud were broken up over the blue, and everything well watered; and so all left blue again until the next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. But instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, intended for our perpetual pleasure by the Great Being who made all worlds.

### 3. TELEGRAPH ROUND THE WORLD.

The world will probably be girdled by the electric telegraph during the present year. Communication has already taken place between London and Turmen, in Siberia, a distance of four thousand and thirty-nine miles. The wires will be extended to the Pacific in January, and telegraphic communication between London and New York, by way of Siberia and California, will be one of the marvels of 1863.

### 4. REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

A gentleman who had administered the following remedy for diphtheria says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief: Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal and let the patient draw smoke in the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

## VI. Biographical Sketches.

### No. 4.—THE RIGHT REV. G. J. MOUNTAIN, D.D., D.C.L.

Dr. Mountain, Lord Bishop of Quebec, died at Quebec, at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. This intelligence is not altogether unexpected, as the declining health of his Lordship has been known for some time. He was born in 1789, in Norwich, England, the year in which the first French Revolution commenced. He was consequently aged 74. He came to this country with his father, the first Bishop of the English Church in Canada, when a boy, but was afterwards sent home to be educated for the Church. He studied at Cambridge and graduated at Trinity College in 1810; was ordained Deacon in 1812; and Priest in 1813. He served after his ordination in the Cathedral at Quebec. Was appointed Rector of Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1814; and in 1817 Rector of Quebec and Bishop's official. In 1821 he was appointed Archdeacon, and in 1825 was deputed to go to England on Church business. After his return he was made Examining Chaplain to Bishop Stewart. He again went to England on matters connected with the Clergy Reserves in 1835, and while there, he was, in 1836, consecrated Bishop of Montreal. His diocese at that time really comprised the whole of Lower Canada, Bishop Stewart retaining only Upper Canada; and, shortly afterwards, he really had for a time both Provinces under his charge, for Bishop Stewart became ill and retired. His diocese therefore stretched from Labrador to the Red River Settlement; and he had this extended charge till 1839, when the present Bishop of Toronto, who is now full of years, was appointed. He afterwards had the whole of Lower Canada for a diocese, as Bishop

of Quebec and Montreal, till 1850, when the present Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan was appointed. He travelled much when travelling was not so easy as at present. At the age of 74 he visited Labrador in pursuance of his duties, which is a feat that is worthy of particular mention. In 1844 he went to the Red River Settlement; and, in 1853, he went to England to meet the Bishop of Australia and confer on the subject of synodical action in the Colonial Churches, on which occasion he received the Degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. He is well and deservedly remembered by many for the active part he took in ministering to the fever stricken emigrants at Gross Isle, in 1849, where he served, taking the place of his son, (Rev. A. W. Mountain) as also during the fearful time of cholera in 1832-'34. He was the founder of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and of the Church Society organizations, for the completion of which he had to labour long and faithfully. He spent a large portion of his income in behalf of the Church, and in relieving the distressed. When the Metropolitan See of Canada was offered to him a short time since, he respectfully declined the honor; he was advanced in years, and he would not accept the office when he could not perform the duties appertaining to it. Bishop Mountain had not the gift of oratory, in the sense of being a popular preacher; but no man of education could listen to his sermons and fail to feel that they were the production of an earnest and scholarly mind; and they always commanded respect and attention.

#### No. 5.—SIR JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, BART.

We share the profound sorrow which will be felt throughout the Province, and especially throughout Upper Canada, on hearing of the death of Sir JOHN ROBINSON. A man who, occupying for more than half a century a most prominent position among us, admired for consummate ability, revered for deep judicial knowledge and unsullied integrity, loved by all those who approached him intimately, and, we may almost say, adored by those allied to him by closer and dearer ties, whose conduct, talent and position combined to give him a powerful influence over the community of which he formed a part, cannot be taken away from our midst without his removal creating a shock which must vibrate through every heart. But a few months since we chronicled his resignation of the office of Chief Justice of Upper Canada, expressing our hope that the country might still for many years enjoy the benefit of his matured judgment and deep learning as president of the Court of Appeal, the duties of which office he undertook on retiring from the more exhausting labors of his previous position. Though of ripe age, exceeding the "three score and ten," he was one whose powers, physical or mental, no other excess had exhausted save an untiring energy in the discharge of onerous duties, public and private, social and domestic; and we had deemed that Divine Providence might have allotted to him a more prolonged evening of life, radiant and beneficial to the last moment ere the shadows of night closed his career.

It has been ordered otherwise, and in little more than six months from the time of the expression of that hope we are called upon to announce that he is no more. He died on Saturday morning last, the 31st ult., at half-past eight o'clock, at his residence, Richmond street west. Troubled, more or less for many years with gout, it finally seized upon him with a degree of virulence which is beyond the power of medical skill to avert.

Sir JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON was born on the 26th of July, 1791. He was educated by the now venerable Bishop of Toronto, and in 1807 commenced his legal studies under Solicitor General (afterwards Mr. Justice) Boulton, to whose memory he paid an affectionate tribute on his own retirement last summer. He next studied under the auspices of Attorney General Macdonald, who was provincial aid-de-camp to Sir Isaac Brock, and was killed a few minutes after his gallant chief had fallen, at the battle of Queenston, on the 13th of October, 1812.

Sir John's first public employment was that of Clerk to the House of Assembly. He served as a Lieutenant in a company of Militia in 1812, and was present at the surrender of General Hill to Sir Isaac Brock in August of that year. He was one of the officers of the detachment which, after the Battle of Queenston, escorted a number of American prisoners to Quebec, among whom was Colonel (since better known as General) Scott, of the United States army. On his return from this service, he was, before he was actually called in due form to the bar, appointed Acting Attorney General for Upper Canada, the Solicitor General being then a prisoner of war in France. A statute, passed in 1815, made valid the calls to the bar of several gentlemen, with regard to whom owing to the war) he regular course could not be followed, and the acting Attorney General was one of these. The peace of 1814 restored Mr. Solicitor General Boulton to liberty; and on his return to Upper Canada in 1815 he was created Attorney General, and was succeeded as Solicitor General in March, 1815, by Mr. Robinson. In 1817 Mr.

Boulton was elevated to the Bench, and Mr. Robinson was again appointed, and this time permanently, to be Attorney General of Upper Canada.

He entered the House of Assembly of Upper Canada in 1821, as a member of the town of York, and was twice re-elected, continuing to be a member of that branch of the Legislature until his appointment to be Chief Justice.

In 1822 he was charged with a mission to England for the settlement of difficulties that had arisen between Upper and Lower Canada respecting the Custom duties; and on his return in the following year received the thanks of both branches of the Legislature, couched in the strongest language of approval. During his stay in England he was called to the English bar by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and shortly after the Imperial Government offered him the valuable appointment of Chief Judge of the Mauritius.— This offer, however gratifying as a recognition of his previous services, he declined, preferring to follow the career he had so successfully begun in this province. On the retirement of Chief Justice Powell in 1825, the vacant office was tendered to Mr. Robinson. He preferred, however, to continue at the bar, and he did not ascend the Bench until 1829, when he succeeded the late Sir William Campbell, and continued to be Chief Justice of Upper Canada until his resignation last year. By his appointment as Chief Justice he became, according to the practice then followed, Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Legislative Council. He ceased to be a member of the Executive Council about the time that Sir Francis Head was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; but remained in the Legislative Council until the Union of the Canadas, though he was absent in England on leave, on account of his health, during the last session of the Parliament of Upper Canada. The late Mr. Justice Jones, during that session, discharged the duties of the Speaker of the Upper House.

It was intimated to Sir John, after the suppression of the outbreak in 1837, that if he desired it his name would be submitted to Her Majesty, with a view to the honor of Knighthood being conferred on him; but he respectfully declined.

In November, 1850, he was appointed a Companion (civil division) of the Bath and subsequently, after a long and well appreciated course of service, he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom by patent, dated 21st of September, 1854. Beside these distinctions, Sir John received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford, and was the first Chancellor of the University of Trinity College Toronto.

In 1862, he resigned the office of Chief Justice for Upper Canada, which he had filled for some thirty-three years with equal honor to himself and advantage to his country; at the time of his retirement, there was no Chief Justice of any Court in the Queen's dominions who had served the Crown in that capacity for an equal number of years.

The statutes passed while Sir J. B. Robinson was a member of the Legislature, some of the most important of which were framed by himself, afford a ready test of his clear perception of an existing defect or evil, and of the remedy most fitted to remove it, and at the same time most suitable to the exigencies of a young and rising community. But distinguished as his reputation was before he rose to the Bench, it was there that he displayed the highest perfection of his character.

To quick appreciation of facts—to a power of most exact discrimination and a marvellous faculty of lucid arrangement and statement, he added untiring patience, unwearied industry—always increasing his own large store of legal knowledge and always applying his qualities, natural and acquired in the interests of truth and justice. No research was spared, no consideration was overlooked, which could aid in coming to a right conclusion, and even the unsuccessful suitor could not fail to recognize the earnest effort as well as the ability and integrity that had been employed in disposing of his case. Equally good reasons had the Bar to appreciate and admire him. To the lofty dignity combined with the unassuming courtesy of his conduct to them is owing much of the right-minded and agreeable tone in which the business of our Courts has been usually conducted. Prompt to repress the slightest indecorum—looking to the leaders of the bar for a fitting example to their juniors—he was kind and affable to all, and uniting firmness to the finished manner of a high-bred gentleman, he sustained the dignity of the Court in the highest degree, and inspired self-respect, and the observance of fitting decorum, as becoming the character of a learned and honourable profession.

He was a sincere and earnest Christian, not merely in the sense of a devout worshipper, but as one who felt it a duty to exert his best faculties for the support and extension of the "pure and reformed faith" of the Church to which he belonged. He took an active part in the establishment of the Church Society for the diocese of Toronto.

Such was the man whom Upper Canada has lost. Such is the bright example which he has left behind him. Thus has closed the career of one of the noblest examples of an upright Judge and Christian gentleman which this land of ours may hope to see. Whether viewed in his public or private relations, he has lived equally pure, upright, unselfish and amiable—

"Through all this track of years  
"Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

A few particulars of the ex-Chief Justice's family will not be out of place on such an occasion as this. Sir John's father was fourth in descent from Christopher Robinson, Esquire, of Cleasby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England—a brother of the Right Reverend John Robinson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London, in the reign of Queen Ann—and was first Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Utrecht. This Christopher Robinson came out to America in the reign of Charles II., as private Secretary to Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and subsequently became Governor of that Colony, his residence being near the Rappahannock, Middlesex county, which has been rendered familiar to every reader of the Virginia campaign of the Federal army during the present war in the States. He died there in 1696. The second son of Christopher Robinson was John Robinson, Esquire, President of the Council of Virginia, who was born in that colony, and married Catharine, daughter of Robert Beverley, Esq., formerly of Beverley in Yorkshire, but then a resident in Virginia. This John Robinson had several sons, one of whom was Colonel Beverley Robinson of the British army, who raised and commanded a regiment during the Revolutionary War. He was father of Gen. Sir William Robinson and of Gen. Sir Frederick Phillipic Robinson, G. C. B. From another of these sons was descended Christopher Robinson, (the father of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson), who was born in Middlesex county, Virginia, and received his education at William and Mary College, of which venerable institution, his ancestor, Christopher Robinson, had been one of the first trustees. During the American revolution, Mr. Robinson, at the age of seventeen, left College and obtained a commission as Ensign in Colonel Simcoe's regiment of Queen's Rangers, which formed a part of Sir Henry Clinton's army. In this corps he served until the peace of 1783, when, on the regiment being reduced, he emigrated, with many other Loyalists, to New Brunswick. While there he married Esther, daughter of the Reverend John Sayer. About 1788, Mr. Robinson came with his family to Lower Canada, and having remained for a time at L'Assomption, removed shortly to Berthier, where his second son (the deceased baronet) was born. In 1792 Mr. Robinson's former commanding officer, Colonel Simcoe, then a Major General, came out from England as the first Governor of Upper Canada. By his inducement, Mr. Robinson removed to Upper Canada, and lived in Kingston for six years. There he was called to the bar, and was subsequently elected among the Benchers chosen by the Law Society. In 1796 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly for the Counties of Lennox and Addington. For two years after this he continued to practise the profession of the law in Kingston, and in 1798 removed with his family to York, (now Toronto), intending to settle on a place which he had bought below the Don, on the Kingston Road, and on which he had built a small house. On the 2nd of November of the same year, he died, after a short illness, having suffered from the gout for many years.—*Leader*.

#### THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AND SERVICES.

The remains of Sir John Beverley Robinson, were on the 4th inst. consigned to their last resting place amid the profound grief, as manifested in every possible and proper form, of an entire community, among whom he had passed the best days of an honorable and prolonged life. From twelve o'clock till four when the last sad rites were over, business was suspended in the city and nearly all the stores were closed, in order that those engaged in them might participate in the solemn ceremonies. Evidence of the general feeling of respect for the memory of Sir John Robinson was everywhere apparent, and, witnessed by a stranger, could not fail to impress him with an exalted idea of the virtues of one whose burial was attended by such universal signs of melancholy.

The day was decidedly the coldest of the season. The air was keen and piercing and the frost most intense. Notwithstanding this drawback a very large number of persons was assembled at one o'clock at Osgoode Hall, in the main hall of which building the body, inclosed in a coffin covered with black cloth, lay preparatory to removal to St. James' Cemetery. Osgoode Hall, the scene of the last labors of the departed judge, was regarded as the most fitting place for the funeral procession to form, and the body had accordingly been conveyed thither from the late residence of the deceased about an hour previously. The lid had been finally closed and the features were not exposed to view. A plate on the coffin bore the following inscription:—"Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet. Born, 26th

July, 1791. Died 31st January, 1863, Aged 71 years 6 months and 5 days. About half-past one o'clock the funeral cortege was formed at the head of York street. First, there were the officiating clergymen, Rev. H. J. Grasett and Rev. E. Baldwin; then the volunteers, comprising the various companies of the 2nd battalion, and one company of the 10th battalion, without arms; then Major-General Napier and staff, with the officers of the garrison, in uniform; the medical profession, of which there was a goodly representation; the clergy, embracing many of different denominations; the members of the County Council; the Mayor and members of the City Council; the Senate, professors and undergraduates of the University of Toronto and University College; the undergraduates of Trinity College; the pall-bearers in carriages—The Hon. Chief Justice McLean, Q. B., Hon. Chief Justice Draper, C. P., Chancellor Vankoughnet, Hon. Justice Hagarty, Hon. Justice Richards, Hon. Justice Morrison, Hon. Vice Chancellor Spragge, and Hon. H. J. Boulton; then the hearse containing the body, followed by the mourners, members of the family of the deceased, in carriages; by the Treasurer and members of the Law Society of Upper Canada in their robes; and by the officers of the courts, the whole followed by a number of citizens on foot and in carriages.

The route of procession lay along York and King Streets to St. James Cathedral. On the hearse reaching the main entrance the coffin was carried into the church and deposited in the centre aisle in front of the pulpit. At the door the body was met by the officiating clergymen, who preceded it to the reading-desk, the choir singing the introductory sentences of the burial service of the Church of England, commencing "I am the resurrection and the life." The venerable Bishop Strachan occupied his desk on the east side of the chancel, and seemed much affected by the last rites that were being paid to his former pupil and late friend. On the conclusion of the solemn chaunt, the 39th and 90th Psalms were read by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, after which the anthem, "Blessed are the dead," from Spohr's "Last Judgment," was sung by the choir. The Rev. Mr. Grasett then read the lesson from the 25th chapter 1st Corinthians, and the service here ended by Handel's dead march in "Saul," played on the organ by Mr. Carter. The body was then carried out, replaced in the hearse, and the procession being again formed, marched slowly along King and Parliament streets to St. James' Cemetery, in the north-eastern part of which is situated the family vault of the deceased Baronet. The body was carefully lowered into its last abode, and the remainder of the burial service performed by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, when the sad assemblage silently dispersed.—*Ibid*.

#### No. 6.—HON. MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

The public will learn with profound regret that this upright Judge and good man yesterday (12th Jan.) breathed his last.

Robert Easton Burns was born in the old District of Niagara, and in or near the town of Niagara, in 1805. His father, who was a Presbyterian Minister, was a native of Scotland; and had come to this country some years before. The son received the rudiments of his education from his father; after which he was placed at the Grammar School of the Niagara District, which was kept by the Rev. Mr. Green, who survives his pupil. At this school he remained from about 1820 to 1822. Among his fellow students were Mr. John Bell, Barrister, and the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of this city. He then entered on the study of the law, in the office of Mr. Brackenridge, at Niagara; where, during part of the time, Mr. Miles O'Rielly was his fellow student. Called to the Bar in Hilary term, 1827, Mr. Burns commenced the practice of his profession, at St. Catharines; and we are not sure but he had an office also at Niagara. After some time he was appointed Judge of the Niagara District; but he resigned this office to enter once more on the practice of his profession. Removing to Toronto, he became the managing partner of the law firm previously known as that of Hagerman and Draper.—Once more Mr. Burns left the Bar for an inferior position on the Bench; becoming Judge for the County of York, comprising the present limits of York, Ontario and Peel. In 1848, partly through the persuasion of friends who felt that the position he held was not worthy of his abilities, he descended from the Bench a second time to re-enter on the practice of the law. In 1850 a vacancy having occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench by the death of Mr. Justice Hagerman, he was now for the first time appointed to a judicial office worthy of his talents. We have reason to know it was through Mr. Hincks' intervention that the appointment of Mr. Burns was made. The event fully justified the selection. In the Chancellorship of the University, Mr. Justice Burns succeeded Chancellor Blake, a few years ago. Though not a brilliant, he was a sound lawyer; and possessed those sterling and priceless qualities which happily distinguish our judiciary from the subservient judges to whom popular election gives a brief tenure of office in several of the Northern States of the American Union.—*Ibid*.

## No. 7.—GENERAL THOMAS EVANS, C.B.

This veteran and distinguished officer of nearly seventy years standing, whose death in his 87th year occurred in this city, on the 11th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, the venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, was born at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, in 1776. He entered the army in 1793 and continued in it for more than half a century in active service, without any intermission, and throughout his long career of services, he has rarely been without a direct responsibility, and satisfactorily filled every possible position, both regimentally and on the personal and general staff of a distinguished officer. Subjoined are the battles, sieges, operations, and more prominent services (chiefly compiled from "Hart's Army List,") of General Evans, in which he actively participated or has been the principal:—1793.—When but a boy, in his country's need, he raised 150 men for the service. 1794-5.—Operations in the West Indies and Ireland. Ensign 113th Regiment, and Lieutenant 93rd Regiment. 1796.—At the capture of Demara, Berbice, &c. Lieutenant 93rd Regiment. 1797.—Close prisoner in France, under frightful sufferings; captured returning from South America in charge of the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 93rd Regiment. 1798-9.—Operations at Minorca and Guernsey. Lieutenant or Acting Adjutant 8th or King's Regiment. 1800.—Ditto coast of Spain, Malta, and Marmorice. Ditto, ditto, ditto. 1801.—At landing in Egypt 8th March; battles of 13th and 21st March; battle of Rhamanic and reduction of that fortress; series of affairs on advance to, Siege and surrender of Grand Cairo; series of affairs before, Siege and surrender of Alexandria. Ditto, ditto, ditto. 1802-3.—At Gibraltar; active suppression of an alarming emute and mutiny. 1804-5-6.—Operations in the West Indies and Ireland. Captain and Aid-de-camp to Sir George Drummond. 1807-8.—Voluntarily relinquished a Home Staff Appointment, to join his regiment, the King's, sailing under sealed orders. Served in Nova Scotia. 1809-10-11.—Operations in the Canadas; confidentially employed on a special survey by Sir James Craig; Aid-de-camp and Military Secretary to Sir George Drummond, till the close of that Officer's administration and command of the forces in British North America: then appointed Brigade Major to the forces in Upper Canada. 1812.—The brilliant results of the campaign of 1812 in Upper Canada, best attest the efficiency of his exertions as Brigade Major: discharging the duties of Deputy Adjutant General to the forces under Major General Sir Isaac Brock, and after the lamented fall of that gallant officer, under his successor, Major General Sir Roger Sheaffe. In great part creating, organizing, principally from provincial resources, and judicious application of our spirited, but scanty means, which, on an extended frontier line of 700 miles, discomfited and captured the enemy's armies and fortresses at all points. 12th Oct.—Crossed the Niagara river to the enemy's head quarters, with a flag of truce, under a shower of shot to deter him; penetrated his designs, and prepared our small force at Queenston for his reception. 13th Oct.—Commanded at Fort George; disabled the enemy's batteries on Fort Niagara; preserved the public buildings, powder magazines, and town of Newark, from their successive conflagrations, occasioned by his hot shot; prepared and directed on his own responsibility, the troops on Queens on, which enabled General Sheaffe to defeat and capture the American army after General Brock's fall, in his attempt on the enemy with inadequate means. 1813.—At assault of Sackett's Harbour, 29th May; commanded King's Regiment. Major and local Lieutenant Colonel. 8th June.—Expulsion of the enemy's army from Forty Mile Creek, and capture of his army material, &c., by the King's Regiment, and artillery under his command. July and August.—Commanded at Burlington Heights; obtained through local knowledge and influence, those supplies declared by the Commissariat as unattainable, thus retaining our army in its forward position. 1814.—Commanded and conducted, on snow shoes, through the wilderness from New Brunswick to Quebec, the 2nd battalion of King's Regiment, with 230 seamen in charge, for the Lakes, 5th July.—At the battle of Chippewa; commanded 1st battalion King's Regiment; covered with his command the army's retirement on Fort George, its retrograde on Twenty Mile Creek, till reinforced, and resumption of the offensive. 12th July.—Night attack (volunteered the command) on the enemy investing Fort George, in which encounter the American commander, Gen. Swift, was killed. 25th July.—At the battle of Lundy's Lane. Falls of Niagara; commanded the King's Regiment. 5th and 12th August.—Successful repulse of the enemy's sorties from Fort Erie, with severe loss, by the pickets of the army under his command. 15th August.—Assault of Fort Erie; commanded advance column, west side. 1815.—Commanded, and brought home from Canada, the 2nd battalion King's Regiment. From 1816 to 1827.—Commanded, for eleven years, every district in both Canadas; the forces in Lower Canada, during Lord Dalhousie's 15 months' leave from the Province; and the troops, and government of Guernsey, during Lord Seaton's advance in the summer of 1826. 1827.—Commanded and brought to Ireland, from Upper Canada, the 70th Regiment. From 1827 to 1834.—In arduous and responsible commands, including Magisterial duties, during periods

of unusual excitement in the South of Ireland. From 1834 to 1837.—At Gibraltar, and in the administration of the government, and command of the forces at Malta. Ten years in the command and management of the 70th Regiment; for nearly the last seven years of which, without the necessity of corporeal punishment, or the revision of the sentence of a single court martial, for the maintenance of its acknowledged high character, lofty bearing, and exemplary discipline. He was made Major General in June 1838; Lieutenant-General in November 1851; General in May 1855, and appointed Colonel of the 31st Regiment in July 1857.

## No. 8.—CHARLES J. FREMONT, ESQ., M.D.

Quebec has lost one of its best citizens—the medical profession one of its most distinguished members, by the decease of Charles J. Fremont, M. D., Dean of the Faculty of the Diocese of Laval University. His death occurred at sea, on board the Canadian mail steamship *Bohemian*, on her last trip out, he having gone to England last autumn for the benefit of his health. His mortal remains arrived in Quebec on Monday afternoon, by the train from Portland, and were escorted to his late residence from the landing place, by a large number of carioles occupied by his friends. In society and in the medical profession his place will not be easily supplied; but in his family circle a void is created that can never be filled. In him the tender husband, the kind father, the zealous Christian and the thorough gentleman were finely combined. Dr. Fremont was a medical student of Montreal, and was licensed to practice medicine on the 16th of Nov., 1829, having thus been 33 years in practice last November.

## No. 9.—MR. JOSHUA STANSFIELD.

The *Montreal Transcript* of the 23rd ult., has the following:—This morning, we record with sincere regret, the death of Mr. Joshua Stansfield, one of the oldest merchants of this city, at the ripe age of 84 years. Mr. Stansfield is the last survivor of five brothers, all of them merchants in Montreal, who arrived here in the year 1796. They were scions of one of the oldest and most respectable Yorkshire families, and came out here to push their fortunes. They were for a long time extensively engaged in business, and realised a handsome independence. They retired from business some thirty years ago. The five brothers served as volunteers during the war of 1812. The last of them has now gone to his rest.

## VII. Papers relating to the Royal Family.

## I. THE REMAINS OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

The consecration of the royal mausoleum at Frogmore took place on Wednesday, the 17th ult. Her Majesty, previous to the ceremony, went from the castle to Frogmore House in the most private manner, and when the Bishop of Oxford, the clergy, and the members of the royal household and others had assembled, walked to the mausoleum, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice. The Queen entered the mausoleum at five minutes past twelve o'clock.—The Bishop of Oxford and the attendant clergy then commenced the consecration, by passing round the external walls of the building, with Dr. Elvey and the choir of St. George's Chapel, singing (Tallis's Chant) Psalm 49, "O, hear ye this all ye people." Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, and the gentlemen of the household followed in procession. The psalm having been chanted, the Bishop, clergy and gentlemen entered the mausoleum, and the Bishop continued the ceremony. A hymn of four verses from "In Memoriam" was sung (the Old Hundredth) by the choir:

"O fond and loving spirit, thou  
Far, far away from me art now:  
I miss the hand of friendship true,  
The heart that all my feelings knew.

"No, Spirit! not one moment e'en  
Would I recall thee to this scene:  
Thou wert full worthy of my love,  
And God hath quickened thee above.

"But while my grief thus fills my heart,  
Thou in God's bosom lying art:  
Freed from the body's yoke at last,  
The gentle soul to life hath passed.

"God will in turn raise me, and then  
I shall rejoice thee once again:  
Into thy loving arms I'll fly,  
Immortal thou, immortal I."

The ceremony was finished at half past twelve o'clock, and the Queen with the members of her family, quitted the mausoleum, and unattended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, walked back to Frogmore. Her Majesty, (who was unveiled) and the other members of the royal family were deeply affected throughout the proceedings.—The weather was unfavorable, it having rained from the time the Queen arrived until she took her departure. The Prince Consort's body was removed yesterday from its temporary resting place in St. George's Chapel to the mausoleum, and placed in a temporary tomb until the magnificent sarcophagus is completed.

## 2. THE WIDOWS OF ENGLAND AND THE QUEEN.

It is stated that "the widows of England" intend to present to Her Majesty an address of affectionate condolence and sympathy, accompanied by a Bible.

## 3. A PEN AND INK PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

"The prince had a noble presence. His carriage was erect; his figure betokened strength and activity; and his demeanour was dignified. He had a staid, earnest, thoughtful look when he was in a grave mood; but when he smiled (and this is what no portrait can tell of a man) his whole countenance was irradiated with pleasure; and there was a pleasant sound and a heartiness about his laugh which will not soon be forgotten by those who were wont to hear it. He was very handsome as a young man; but, as often happens with thoughtful men who go through a good deal, his face grew to be a finer face than the early portraits of him promised; and his countenance never assumed a nobler aspect, nor had more real beauty in it, than in the last year or two of his life. The character is written in the countenance, however difficult it may be to decipher; and in the Prince's face there were none of those fatal lines which indicate craft or insincerity, greed or sensuality; but all was clear, open, pure minded, and honest. Marks of thought, of care, of studiousness, were there; but they were accompanied by signs of a soul at peace with itself, and which was troubled chiefly by its love for others, and its solicitude for their welfare. Perhaps the thing of all others that struck an observer most when he came to see the Prince nearly, was the originality of his mind; and it was an originality divested of all eccentricity. He would insist on thinking his own thoughts upon every subject that came before him; and whether he arrived at the same results as other men or gainsaid them, his conclusions were always adopted upon labourious reasoning of his own. The next striking peculiarity about the Prince was his extreme quickness—intellectually speaking. He was one of those men who seem always to have all their powers of thought at hand, and all their knowledge readily producible. In serious conversation he was perhaps the first man of this day. He was a very sincere person in his way of talking, so that, when he spoke at all upon any subject, he never played with it; he never took one side of a question because the person he was conversing with had taken the other; yet, in fact, earnest discussion was one of his greatest enjoyments. He was very patient in bearing criticism and contradiction; and, indeed, rather liked to be opposed, so that from opposition he might elicit truth, which was always his first object. He delighted in wit and humour, and, in his narration of what was ludicrous, threw just so much of imitation into it as would enable you to bring the scene vividly before you, without at the same time making his imitation in the least degree ungraceful. There have been few men who have had a greater love of freedom, in its widest sense, than the Prince Consort. Indeed, in this respect, he was even more English than the English themselves. A strong characteristic of the Prince's mind was his sense of duty. He was sure to go rigidly through anything he had undertaken to do; and he was one of those few men into whose minds questions of self-interest never enter or are absolutely ignored, when the paramount obligation of duty is presented to them. If he had been a sovereign prince, and in a moment of peril had adopted a form of constitution which was opposed to his inclination on his judgment, he would still have abided by it strictly when quiet times came; and the change if change there was to be, must have come from the other parties to the contract, and not from him. He was too great a man to wish to rule, if the power was to be purchased by anything having the reality, or even the semblance of dishonour. It is not too much to say that, if he had been placed in the position of Washington, he could have played the part of Washington, taking what honour and power his fellow citizens were pleased to give him, and not asking or scheming for any more. \*

\* \* \* There was one very rare quality to be noticed in the Prince—that he had the greatest delight in any body else saying a fine saying or doing a great deed. He would rejoice over it and talk about it, for days; and whether it was a thing nobly said or done by a little child or by a veteran statesman it gave him equal pleasure. He delighted in humanity, doing well on any occasion and in any manner. This is surely very uncommon. We meet with people who can say fine sayings, and even do noble actions, but who are not very fond of dwelling upon the great sayings or noble deeds of other persons. But, indeed, throughout his career, the Prince was one of those who threw his life into other people's lives, and lived in them. And never was there an instance of more unselfish and chivalrous devotion than that of his to his Consort Sovereign and to his adoptive country. That her reign might be great and glorious; that his adopted country might excel in art, in science, in literature, and, what was dearer still to him, in social well-being, formed ever his chief hope and aim. And he would have been

contented to have been very obscure, if these high aims and objects could in the least degree have thereby been furthered and secured. \* \* \* A biographer who has some very beautiful character to describe, and who knows the unwillingness that there is in the world to accept, without much qualification, great praise of any human being, will almost be glad to have any small defect to note in his hero. It gives some relief to the picture, and it adds verisimilitude. This defect (if so it can be called) in the Prince consisted in a certain appearance of shyness, which he never conquered. And in truth it may be questioned whether it is a thing that can be conquered, though large converse with the world may enable a man to conceal it. Much might be said to explain and justify this shyness in the Prince: but there it was, and no doubt it sometimes prevented high qualities from being at once observed and fully estimated. It was the shyness of a very delicate nature, that is not sure it will please, and is without the confidence and the vanity which often go to form characters that are outwardly more genial."—*Home Journal*.

## VIII. Paper on the Magic Lantern.

### THE MAGIC LANTERN, ITS USES & CONSTRUCTION.\*

BY MR. S. P. MAY.

The Magic Lantern was constructed by Kircher in the 17th century, when it excited much astonishment and in some cases considerable alarm. From the following passage of Damascius, it appears that the ancients were acquainted with some optical arrangement very similar to the Magic Lantern. "In a manifestation, which ought not to be revealed there appeared on the wall of the Temple, a mass of Light, which at first seemed very remote, it transformed itself on coming nearer into a face, evidently divine and supernatural, of a severe aspect, but mixed with gentleness and extremely beautiful."

Although it was for a long time used as an amusing toy, and an old dictionary defines it as "a small optical instrument which shows by a gloomy light on a wall, monsters so hideous, that those who are ignorant of the secret, believe it to be performed by magic art." At present there is probably no philosophical instrument of so much educational importance to the teacher. By its aid the wonders of nature and art are depicted with the utmost truthfulness; the most beautiful and gorgeous scenes are presented to us in all their minuteness of detail. The Magic Lantern is a most valuable auxiliary to the lecturer in his popular illustrations of natural phenomena and science. He is enabled to exhibit pictures of the heavenly bodies, with their motions, as delineated in the systems of Thales, Pythagoras, Ptolemy, Copernicus, and others; portions of the earth, &c. If he is describing the animal kingdom—the Lion, with its majestic appearance; the Elephant, endowed with its instinct and sagacity, using its proboscis and gigantic tusks as implements of use or warfare; the Beaver, as an emblem of industry and per-

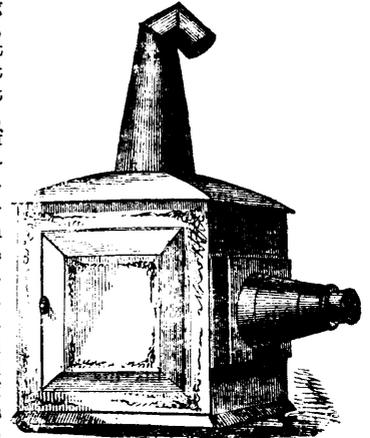


FIG. 1.—MAGIC LANTERN.



FIG. 2. SLIDER WITH VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

severance, building his winter-residence; or the noble companions of man, the Horse and Dog—all are vividly portrayed, and so naturally that we can fancy the animals before us.

If we apply it to delineate other objects, we can, in imagination, cross the Atlantic, and visit the Metropolis of the Empire. Here we would naturally go to see that noble building, St. Paul's Cathedral. Putting in a slide in our lantern, there we see it, and learn

\* See p. 32, and also an article on the Lantern in the *Journal* for December, 1861.

that on the present site was established, in the earliest days of Christianity, a venerable pile which was afterwards destroyed by the great fire of London. The present building is not only celebrated for its fine architectural beauty, but also for having been completed under one king, one master mason, and, with a few trifling exceptions, under that great architect, Sir C. Wren.

From St. Paul's (by putting another slide in our lantern) we go to Westminster Abbey, and learn that the original Minster built west of London (hence its name), was dedicated to St. Peter, who is said to have made it a personal visit. This was a means of increasing its wealth and importance. It now contains the tombs of royalty; and monuments of celebrated poets, orators, and other celebrities.



FIG. 3. SLIDER WITH MAP.

Whilst in this vicinity we have an opportunity (by inserting another slide) of admiring the new Parliament Buildings on the bank of the River Thames, which cost over two millions sterling, where the laws of the Empire are deliberated upon and framed. The Westminster Law Courts are near by also; and we cannot but reflect upon the different manner in which justice is administered in these Courts of Law to what it was in the olden time, when the aggressor and aggrieved were ordered out to fight, the innocent frequently falling a victim to the superior strength or cunning of his adversary. A little farther up the river, on the other side, we see (by the aid of another slide) Lambeth Palace, which has been, since the twelfth century, the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; nearly opposite, on this side, we see Buckingham Palace, the residence of Her Majesty, with its beautiful gate opening upon the serpentine river; Trafalgar Square (in a new slide) next attracts our attention, with the monument of the immortal Nelson; then the Royal Exchange within the city itself, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham. The original building was visited by Queen Elizabeth before the great fire of London. A second building was also destroyed by fire. The present building was formally opened by our beloved Queen

Next in the lantern comes the Tower of London, once even the prison of royalty itself; and if we do not feel pleasure in admiring the Crown Jewels and ancient Armoury, we have only to visit the little Cemetery in connection with the Tower, for as Macaulay says there is no sadder spot on earth than this place. "Death is there associated, not, as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration and imperishable renown; but with whatever is darkest in human nature. Thither have been carried, through successive ages, by the rude hands of jailors, without one mourner following, the bleeding relics of men who have been the captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senates, and the ornaments of courts."

We cannot think of leaving London, even in imagination, without seeing (in the lantern) the Thames Tunnel, that wonderful proof of engineering perseverance in which the old motto of perseverance, "Try, try again," was so fully exemplified, when, after repeated failures, success followed. In consequence of the use of steamboats on the Thames, the Tunnel is not successful as a financial speculation. It was originally intended as a thoroughfare for the conveyance of goods that had formerly to be carted a distance of about four miles.

In a future paper we will visit other celebrated places, and hope in this manner to show that the Magic Lantern has become a most efficient assistant to teachers and lecturers. As photography has been adapted to the preparation of slides, for the Magic Lantern, almost every subject can be illustrated by it, and these pictures, however intricate in detail, will bear the utmost magnifying power that can be used, without diminishing in beauty. There is a solidity and reality about them that is almost sufficient to cheat the beholder into the belief that he is actually present at the places described to him.

#### HINTS ON THE USE OF THE LANTERN.

As we have frequently enquiries from Teachers and others respecting the use of the Magic Lantern, we append the following hints for their guidance:

The term Phantasmagoria applies rather to the way in which the instrument is used, than to any difference in its construction. When intending to produce the Phantasmagoria effect, the exhibitor is placed behind the transparent screen, and either holds the lantern under his arm, or, has it fastened by a strap around his

waist. By approaching the screen closely, and quickly adjusting the focus, the spectators will see a very small image, which will appear to them as representing something at a distance; by gradually withdrawing from the screen, and at the same time adjusting the focus according to the distance, the figures will appear to increase in size and advance towards the spectators; on again approaching the screen, they will seem to recede. The greatest difficulty is in regulating the focus with sufficient rapidity; to obviate this the best Lanterns have a rackwork and pinion attached to the tube, by gently turning which, the focus is obtained with great nicety by a little practice.

Among the sliders intended to represent moveable objects are shifting-glass sliders, consisting of two glasses, on one of which (fixed in a frame) a scene such as water, a bridge or railroad, is painted; on the other (which is moveable) ships, carriages, trains, &c. On drawing the second glass slowly outwards, the objects upon it will appear to be in motion, passing over that which remains stationary. Amusing slipping sliders have to be pulled rapidly; thus various transformations are made to occur. (As comic sliders are frequently remarkable for their absurdity alone, great care has been taken to select those only, for the Educational Depository, which

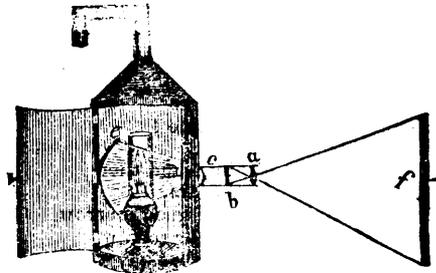


FIG. 4. SECTION OF LANTERN AND SCREEN.

are rich in inoffensive humour and fun.) Another variety, called lever sliders is much admired; motion is communicated by moving an arm attached to a circular rim of brass, to which one of the glasses is attached, and this exhibits the motions of various animals, ships in storms, &c., &c. The chromatropes, or Chinese fireworks, which produce such beautiful changes of colour and form, are painted on two pieces of glass, fitted with a rack and pinion movement, upon turning which the various devices revolve in opposite directions.

In conclusion, it may be well to remind the exhibitor of those points on which the success of the exhibition depends.

In the first place, trim the lamp and clean the glass carefully, using the best sperm oil with a little camphor dissolved in it, and a new wick for each exhibition; next wipe your lenses with a soft cloth or piece of chamois leather, turn up the wick as high as possible, but so that it does not smoke; put your sliders in upside

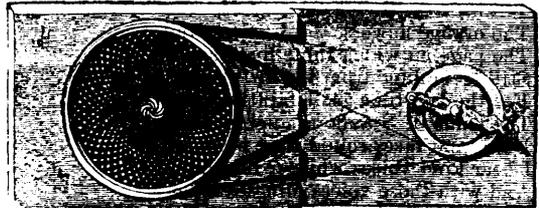


FIG. 5. CHROMATROPE SLIDER, WITH RACKWORK.

down; and lastly, adjust the focus accurately by turning the screw or shifting the tube in or out. After using the lamps, drain out all the oil from them before putting them away. If the lamps have not been used for a long time, and have become foul, wash them thoroughly with a strong solution of common washing soda; after rinsing it well with clean warm water, drain and dry them by a gentle fire.

A very large collection of sliders, illustrative of Astronomy, Zoology, Scriptural and Historical subjects, Pilgrim's Progress, Drunkard's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, &c., &c., has just been received at the Educational Depository, see page 32. Catalogues of Magic Lanterns and sliders will be sent on application.

A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. He cheats them! Children learn to read by being in the presence of books.—Beecher.

IX. *Miscellaneous.*

## 1. A VALENTINE BY LORD MACAULAY.

A volume just issued, entitled "Miscellanies," collected and edited by Earl Stanhope, contains the following Valentine to the Hon. May C. Stanhope, daughter of Lord and Lady Mahon—1851.

Hail, day of music, day of love,  
On earth below, in air above  
In air the turtle fondly moans,  
The linnæ pipes in joyous tones ;  
On earth the postman toils along,  
Bent double by huge bales of song,  
Where rich with many a gorgeous dye,  
Blazes all Cupid's heraldry—  
Myrtles, roses, doves and sparrows,  
Love-knots and altars, lamps and arrows.  
What nymph without wild hopes and fears  
The double rap this morning hears,  
Unnumbered lasses, young and fair,  
From Bethel Green to Beig the Square,  
With cheeks high flushed, and hearts loud beating,  
Await the tender annual greeting,  
The loveliest lass of all is mine—  
Good morrow to my Valentine !

Good morrow, gentle child ! and then  
Again good morrow, and again,  
Good morrow following still good morrow,  
Without one cloud of strife or sorrow,  
And when the God to whom we pay  
In jest our homages to-day,  
Shall come to claim no more in jest.  
His rightful empire o'er thy breast,  
Benignant may his aspect be,  
His yoke the truest liberty ;  
And if a tear his power confess,  
Be it a tear of happiness.  
It shall be so. The Muse displays  
The future to her votary's gaze ;  
Prophetic rage my bosom swells—  
I taste the cake—I hear the bells !  
From Conduit street the close array  
Of chariots barricades the way,  
To where I see, with outstretched hand,  
Majestic, thy great kinsman stand,\*  
And half unbend his brow of pride,  
As welcoming so fair a bride.  
Gay favours, thick as flakes of snow,  
Brighten St. George's portico :  
Within I see the chancel's pale,  
The orange flowers, the Brussels veil,  
The page on which those fingers white,  
Still trembling from the awful rite,  
For the last time shall faintly trace  
The name of Stanhope's noble race,  
I see kind faces round thee pressing,  
I hear kind voices whisper blessing ;  
And with those voices mingles mine—  
All good attend my Valentine !

St. Valentine's Day, 1851.

T. B. MACAULAY.

## 2. A NOBLE BOY.

A boy was once tempted by some of his companions to pluck ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch.—"You need not be afraid," said one of his companions, "for if your father should find out that you had taken them, he is so kind he would not hurt you." "That is the very reason," replied the boy, "why I would not touch them. It is true, my father would not touch me ; yet my disobedience, I know, would hurt my father, and that would be worse to me than anything else." A boy who grows up with such principles, would be a man in the best sense of the word. It betrays a regard for rectitude that would render him trustworthy under every trial.

## 3. SPEAK GENTLY TO CHILDREN.

Speak gently to children. Every day of their lives adds another page to the book of memory, which in after life will be pursued with

pleasure or pain and as they turn over leaf after leaf of this interesting volume, they should find no harsh words—no unjust accusations or unkind treatment stereotyped there, but instead, gentle words, kindness of manner, without harshness, and the miniature of features glowing with love and sympathy ; in a word, pleasant scenes should meet the retrospective eye, as it rests upon the pages of childhood. Every child has its trials, moments when its heart swells almost to bursting with some childish sorrow, and at such times how often is the sensitive child wounded by harsh words or unkind treatment !—Many persons assume gentleness, speaking to the erring in a tone of forced calmness, forgetting that children are instinctively discerning, and often distinguish between true and false gentleness. True gentleness has its home in the heart ; it is a virtue we should cultivate, particularly in our intercourse with children, for gentleness will subdue the most stubborn child, but the disposition of many have been spoiled by harshness. 'My father never speaks cross to me,' said a little girl of eight years, while speaking to us of her father ; and though that father was a stranger, yet we respected him for his gentleness to his child. The world might speak unkindly of him, but, whatever were his faults, he had one noble trait of character to which his child bore testimony, when she said 'My father never speaks cross to me.'

X. *Short Critical Notices of Books.*

—THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.—Scott & Co., of New York, continue to republish the leading British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine. By this arrangement the American public is enabled to obtain them for \$10, while the English people are obliged to pay \$31. It is scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of these periodicals. They contain the richest fruits of the scholarship, wit, and genius of the literary men of Great Britain, and are alike of great value to the scholar, the professional man, or the intelligent reader. Their pages abound with elaborate criticisms, brilliant essays, profound speculations, and with whatever of interest may be found in science, literature, morality, and religion. While they are the acknowledged representatives of certain principles in politics, they are far from being grossly partizan. In this respect they occupy a position we should be glad to see our own periodicals assume—a position which would enable them to discuss great questions of governmental policy independent of party trammels.

—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, in point of age at least, is first on the list. Everybody knows that it was established by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sidney Smith for the purpose of combating the ruling Tory power, which was carrying everything before it with a high hand. Sustained by the force of brilliant intellect, and upheld by a strong public opinion, it carried on its contest single handed, until its voice made the Tory leaders quake, and the very throne tremble. It is still conducted with much vigor and ability.

—THE LONDON QUARTERLY was established to meet this daring champion on its own ground, and such writers as Southey, Scott, Lockhart, and Wordsworth enlisted as its contributors. It still represents conservative principles, but its pages are by no means confined to their advocacy.

—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW belongs to a more liberal school of politics. Its position is a step in advance of the Edinburgh, and its views come nearest to the American standard. It devotes itself particularly to the topics most interesting to the people, and denounces boldly and fearlessly exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, and all the abuses of feudalism. As a literary and progressive periodical it now stands unequalled.

—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW made its appearance as a special advocate of evangelical religion. It was founded by Dr. Chalmers, and since his death has been under the editorial charge of Dr. Hanna, and more recently of Prof. Fraser. For some time past it has been less evangelical than in its earlier years, but it has now got back to its *first faith*, and is conducted on the same principles and with the same vigour which characterized it when under the care of Chalmers.

—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE everybody knows to be the embodied genius of Toryism, yet its witching rhetoric, profound disquisitions, slashing yet brilliant criticisms, poetry, biography, historical and fictitious narratives, render it the most readable mouthly in the world.

—BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.—We have received the December number of the *British American Journal*, and regret to learn from an editorial notice that with this number the publication ends, from want of

\* The Statue of Mr. Pitt in Hanover Square.

support. It is not creditable to the medical profession that this means of communication of experience between its members should be lost for want of encouragement.

## XI. Educational Intelligence.

### CANADA.

—CHANCELLOR AND SENATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Skeffington Connor, LL.D., one of the Puisné Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, to be Chancellor of the University of Toronto, in the room and stead of the Hon. Robert Easton Burns, deceased. The Rev. Mr. McClure, the Rev. Dr. Fyfe, and Messrs. Blake and Morris, have recently been appointed additional members of the Senate of the University.

—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OSGOODE.—In those days when nothing scarcely is heard but the cry of war, the undisturbed working of the excellent system of education that is established in this land. We have much pleasure in recording some particulars with regard to a contest that took place lately in the township of Osgoode. The scene alluded to was a public examination of representatives from the Common Schools in Osgoode, who were invited to compete for nineteen prizes purchased by the Township Council.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 9th inst., the Victoria Hall, in Metcalfe Village, very kindly granted for the purpose, free of charge, by Mr. Lawson, the proprietor, had assembled under its ample ceiling, over two hundred of brothers and sisters, parents and friends, teachers and trustees, all anxious to witness the interesting examination of about seventy scholars, who, with books in hand, were waiting with eagerness for the commencement of the trial. These boys and girls, all under sixteen years of age, were examined in the following branches, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Spelling. The Competition lasted from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m., during which the most unabated interest was manifested; and at times, when the contest was keen, not a little excitement was displayed. Messrs. Ross, (Russell), Campbell, (Winchester), and Dow, jr., (Osgoode), acted along with Rev. J. White, as an examining committee, and presented the prizes to the successful competitors. Five of these prizes were taken by scholars under Mr. J. P. Robertson, three of which were first prizes. Five were taken by scholars under Mr. A. Andrews, among which were the three for writing. Four were taken by the village school taught by Mr. J. Minions, among which was the first prize for spelling, a beautiful microscope. Two were taken by the scholars under Mr. A. McLaren including the first prize for reading. Other schools took single prizes.—At the close of the examination the Local Superintendent expressed the great pleasure he felt in the whole proceedings, thanked the audience for their presence, and the close attention they had given; congratulated the young people on the excellent display they had made, and after expressing the hope that this should not be the last gathering for such a purpose, dismissed the assembly, all in good spirits and well pleased with the manner in which the day had been spent.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

A correspondent of the *Ottawa Citizen* thus refers to the examination:—Russell is alive to her educational interests, which are the staple interests, or, at least, should be of any country, or any province. The Normal School system is now thoroughly engrafted in the above township, and the results, therefore, speak for themselves in the laudations which you hear often reiterated by parents and guardians in that locality. The spelling was a grand affair, the contest being severe. Geography was not so keen a contest in the start, but ultimately became severe between the two successful competitors. I must say that my educational appetite was duly satisfied, but another appetite had to be satisfied, and so I made my way to an hospitable convent well pleased.

—ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.—The *Sherbrooke Leader* says:—The Hon. A. T. Galt has made a gift of perpetual scholarship £100 to St. Francis College, authorizing the principal to use it at his discretion for the promotion of sound learning in aiding needy and deserving students. Our contemporary continues: "It is gratifying to learn that the present session of the Institution at Richmond, commences even more prosperously than any preceding one. As every available room in the college is occupied by boarders, remaining applicants from abroad will have to secure board in private families by applying to the Principal or any of the Professors, or they must make early application for the first vacancies."

## XII. Departmental Notices.

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

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

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

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

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

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.—DATED 23RD DECEMBER, 1862.

#### MALES.

<i>First Class.—GRADE A.</i>	1551 Moyer, Samuel Nash [396].
1532 McDiarmid, Donald [1371, 1441]*	1552 Scollon, John [1097].
<i>Second Class.—GRADE B.</i>	
1533 Millar, John [1454].	1553 Bruce, King.
1534 Vanatyke, George Washington [1378, 1443].	1554 Crane, George.
<i>First Class.—GRADE B.</i>	1555 Dodson, Richard Elisha.
1535 Atkinson, Edward Lewis [920, 1154, 1254].	1556 Ewing, John.
1536 Griffin, Walter [1449].	1557 Fraser, Alexander [1385].
1537 Hilliard, Thomas [1451].	1558 Giffin, Willard Morse.
1538 Pepper, John.	1559 Graham, Dugald.
1539 Ross, John Cameron [1356, 1442].	1560 Lawson, George Dudley.
1540 Sinclair, Angus.	1561 McKay, Archibald [1390].
<i>First Class.—GRADE C.</i>	1562 McPherson, Archibald.
1541 Halls, Samuel Pollard [1450].	1563 Martin, John.
1542 Hardie, Robert.	1564 Morris, John George.
1543 Leggett, Joseph [1000].	1565 Poole, Edward.
1544 McCausland, William John [1455].	1566 Powell, Francis Cox.
1545 McEachern, James [1388, 1470].	1567 Rose, Amos William.
1546 McGrath, John.	1568 Ruby, Daniel Christian.
<i>Second Class.—GRADE A.</i>	1569 Scott, James [1393].
1547 Cuthbertson, Edward Greer [1087].	1570 Smith, Abram [1394].
1548 Fowler, Henry.	1571 Wiggins, Henry.
1549 McCausland, Robert [1469].	1572 Wilson, Edward Sutton [1483].
1550 McDonald, James.	1573 York, Frederick Embury.
	<i>Second Class.—GRADE C.</i>
	(Expire One Year from Date).
	1574 Corbett, Richard.
	1575 Hid, John Neilson.
	1576 Keam, Reuben.
	1577 Sanderson, Robert.

#### FEMALES.

<i>First Class.—GRADE A.</i>	<i>Second Class.—GRADE A.</i>
1578 Boddy, Sophia Louisa [1400, 1490].	1586 Clark, Annie [1416, 1508].
<i>First Class.—GRADE B.</i>	1587 Davis, Ruth [1509].
1579 Dunn, Hannah Olivia [1129, 1211].	1588 French, Sarah Toms.
1580 Reeves, Mary Maria [1405].	1589 Greenlees, Margaret
<i>First Class.—GRADE C.</i>	1590 Hemenway, Sinia Amanda [1430, 1524].
1581 Buik, Margaret [1426, 1506]	1591 Heming, Amelia [1513].
1582 Hardie, Ellen [1418, 1499].	1592 James, Lucy
1583 Jeffers, Emma [1431, 1514].	1593 Munson, Charlotte [583, 1518].
1584 Rogers, Christina [681, 761, 1043, 1501].	1594 O'Flaherty, Edith [1433, 1530].
1585 Rogers, Jessie [1421, 1520].	1595 Robinson, Annie [1519].
	<i>Second Class.—GRADE B.</i>
	1596 Adams, Agnes Maria.

\* The figures in brackets indicate the numbers of previous certificates obtained by the students named.

- 1597 Bethell, Maria [1425, 1522].
- 1598 Boake, Sarah Anne [1523].
- 1599 Fansher, Lucretia.
- 1600 Foreman, Fannie.
- 1601 Johnson, Frances.
- 1602 Henderson, Margaret Anderson
- 1603 Henry, Rebecca.
- 1604 Ley, Theresa Georgiana [1527]
- 1605 Lundy, Sarah [1528].
- 1606 McKellar, Catherine [1315].
- 1607 Morrison, Margaret Helen [1529].
- 1608 Sinclair, Jane.
- 1609 Stevenson, Ruth Bedelia.
- 1610 Stewart, Isabella.
- 1611 Trenholme, Clarissa Jane.
- 1612 Williams, Eliza Anne.

- Second Class.—GRADE C.*  
(Expire one Year from Date).
- 1613 Cole, Lucinda Arvila.
  - 1614 Crawford, Margaret.
  - 1615 Gillin, Catherine.
  - 1616 Gillin, Ellen.
  - 1617 Gillin, Margaret Jane.
  - 1618 Ferrell, Kate Walker
  - 1619 Grant, Elizabeth.
  - 1620 Kessack, Elizabeth.
  - 1621 Lanton, Annie.
  - 1622 Muirhead, Maggie.
  - 1623 Mulcahy, Mary.
  - 1624 Oates, Isabella Augusta.
  - 1625 Turney, Melissa.
  - 1626 Wilkinson, Hannah.

**EXPIRED CERTIFICATES.**

The certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C*, granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. In the *Journal of Education* for July, 1860, for February and July, 1861, for February and August, 1862, lists of the certificates which had expired up to those dates were published, and the following list shows those which expired on the 22nd December, 1862:—

**MALES.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1381 Dewart, Samuel Henry.</li> <li>1382 Evans, Robert.</li> <li>1383 Fletcher, William.</li> <li>1384 Flynn, Daniel.</li> <li>1385 <i>Obtained 2nd Class B. 1557.</i></li> <li>1386 Hicks, David.</li> <li>1387 Holmes, Robert.</li> <li>1388 <i>Obtained 2nd Class B. 1470, and 1st Class C. 1545.</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1389 McGregor, Charles.</li> <li>1390 <i>Obtained 2nd Class B. 1561.</i></li> <li>1391 Nash, Charles Walker.</li> <li>1392 Nicholson, Thomas.</li> <li>1393 <i>Obtained 2nd Class B. 1569.</i></li> <li>1394 <i>Obtained 2nd Class B. 1570.</i></li> <li>1395 Troy, William Dennis.</li> <li>1396 <i>Obtained 2nd Class A. 1460.</i></li> </ul> |
|--|--|

**FEMALES.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1424 Beaton, Harriet.</li> <li>1425 <i>Obtained same Grade, 1522, and 2nd Class B. 1597.</i></li> <li>1426 <i>Obtained 2nd Class B. 1506, and 1st Class C. 1581.</i></li> <li>1427 Dean, Sarah Jane.</li> <li>1428 Graham, Mary Caroline.</li> <li>1429 <i>Obtained 2nd Class B. 1511.</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1430 <i>Obtained same Grade, 1524, and 2nd Class A. 1590.</i></li> <li>1431 <i>Obtained 2nd Class B. 1514, and 1st Class C. 1583.</i></li> <li>1432 <i>Obtained same Grade, 1525.</i></li> <li>1433 <i>Obtained same Grade, 1530, and 2nd Class A. 1594.</i></li> <li>1434 Parkhurst, Elta Cornelia.</li> <li>1435 Woodington, Minnie</li> </ul> |
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A certificate has no legal value after the date of its expiration.

ALEXANDER MARLING,  
*Registrar.*

EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO, 23rd December, 1862.

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6. Scripture History sliders, beautifully colored, suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, from \$2.75 to \$3.75 each.
7. 3 inch sliders of celebrated buildings, English Views, Ruins and Abbeys, India, China, Arctic Regions, Russian War, Holy Land, Egypt, Missionary Scenes, Natural Phenomena, &c., suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, from \$1.50 to \$3.75 each.
8. Photographs of Statuary, &c. plain, \$1.25 to \$1.75 each.
9. Photographic pictures of celebrated places, oil paintings, &c., beautifully colored, from \$2.20 to \$3.75 each.
10. Views with moving shipping, &c., suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, \$2.25 to \$3.
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