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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATE CANCELLED	177
THE ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETINGS, 12TH JANUARY	177
GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL BILLS WITHDRAWN	178
VOTE ON THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION	179
I. EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.—(1.) Higher Education for Ladies.....	181
II. PAPERS ON CANADIAN SUBJECTS.—(1.) Canadian Statistics. (2.) Canadian Literary Notes. (3.) Canadian Provinces Confederation Medal. (4.) The Great Seal of Canada. (5.) Armorial Bearings for the Dominion. (6.) Union Jack for the Colonies	183
III. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—(1.) George Peabody. (2.) Mr. Peabody's Funeral in Westminster Abbey. (3.) The Queen and Mr. Peabody. (4.) A. N. Rennie, Esq.....	185
IV. MISCELLANEOUS.—(1.) Reminiscences of Bunhill Cemetery. (2.) Benefactions by Mr. Gibb. (5.) Snow in Town and in the Country	185
V. MONTHLY REPORT ON METEOROLOGY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	187
VI. DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES	188

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATE CANCELLED.

THE Second Class Provincial Certificate, Grade B, granted on the 15th June, 1866, to REUBEN KEARN, has for good cause been revoked by the Chief Superintendent of Education, under the authority of the Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Vic. chap. 64, sec. 107, and of the School Law amendment Act, 23 Vic. chap. 219, sec. 22, said certificate having been first suspended by the Local Superintendent.

Trustees will accordingly take notice that the said Reuben Kearns lately teaching in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, no longer holds a Provincial Certificate of any class or grade qualifying him to teach a Common School in any part of the Province of Ontario.

(Certified.) ALEXANDER MARLING,
Registrar.

Education Office,
Toronto, 30th November, 1869.

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETINGS, 12TH JANUARY.

As the time for the Annual Meetings in the various School Sections and Municipalities is near at hand, we append a summary of the law on the subject, with a few general remarks.

I. IN RURAL SCHOOL SECTIONS.

1. *Day.*—The day fixed by Statute for the Annual School Meetings throughout the Province is the Second Wednesday of January, which this year falls on the 12th, and the hour at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The proceedings cannot close before eleven o'clock, nor be kept open after four o'clock, p.m. of that day. They cannot stand over till the following day.

2. *Notice of Meeting.*—Three public notices, to be posted in as many conspicuous places in the School Section, should be issued by the Trustees at least six clear days before the day of meeting, that is not later than the 6th of January. These notices should state the *place* of meeting, and all the business to be brought forward. The Trustees' corporate seal need not be affixed to these notices. Should the meeting fail to be held for want of notice, any two ratepayers, or the Local Superintendent, may call a School Meeting within twenty days after the 12th of January.

3. *Who are Electors.*—Every School ratepayer of the Section, whether resident or non-resident, who has paid a County, Township, or Section, School Tax, during the year, and who is not a supporter of a Separate School, has a right to be present and vote. In case any one objects to an elector's right to vote, the Chairman should require the elector to make a declaration of that right in the form prescribed by the Statute. On doing so, his vote is to be received without further question.

4. *Chairman and Secretary.*—The first thing to be done before proceeding to other business is the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary. The Chairman must be one of the electors present at the meeting. The Secretary may be the teacher of the Section, or any other competent person. The duties of the Chairman are (1) to keep order; (2) to decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting; (3) to give a casting vote (but no other); (4) to take the votes *in any manner desired by two electors present*; (5) to receive the verbal declaration of office (in the words of the Statute) by the Trustee elect; and (6) to transmit to the Local Superintendent a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, signed by himself and the Secretary, under a penalty of five dollars for neglecting to do so. The duties of the Secretary are (1) to make a correct minute of the proceedings; (2) to sign them for transmission to the Local Superintendent; and (3) to receive the declaration of office of the Chairman, in case he should be elected Trustee.

5. *Business.*—After appointing a Chairman and Secretary, the first business before electing a new Trustee, is the reading of the School Auditors' Report for the past year for the information of the meeting. Unless the auditors cannot agree as to the *legality*, (not the propriety or expediency) of any item of expenditure on the part of the Trustees, and refer it to the decision

of the meeting, the audit *must be considered as final on their part on behalf of the Section, and not open to discussion.* In case the meeting cannot agree upon the legality of the disputed item, the law requires the matter to be referred to the Chief Superintendent for final decision.

6. *Who may be Trustee.*—Any fit and proper person who is a resident assessed freholder, or householder of the School Section, may be Trustee thereof; but no Local Superintendent, Teacher, non-resident, or supporter of a Separate School can lawfully hold the office. The Chairman of the meeting (if otherwise eligible), may be elected. In that case he should make a verbal declaration of office before the Secretary of the meeting. Should a person elected as Trustee refuse to serve, he subjects himself to a penalty of five dollars; but a retiring Trustee need not serve for four years after his term of service expires.

7. *Mode of Trustee Election.*—In electing a Trustee, one of the three modes authorized by law may be adopted, viz.: (1) by acclamation; (2) by a show of hands; and (3) by polling the votes. The law requires the Chairman to adopt the latter mode at the request of any two electors present.

8. *Complaints to the Local Superintendent.*—*Appeals to the Chief.*—Any person having a legal objection, either to the proceedings of the annual meeting, or to the election of the Trustee, has a right of appeal against either in the first place, within twenty days, to the Local Superintendent. The Superintendent is required by law to receive and to investigate the complaint, and either confirm the proceedings and election, or set them aside within a reasonable time. Should any ratepayer object to his decision, no further proceedings should take place in the matter until an appeal is made to the Head of the Education Department, (as provided by law in such cases) and decided. Should the proceedings and election be set aside, the Local Superintendent, or Trustee, if desired, should call another meeting for a new election. If no complaint be made to the Superintendent in writing within twenty days after the meeting, the proceedings (however irregular they may have been) must be held to be valid and binding upon all parties concerned. It should be borne in mind that the complaint (if made at all) must be referred in the first place to the Local Superintendent having jurisdiction, and not to the Chief Superintendent. The law provides for an appeal from the decision of the Local Superintendent in such cases to the Chief Superintendent. In no case should the complaint in the first instance be made to the Education Department.

II. IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

1. *Day.*—Same as in rural Sections—second Wednesday in January. The proceedings commence and close at the same hours as do the Municipal elections.

2. *Notice of Meeting.*—The Trustees are required to give the same notice as rural Trustees, and have it posted up in the wards six days before the day of meeting. The meeting must be held at the same place as the last Municipal election.

3. *Electors.*—Every school ratepayer of the ward, whether resident or non-resident, who has paid a School tax during the year, is entitled to vote. In case of objection to a vote, a similar declaration is required of the elector as in rural Sections.

4. *Returning Officer.*—The Municipal Returning Officer presides *ex-officio* at the School elections, and is required to conduct the election in the same manner as an ordinary Municipal ward election. In case of wrong-doing on his part, he may be fined by the County Judge, who is also authorized to fine the Returning Officer in case of wrong-doing.

5. *Business.*—At the School meeting no other business beyond the election of Trustee is authorized or required to be done.

6. *Trustee.*—Any person in the Municipality may be elected as Trustee, and he holds office until his successor is elected.

7. *Contested Election.*—The appeal, in the case of a contested election, must be made in writing to the County Judge, within twenty days after the day of election. The expenses of the appeal must be borne by either of the parties concerned, at the option of the County Judge, who is also authorized to fine the Returning Officer in case of wrong-doing.

GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL BILLS WITH-

DRAWN.

We regret to say that owing to the character of the alterations which were made in the Common School Bill during its passage through the House of Assembly, it was considered unadvisable to proceed further with the measure. To a modification in some sections of the Act, or even to their removal from

the Bill, no reasonable objection could be urged; but in regard to the more important provisions of the Bill, to modify them in their essential features, was to defeat the very object of the measure itself.

A great deal of time and attention had been given to the perfecting of these Bills, but it was found almost impossible, owing to the many conflicting views expressed from all quarters on their details, to arrive at even a comparative settlement of the question in harmony with the views of various parties interested in them. We trust, however, that at a future time, when the question comes again before the House, there will be a disposition to concede unimportant points, and to abandon theories which will not bear the test of practical experience, or produce the results which their now warm advocates predict for them.

We give below a report of the remarks which were made on the withdrawal of the Bills by the Honourable the Attorney-General:—

“Attorney-General MACDONALD moved the discharge of the Bill (No. 3), to amend the Common School Act of Upper Canada (Ontario). He said the discussion of last night had shown that this Bill, which had been prepared as the result of years of experience and of observation, and with a desire to advance the cause of education, had not received that treatment at the hands of the House which the Government had reasonably expected that it would. He had referred last night to the liberty which had been granted to all members of the House to propose amendments, but it was evident that there was a want of approbation to the views expressed in the measure. The Chief Superintendent had reason to believe that, at the large number of meetings, a large share of accord and approval was expressed in reference to the views he expressed. The result of his labours, and of the proceedings of the Committee of last Session, were found in the measure before the House. The Chief Superintendent asked the Government to assist him in his endeavour to advance the position of the Common and Grammar Schools of the Province. The Government had the fullest confidence in the venerable gentleman, and the country also, he believed, had confidence in him. (Hear, hear). The question of education was most intricate, and the manner in which he had treated the question evoked high admiration for his talents. They felt that he had laboured assiduously and industriously to give such a system of education to the country as had made it an example to other countries, and the manner in which he has introduced improvements in the system of education had had the result, that even the distant colony of Australia had adopted that system. These improvements might or might not be appreciated by the House—it was not the fault of the Government. The responsibility rested upon those members who had rejected the proposed alterations. He took it for granted that there should be no element of party spirit introduced into the discussion of such a measure. Although the Government had consented that there should be perfect liberty to every member to make alterations in the Bill, the alterations which had been made in reference to some portions were of a most important character, and defeated the purpose of the Bill. An effort had been made to give a higher character to the school education of the country, but the House had not responded to it in a liberal spirit, and was not prepared to pass the measure as introduced. The Government felt that unless these Bills were passed without their usefulness being marred, that they would not be calculated to be of advantage to the country. The Education Bill did not touch at all party or religious feelings, and the Government felt that a small majority was not either what the Government or the Chief Superintendent desired. He made these observations with regret, because these Bills were introduced with a desire to promote the education of the country. The House, however, had not considered them desirable, and it only now remained for him to announce the course the Government would pursue without keeping them in suspense. He hoped that the hon. members of the House would not have any cause to regret the course they had adopted of throwing away an opportunity of carrying out the plans of the Chief Superintendent. If there had been any cause to doubt the past career of the venerable chief, that he was not heart and soul in the cause of education, and if he had at the time left any other impression than that he was desirous of

promoting the education of the people and the welfare of his country, the treatment the Bill had received might be ascribed to some other cause. But he would have the satisfaction of knowing that no charge had been pointed at him, as to his wishing to secure on his part anything in the shape of advantage; on the contrary, he believed that he would leave a name that would be preserved in their memories so long as they lived as the name of one that had raised their school system to a place among the best in the world. But he could not agree that the measure should pass the House in its present state, and he therefore wished it withdrawn. The Government could not but regard the wishes of the Chief Superintendent, and, therefore, he moved that the Bill be now discharged.

The order was then discharged.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL BILL.

Attorney-General MACDONALD said the same remarks which he had used would apply in a certain degree to this Bill. And at the request of the Chief Superintendent, he moved that the order be now discharged.

VOTE ON THE "JOURNAL OF EDUCATION."

During the recent discussion on the Estimates before the House of Assembly, objection was made to the grant of \$1,800 for the *Journal of Education* for Ontario. The objection was two-fold. First, that it was not well edited, and secondly, that it was not read by the School Trustees.

In regard to the first objection, it may or may not be well founded, according to the variation in the taste and judgment of the objector. All we have to say is that we have endeavoured to discharge our duty in editing the *Journal* in the way which we believe will promote, in the highest degree, the interests of the schools. We have advisedly refrained from writing theoretical editorials on the details of school management and discipline, and on the best methods of teaching the various branches in schools. We have also refrained from writing editorials or admitting correspondence on controverted subjects connected with our school system; but we have endeavoured to make the very best selection we could from experienced and approved writers on the subjects indicated above, and have sought to insert only those additional miscellaneous articles which we believed contained valuable suggestions, or interesting items of information or instruction connected with education in our own or other countries. We could, probably, more popularly fill the *Journal* with detailed accounts of local presentations to teachers in the various school sections, or with the doings of Local Associations; and though, we confess, many of them would now and then present points of more than mere passing interest, yet we felt that the very sameness and purely local character of the chief part of these articles would detract from the usefulness, as well as compel us to lose sight of those higher objects which we maintain this *Journal* has kept steadily in view during the twenty-two years of its existence. We believe, further, that having this object in view, and having confined our selection of articles of those of the best and most experienced, as well as interesting writers, in harmony with the views, counsel and experience of the Chief Superintendent of Education, we have silently, yet powerfully, assisted our trustees and teachers (probably unconsciously to themselves) in forming a higher standard of management, teaching and discipline in the schools, as well as aiding in promoting the erection and furnishing of a more comfortable description of school-houses, and the employment of a

better class of teachers than would otherwise within the same time have been done. We have, too, we believe, assisted very materially in promoting the views of many experienced educationists among us, and have thus strengthened their hands in carrying out in their own localities the enlightened views which they entertain in regard to the best interests of the schools.

In regard to the second objection—that the *Journal of Education* is not taken out of the post office and read by Trustees—we believe that this general assertion is based solely on the individual exceptions to the rule. That all parties—even those most deeply interested in our schools—should receive and read the *Journal* with equal interest, or at all, is not for a moment to be expected. This is an experience common to all publications, even the best, and especially so of those devoted to the promotion of special objects like our own. We do not believe that our *Journal* is as generally read and appreciated as highly as we could desire; but the letters of inquiry we are continually receiving, when trustees fail to receive the *Journal*, convince us that the interest in our publication is increasing from year to year instead of diminishing.

We append herewith the remarks on this subject made by the Chief Superintendent last year, in his "Acts Explained and Defended," pages 26 and 28, as follows:—

"Objection is made in regard to the amount paid, and to whom paid, for editing, etc., the *Journal of Education*—a periodical which I published six years by subscriptions, at considerable loss to myself, and which I determined to discontinue unless the Legislature would provide means for its publication and transmission without charge to each School Corporation and Local Superintendent in Upper Canada. The sum of \$1,800 per annum was granted for that purpose in 1850; and for that sum the *Journal of Education* is edited, 5,000 copies of it printed, folded, put in covers, addressed and sent to all parts of the country per month. If any objector will do this work, and do it as well, for that sum, I should be happy to see him do it. If I have been authorized to prepare and publish the *Journal of Education*, and am responsible for it, I have the right to select whom I please to do the work, and pay what I please, so that I do not exceed the Parliamentary appropriation. When I ceased to edit, or superintend the publication of it myself, it was my own, and not another's business as to whom I should confide that confidential and important work. I might have selected and employed the literary editor of the *Globe* newspaper; and had I done so I might not have received so much abuse from that quarter. But it became me to select an editor who was of one heart and mind with myself, who thoroughly understood the school system, and was in other respects competent for the work. There was no room for hesitation as to the most desirable choice; the only question was as to whether Mr. Hodgins, with all his masterly arrangements of business and economy of time, could, without interfering with his official duties, devote the attention and labor necessary to edit and superintend the publication of the *Journal of Education*. This he succeeded in doing; and for doing so, I could not, in the progress of years, offer less than had already been paid for editing the *Journal of Education for Lower Canada*—a journal of less circulation than ours."

"*Objections to the Journal of Education Answered.*—Complimentary References to it.—But it has been objected to the *Journal of Education* itself, that as a periodical, it is uninteresting, unworthy of support, etc. I dare say this may be true in regard to those who never read it, or any thing else worth reading. The honourable member for South Norfolk, resident of the township of Charlotteville, and formerly master of the Vittoria Post-Office (within a mile and a half of my own birthplace), is reported to have said that parties refused to take from his post-office copies of the *Journal of Education* addressed to them. I doubt not the truth of this statement, which the *Globe* adduces as certain proof that the *Journal of Education* is not worth taking out of a post office. I dare say the same parties take no journal whatever, and that if the *Canada Farmer* or *Daily Globe* were addressed to them, they would not take either out of the post office—a proof, according to the *Globe*, that neither

is worth taking out of the post office! Now, there happens to be an English gentleman farmer resident near the same post office—a man of education and refinement—James H. Covernton, Esq., who has been School Superintendent of the same township for several years. In one of his reports incidentally alluding to the *Journal of Education*, Mr. Covernton says:—"I venture to suggest that much good might result, if the attention of parents and trustees were called to this matter [teaching needle-work to girls in schools taught by female teachers] through the columns of the *Journal of Education*—which paper, by the by, is very generally received, read, and appreciated, the few instances to the contrary being, I fear, occasions where a degree of supineness prevails, which would not be remedied by the stated transmission of the *Journal* through me, instead of through the accustomed source."—the post office.

"In the Appendix to my annual school reports will be found numerous incidental references to the *Journal of Education* in the extracts from the reports of Local Superintendents. I have some twenty of them before me from different Municipalities, and from as many different individuals (Local Superintendents) who have had the best means of information. I will give a few specimens out of the many:—1. "The *Journal of Education* is a welcome visitor." 2. "The *Journal of Education* is a welcome visitor wherever it goes." 3. "The *Journal of Education* is regularly received in all the sections, and is highly appreciated." 4. "The *Journal of Education* is thankfully received, and its valuable information very much appreciated." 5. "The *Journal of Education* is regularly received in this township, and is of great service in the cause of education throughout the Province." 6. "It has been read by all, and with much pleasure and profit, and is a great means of diffusing interesting knowledge amongst the people. In fact, I look upon it as one of the best papers published." 7. "The *Journal of Education* is welcome, and is a leaven of good wherever it goes."

"I will not multiply such testimonial statements; but will remark that the *Journal of Education* has never been intended or permitted to be the vehicle of personal or even school law controversy of any kind, in regard either to myself or others, but to be the repository, as far as possible, of the best passages from the best educational addresses of public men, and educational articles in reviews of books of both England and America, an adviser in matters of school instruction and education, and a record of facts most interesting and suggestive in regard to the educational progress of the age. To provide and arrange such material requires vastly more labour, judgment and research, than to fill the pages of the *Journal* with long and readless essays, and endless and pointless speeches and discussions. From the following list of standing headings or departments in the *Journal of Education* from month to month it will be seen what is the range, scope, and character of the articles inserted in each number of the *Journal*: 1. *Papers on Education in Ontario*. 2. *Papers on Education in other countries*. 3. *Papers on Practical Education*. 4. *Papers on Classical Education*. (occasional). 5. *Papers on Geographical (or Scientific) Subjects*. 6. *Papers on Teachers (or Teaching)*. 7. *Monthly Report on Meteorology in Ontario*. 8. *Biographical Sketches*. 9. *Papers on Historical (or Colonial) Subjects*. 10. *Miscellaneous Friday Readings*. 11. *Educational Intelligence*. 12. *Departmental Notices, etc.*

"*Inter-Communications in the Journal of Education*.—In order that nothing might be wanting of local interest, as well as of general educational intelligence in the *Journal of Education*, the following has been a standing printed notice in its columns for some years:

"As already intimated, a department is always reserved in the *Journal of Education* for letters and inter-communications between Local Superintendents, School Trustees and Teachers, on any subject of general interest relating to education in the Province. As no personal or party discussions have, ever since the establishment of the *Journal*, appeared in its columns, no letter or communication partaking of either character can be admitted to its pages; but, within this salutary restriction, the utmost freedom is allowed. Long letters are not desirable; but terse and pointed communications of moderate length on school management, discipline, progress, teaching or other subject of general interest are always acceptable, and may be made highly useful in promoting the great object for which this *Journal* was established."

"*Alternative*.—But if after all this, 5,000 copies of the *Journal of Education*, printed, folded, enveloped, addressed and sent to all the School Corporations, and other school officers of the country, are not worth \$1,800, that is, 36 cents per volume, let the publication of it be discontinued.

Hon. Henry Barnard's Opinion of the Journal of Education.

I will conclude by adducing the opinion of a foreigner who has read the *Journal of Education* from the beginning—of the acknowledged Nestor of American Educationists—the Hon. Henry Bar-

nard, LL.D., who has written and published several large volumes on the Normal School, and Educational Institutions of Europe; who has edited and published for a number of years the *American Quarterly Journal of Education*, containing as much matter as any of the English Quarterly Reviews; who has been Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Connecticut for many years, and by special request organized a system of public instruction for one of the Western States; and who, on the creation of a National Bureau of Education at Washington two years since, was appointed to preside over it as Commissioner, in order to diffuse educational information throughout the United States, and bring the various State systems of education, as far as possible, into a national unity. Dr. Barnard, in a letter addressed to my Department last year, suggests and remarks as follows:—

"Why do you not have a minute topical index prepared to your *Journal of Education*, from Vol. I. to XXI? It is so full of the history, the principles, the methodology, the biography, and literature generally of schools and education. Such an index will make your sets valuable, not only to your own scholars, teachers and statesmen, but to educationists everywhere. It is a monument of intelligent and practical editorship."

Few people, who have had no experience in the matter, can realize how exceedingly difficult it is to edit a paper well. Those who have had most experience in such matters freely admit the difficulty, and have sought to lay down some general rules on the subject. These we have endeavoured to follow, but we have never consented to be the organ or mouth-piece of any party, or of any person.

We now give the following report of a conversation in the House of Assembly on the subject:—

On the vote of \$1,800 for the *Journal of Education*,

"Mr. BLAKE said he had hoped, after the debate on this item last year, that it would have been struck from the Estimates. It had not been shown that it was of any use to the country. The matter which was published in it would be much more widely circulated if published in any good newspaper. He hoped the Government would have it struck from the Estimates. If not, he would propose a motion to that effect when the items were brought up for concurrence.

"Attorney-General MACDONALD said that the expense of sending the notices to the local press of the Province, and the cost of the advertisements, would in a year amount to a greater cost than the expense of printing and mailing the *Journal* itself. There was an intention on the part of the Government to discontinue the publication of the *Journal*, but in consequence of the information they had received, they had reconsidered their determination, and resolved to continue the publication of the *Journal*.

"Mr. BLAKE said that the *Journal of Education* was for the teachers, and the notices contained in it could be sent by circular. The alternative of the hon. Attorney-General between the advertising in the local press, and of printing and mailing education notices together, a lot of useless matters, but the notices could be easily sent without the expense incurred in the printing of this *Journal*. He thought such being the case, that it would be difficult to find an argument in favour of the *Journal of Education*.

"Mr. MONTEITH said if there was one thing in the Estimates which was more unnecessary than another, it was the vote of \$1,800 for the *Journal of Education*.

Mr. McCALL (Norfolk), said that he had moved last year that the item be struck out, and he had understood from the Government that the *Journal* would be discontinued, and he was surprised at seeing the item in the Estimates.

"Mr. PERRY thought that the publishing of the *Journal* was money thrown away, and that not one out of every two read it. He would advise the striking of the item out of the Estimates.

"Mr. BEATTY could not recollect that there had been any promise made that this periodical should be discontinued. The teachers needed information. They had questions to discuss, and the *Journal* supplied the want. He did not think the people generally thought the work was not wanted. He could not agree with gentlemen who were making a crusade against it.

"Mr. WILSON said the *Journal* was read in his neighbourhood, and he would be sorry to see it away.

"Dr. BAXTER reads the *Journal* with great pleasure and profit. The editorial department, it was true, might be better conducted; but, as a whole, the continuance of the *Journal* was desirable.

"Dr. BOULTER was also in favour of the *Journal*.

"Attorney-General MACDONALD said he was glad this discussion had taken place. There seemed to be a desire on the part of some members in the House to have a fling at this establishment on every possible occasion; but if members saw the systematic—he might say scientific—manner in which the department was conducted, they would change their opinions. (Hear, hear). He had addressed a note to the Queen's Printer, asking him for information on the subject, and had received in reply a detailed statement, showing that the cost of the printing advertisements in public papers would exceed the cost of printing the *Journal* by \$983. If members of the House would visit the Educational Department and the Museum, they would change their course of action.

"Mr. FERRIER believed it would be a wrong sort of economy to abolish the *Journal of Education*.

"Mr. McCALL (Norfolk), said in his section of the country the *Journal* was seldom read.

"Attorney-General MACDONALD—Perhaps they are not a reading people in your section. (Laughter).

"Mr. McCALL said they were not only a reading people, but they were honest—honest in politics at any rate, what certain hon. members of this House couldn't say. (Laughter). He had taken the trouble to write to twelve postmasters about the *Journal*, and ten of them replied that it was seldom or never taken out of their offices.

"Mr. GALBRAITH—As far as his experience goes, the *Journal* was very extensively read in his part of the country, and another benefit was derived from the questions which were discussed and answered in its columns.

"Attorney-General MACDONALD—The law cases arising out of the working of the School Acts were reported in the *Journal*, and it was most important that they should be posted on them.

"Mr. TROW did not believe the *Journal* should be discontinued, but he must say it was not as interesting as it had been in former years.

"Mr. SINCLAIR agreed with the previous speaker. New life ought to be infused into the *Journal*. Under its present management it was a very uninteresting publication, but, if properly conducted, it could be made both interesting and useful.

The item was carried.

The next item—Grammar School Inspection, \$2,000—was carried without discussion.

The next two items—\$20,000 for County Common School Superintendents, and \$2,000 for Collegiate Institutes—were struck out of the Estimates, the School Bill of the Hon. Mr. Cameron having been dropped.

I. Education in Ontario.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES.

From Professor Wilson's admirable lecture on this subject, we make the following extracts:—

At the very initiation of a movement for the higher education of women, and so for securing for her, similar advantages to those already enjoyed by young men at Universities, it is important to recognize very clearly all that is employed in the distinction between school and college. It is not the number of pupils that constitute the difference. The gathering together of scores, or hundreds of boys or girls into one great building, and giving it a high-sounding name—though sanctioned by decrees of Parliament, or by charter under the Royal sign-manual itself, will not in any degree help to solve the problem.

Under the aptest and most gifted instructor the studies of school girls or boys must be carried on in obedience to his will, and guided by his perception of a higher aim, rather than their own. The reasoning faculty, as applied at times by a precocious child to such rudimentary studies, retards instead of accelerating progress. It is altogether different with the college student. There that period is assumed to have been at length reached in which mere pupillage is at an end. The change of name from *pupil* to *student* is itself significant of this and much more. To every mind a time at length comes when it passes from the merely receptive to the perceptive stage; the aims and uses of study begin to be clearly recognized; the adaptation of preliminary acquirements as means to a higher end is seen; and a willing hand is reached forth to grasp the keys that are to unlock rich treasures of knowledge.

Then, the passing from school to college—from halls in which it has been compelled to receive, to those in which it is invited to acquire knowledge—constitutes, in the very change, an educational element the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated.

It is in this respect, I believe, fully as much as in any other, that woman's mental culture is inadequately provided for. She is taught by all the conventional usages of society to regard education as a

thing incompatible with womanhood. She emerges from the chrysalis state of the school-girl, to "come out" into a world brilliant with flowers, and butterflies, and all the gay realities of a life which recognizes no place for intellectual culture. The young man, on the contrary, is taught to regard the change from school to college as his "coming out," and emerging into manhood; and he learns to recognize it in the very transference from the state of pupillage in which he was compelled to learn—and to learn whatever was prescribed for him—to that student-life in which he is assumed to covet learning for its own sake; is invited to accept the co-operation of tutors to aid him in its mastery; and, to an ever-increasing extent, is admitted to exercise an intelligent discrimination in the choice of his studies. The practical importance of this distinction cannot, I believe, be exaggerated.

I am accustomed yearly to watch with interest the commencement of this novel experiment on our University matriculants; and to observe the change when they fairly catch the idea that schoolboy life is at an end, and respond to the new incentives which appeal to them for intelligent co-operation in the work of mental culture. From this all-important influence our present system of female education entirely excludes women. Sooner or later every college student recognizes the change involved in this transitional stage between youth and manhood; learns to "put away childish things;" to become his own instructor, and to perceive that the ablest professor can do no more than supplement his own efforts; to co-operate with him in so far as he is himself willing arduously to climb the heights on which alone knowledge is to be won.

Nor is the influence on the teacher to be overlooked. The girl carries to the close under the care of those who must bend all their faculties to the communication of rudimentary knowledge to the passive, if not the reluctant mind; whereas the boy passes from such instructors to others,—not necessarily superior in gifts or acquirements to many who are laboring with devoted zeal in the preparatory stages of youthful culture—but who are elevated into a more genial, and, therefore, a more influential relationship, by learning to regard themselves as fellow-workers with the student; the pilots of a barque manned by willing hearts and hands, eager to urge it onward in a prosperous voyage.

The functions of school and college cannot be carried on in combination without grievous injury and impediment to true progress in the higher departments of study. Let us not be deceived by names. The institution may be a mere school, though numbering its pupils by hundreds, and giving them its valediction with honours borrowed from the academic usages of medieval Europe; it may be an excellent college, with no more than ten diligent students toiling willingly, with the aid of their tutors, and leaving at length—neither with diploma of *Spinsterhood in Arts*, nor any like foolish anachronism—but with the substantial scholarship; wanting which all University degrees are mere frauds and badges of shame.

Whilst, therefore, we may smile at the pleasant fancy of our Laureate:—

"Pretty were the sight,
If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt
With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair."

We discern, beneath the seeming jest, the real beauty of sweet girl-graduates, in whom all that most gracefully adapts itself to the retiring virtues and true modesty of womanhood shall prove perfectly compatible with the highest mental culture; and a scholarship such as was no less becoming to the gentle Lady Jane Grey, on whom was forced unwillingly the fatal crown, than to the masculine Elizabeth, whose brow it wreathed with a fitness which first taught England how regally woman can reign.

Do not be deceived, however, under the idea that a series of popular lectures is aimed at. These also have their legitimate uses and value, like fine music or beautiful statuary; and when, in addition to the refined gratification which they yield, we can reckon up a substantial return of some hundred dollars to one or other of our city charities, their practical value is beyond all dispute. But the present aim is not pleasure; neither is it pecuniary reward; but profit of a strictly educational kind. Apart from those branches of higher education which pertain to purely professional training, we see no reason why liberal provision should be made for stimulating our sons to the acquisition of ancient and modern languages, mathematics, the natural sciences, &c., while our daughters are assumed to have completed all needful culture in the rudimentary acquirements of the school-girl.

Among old questions which come up for fresh solution under altered circumstances, that one is being presented anew with peculiar force: What is civilization? If it consist in fine architecture, rich dresses, luxuriant viands, and all the material appliances which wealth can furnish, we have no lack of the evidence of a high civilization in our midst. But if mental, and not material resources are

to furnish the standard of our civilization, it becomes us to bear in memory :—

—“What has tamed
Great nations, how ennobling thought depart,
When men change swords for ledgers and depart
The student's bower for gold.”

Yet inevitably, in young countries like this, the whole energies of the community are liable to be absorbed in the working-day business of life. We can scarcely spare, as yet, that leisure class, devoted to study for its own sake. Higher education is apt to assume, accordingly, too professional an aspect. We have as promising a set of young men among our undergraduates as any University could desire. Yet I may venture to confess that I have often reflected with sorrow on the contrast with which I was familiar in earlier days, when the young graduates of Edinburgh were to be seen eagerly claiming a share in critical discussion and scientific research; whilst here our Canadian institute languishes in the hands of the same old exotics; and we look in vain for the new generation of scientific labourers, of which the University prize lists seem so full of promise.

It will be mourned over; yet I fear it is inevitable that our best honour men shall desert science and letters, and press on, eager for the prizes in the real battle of life.

But if it is premature to look for those evidences of a high civilization which belong to older nations, where the thinker finds his true sphere, and achieves his higher triumphs; there is one respect at least in which our civilization is indisputable, and that is in the position accorded to woman. In her dower-rights, tenure of property, inheritance and admission to all privileges and duties to which she may fitly aspire, much has been done by the yeoman of Canada, without pretence of chivalry, which neither a Bayard nor a Sydney could surpass. There is no country in the world where woman enjoys more leisure and independent freedom of action than in this Province, emancipated as she is alike from the sordid cares and the oppressive exactions of social conventionalities. If men toil with even undue ardour in the pursuit of wealth, they are well content that sisters, wives and daughters enjoy its rewards. It is a new social organization in which, unconsciously, is being conferred on women all which once pertained to the old world's privileged orders. But let us not sacrifice thereby that womanhood which forms the fit counterpart to England's vigorous manhood. Let us not strive, as it sometimes seems to me is the result in neighbouring States, to clothe woman in all that is costly, surround her with all that is attractive and luxuriant, and then leaving her to her own resources, exclaim, “These be the lillies, glorious as Solomon's; they toil not, neither do they spin.”

May we not rather look to you for the true leisure class, for whom the great world of thought lies invitingly open, as your legitimate sphere? I see in this bright hopes for the future.

A class of highly educated women in our midst would do more to elevate the tone of feeling, and to awaken nobler aspirations in the intellectual manhood of this young country than anything else I can conceive of. I see no other means in any degree equally calculated to wean some of our young men of high promise from the enslavement of professional pursuits: the mere trading drudgery—whether it be of commerce or medicine, of the counting-house or the bar—which seems now their highest goal.

I have no thought, and equally little fear, of thrusting woman, by such means, out of her true sphere; of obtruding her into arenas which, by their very requirements, are the prerogative of the rougher sex; or of transforming her into the odious modern idea of “a strong-minded woman.” That is no product of higher education, widening the intellectual horizon, refining and invigorating the mind, and, like the polish of the lapidary, bringing to light all the hidden beauty native to the gem.

“Let her make herself her own
To give or keep, to live, and learn, and be
All that not harms distinctive womanhood.
For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse.
Yet in the long years liker must they grow:
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor loose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till, at the last, she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words.”

It is not, therefore, unmeet, nor in any degree Utopian, that we should conceive of a true woman's college rising in our midst, provided not less liberally than those already supplied for the other sex, with professors, apparatus, libraries, and all else needful to enable you to turn to wise account that enviable leisure which you possess to an extent wholly beyond the reach of us, who, whether

mechanics, traders, doctors, lawyers or professors, constitute alike the working classes of this young country.

And if so, then I can look forward with no ungenerous envy to the pleasures in store for you; the delight of study for its own sake; the true enjoyment of grappling with some of those higher problems of science which demand patient labour and long research, but bring at length so abundant a reward. I have no fear that such resources will make you less learned in gracious household ways. Assuredly such elevated themes are in no degree incompatible with duties daily expected at your hands; nor with the tenderer obligations of care and loving sympathy which are so peculiarly your own. Still less will such elevated themes conflict in any degree with the highest of all duties; or with those earnest and devout thoughts which the study of God's visible universe, or the investigation of the more mysterious realm of mind, is calculated to awaken. When, at length, amid the boundless works of creation, a being was made in the Divine image, gifted with reason, a living soul, he needed a companion of like endowments, that he might exchange with her the first utterances which gave audible form to thought. Thenceforth the study of the Creator's works blended with the worship of himself; nor—when reflecting on the inconceivable vastness of that universe, of which our sun and all its planets are but star-dust, and of the power with which the human intellect grapples with its immensities, weighing the sun, analysing the fixed stars, determining the very chemical elements of the nebulae, and reducing to law and order the whole phenomena of the heavens—can I doubt that this is but a page in the ample volume of God's works, on which the purified intellect shall, in a future life, dwell with ever growing delight, and ever ampler recognition of what God's infinitude is.

Such enjoyment of immortal intelligences cannot be incompatible with the devoutest reverence and worship, but will rather fitly form a part of it. Nor need we fear that here intellectual culture will prove irreconcilable with the practical ideas and duties of every-day life. God did not make man in his own divine image only to place him in a world requiring fools for its government. England, the most practical of nations, has also proved herself the most intellectual. Her Bacon and Newton were no cloister-bred dreamers; nor does it surprise us—but, on the contrary, we accept it as the most natural of things—to find a Derby or a Gladstone, amid the cares of a vast empire, sporting with the toils of highest scholarship; a Herschell stepping down from the lofty abstractions of pure science, to contend with them in the same literary arena; or a Grove or Mill, practically asserting the compatibility of the abstrusest scientific and metaphysical speculations, with their duties to clients in the courts, and constituencies in the legislative council of the nation.

And if it be thus true that an earnest devotion to letters, or the pursuit of some of the abstrusest branches of science, in no degree conflicts with the cares of statesmanship and responsible professional duties, it is an insult to our common sense to tolerate the idea that the highest mental culture need interfere in any degree with those domestic duties which so gracefully adorn true womanhood.

Ladies shrink from the ascription of learning as though ignorance sat as gracefully on them as modesty, or virtue itself. It rests with you to banish this lingering remnant of medieval barbarism. Frown it down as an insult to your sex, while there rings in your ear the plaintive close of Browning's noble dramatic lyric, “The Ring and the Book,” in which the widowed poet recalls his “Lyric Love,” and the rare gold-ring of verse of his poet bride, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, a lady of high scholarships, familiar with the classics of ancient and modern tongues, the greatest of all England's poetesses, but with her memory treasured still more lovingly as wife and mother.

And so it is when we turn from real to mimic life, and look on Shakespeare's Portia; no longer the barrister in doctor's robes, but the true wife, by whom, only to rescue her husband's friend, had they been worn, as she says :—

“How many things by season season'd are
To their right praise and true perfection.”

The greatest poets have been among the most practical of men, and none more so than Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton. In truth, while it is well to find in the common round of daily life, employment for those who appear to have no capacity for higher things, no idea is more opposed to the world's experience than that they best perform those duties on which so much of the happiness of wise men and women depend. When Wordsworth dedicates one of his noble sonnets to Milton, his climax shows his own estimate of such duties :—

“Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart;
Thou hadst a voice, whose sound was like the sea—
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free—
So didst thou travel on life's common way
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.”

In the prologue to "The Princess," Lilia answers to the pictured nobleness of woman in the Olden Time, when asked: "Lives there such a woman now?"—

"There are thousands now,
Such women, but convention beats them down:
It is but bringing up, no more than that;
You men have done it * * *
* * * I would shame you all,
That love to keep us children.

But Lilia is unjust. It is yourselves, not us, who do so: enlisting your own prejudices on the side of inferior education. There is in the very nobleness of true womanhood so strong a sense of duty, that she learns to look with jealousy on any movement that seems to tempt her away from those ministering services, which will continue as her most honourable vocation while the world endures.

Yet I feel assured that, in spite of every impediment, such a scheme lies among the inevitable purposes of the future. It may be rejected now; it may be delayed and frowned on still by the prejudices inherited from a dead past; but it cannot be prevented. It is one of the grand promises which make thoughtful men almost envious of those who are now entering on the life, for some of us so nearly an accomplished thing,—

"Its triumphs will be sung
By some yet un moulded tongue
Far on, in summers that we shall not see."

The thoughts of men are widening; and we stand in special need of this as an element which will accelerate the world's progress onward and upward to noblest ends.

II. Papers on Canadian Subjects.

1. CANADIAN STATISTICS.

Some miscellaneous statistics have lately been issued from the Audit Office. The statistics refer to the financial year 1867-8, and, of course, include the maritime Provinces. There are thirteen different tables; and they give a view of such things as the area, population, debt, revenue, expenditure, imports and exports, the capital of the various banks, the savings banks, building societies, fire insurance companies, railways—cost, length, rolling stock, traffic, and so forth—telegraphs, and hospitals. The area of our Dominion, apart from North-West, is highly respectable, even on this continent of great States. Ontario has 121,260 square miles; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,660; and New Brunswick, 27,105. Altogether there are 377,045 square miles. The estimated population in 1868, allowing that the increase has been in the same ratio since 1861, as it was in the nine previous years, is as follows:—

		Ratio of yearly increase.
Ontario.....	1,880,245.....	4.24 per cent.
Quebec.....	1,321,106.....	2.50 "
Nova Scotia.....	375,511.....	1.81 "
New Brunswick.....	302,960.....	2.66 "

3,879,822

Population in January,
1861..... 3,090,561

Increase..... 789,251

The average population to the square mile is 10.29; revenue per head, \$3.53; debt per head, \$21.80; imports per head, \$18.55; exports, \$14.84; duty per head, \$2.27. The net debt of the Dominion is put down at \$84,576,038 85.—*Globe*.

2. CANADIAN LITERARY NOTES.

We have had on our table, for some months, a large 8vo. volume by Dr. Canniff, of Toronto, entitled: "A History of the Settlement of Upper Canada, with special reference to the Bay of Quinté." The student of Canadian history will find this work very interesting and valuable; as it contains much new information respecting the present Province of Ontario and its early settlers. It must have cost its author immense labour and research.

A work which throws considerable light on the early history of another Province of the Dominion is, "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia," lately published by the Government at Halifax, under the editorship of a gentleman well and favorably known in our literary annuals, Mr. F. B. Akins, D.C.L., Commissioner of Public Records. The volume comprises:

"Papers relating to the Acadian French, 1714-1755;" "Papers

relating to the forcible removal of the Acadian French from Nova Scotia, 1755-1768;" "Papers relating to the French Encroachments in Nova Scotia, 1749-1754. and the War in North America, 1754-1781;" "Papers relating to the first settlement of Halifax, 1749-1756;" and "Papers relating to the first establishment of a Representative Assembly in Nova Scotia, 1755-1761." The documents are judiciously arranged, and a full index has been made by the Editor, which is of great assistance to the reader.

The first volume of Mr. G. E. Fenety's "Political Notes and Observations" in New Brunswick has been out for some months, but has not attracted as much public notice as its merits deserve.

Mr. Fenety is an old member of the press of the sister Province, and chronicles in his work the transactions of the New Brunswick Parliament during the administrations of Sir William Colebrooke, Sir Edmond Head, Mr. Manners-Sutton, and Mr. Gordon, with a great deal of which he, as a public writer, no doubt had much to say and do. The work is of especial interest to public men, and ought to be liberally supported. We are glad to learn that the second volume will shortly appear.

Mr. T. P. Bedard's "Historie de Cinquante Ans" (1791-1841), which has just appeared from the office of Mr. Brousseau, Quebec, is an 8vo. volume of over four hundred pages. It is a narrative of a very important era in the political history of Lower Canada, written from a French Canadian point of view, and no doubt, honestly. We have been able to give the book but a very imperfect examination.

A brochure, with the title of "Two Chapters in the life of F. M., H. R. H. Edward Duke of Kent," has lately been brought out from the pen of Dr. Anderson, of Quebec, who is engaged, we understand, on a full life of the Duke. As the whole of the correspondence between His Royal Highness and the De-Salberry family has been placed in the hands of Dr. Anderson for the purpose of his forthcoming work, our readers may anticipate a very interesting volume.

We hear of several new books being on the "stocks," among them, Dr. Miles' "History of Canada." The "Year Book" is nearly ready, and Mr. Morgan's volume of the "Canadian Annual Register," for 1867-8, will be out ere the New Year.

3. CANADIAN PROVINCES CONFEDERATION MEDAL.

The size of the Confederation Medal, engraved for the Canadian Government by Wyon, of London, is three inches in diameter. The obverse bears a beautiful portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, who honoured Mr. I. S. Wyon with sittings for the purpose. The likeness of the Queen is excellent, and the style of the composition and treatment is much better than that of the heads of Her Majesty in our present coinage. She wears a crown or coronet, which is both simple and rich in effect, from which, in accordance with her custom of late years on State occasions, falls a veil, which covers the back of the head. The portion of dress which is visible is ornamented with a rich border of rose, thistle and shamrock, and from a necklace is suspended a locket, frequently worn by Her Majesty, containing a portrait of the late Prince Consort, and specially selected by Her Majesty for representation upon this medal. The reverse side exhibits an allegorical group of figures, representing Britannia presenting the Charter of Confederation to the four Provinces. Each of these figures is distinguished by appropriate emblems. Ontario (formerly Upper Canada) carries a sheaf of corn and a sickle; Quebec (formerly Lower Canada) holds a paddle, and bears a fleur-de-lis (indicating her French origin) on the shoulder; Nova Scotia holds a mining spade, and New Brunswick a timber-axe. The medal, struck in gold, has been presented by the Canadian Government to Her Majesty, and a large number have been struck for distribution by that Government.

4 THE GREAT SEAL OF CANADA.

The Great Seal, which has been adopted for the Dominion of Canada, is five inches in diameter, and represents Her Majesty the Queen, seated under a rich Gothic canopy, crowned, wearing the robe and collar of the Garter, and holding a sceptre in the right hand and the orb in the left. Underneath is a shield bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, and in minor compartments on each side are suspended on oak trees four shields, bearing the coats of arms recently granted to the four Provinces respectively by Her Majesty. The shield of Ontario bears a sprig of maple, and, on a chief, the Cross of St. George. That of Quebec bears two fleurs-de-lis (indicative of French origin) and a sprig of maple, and on a fess, a lion of England. The shield of Nova Scotia bears three thistles (indicative of Scotland) and, on a wavy fess, a salmon, symbolical of the salmon rivers which abound in that Province. The shield of New Brunswick bears an antique ship, and on a chief, a lion of

England. The inscription round the upper part of the Seal is "Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, F. D.;" and underneath, "In Canada Sigillum." On the diaper background is the date of the Confederation, 1867. In working out the architectural details Messrs. Wyon have availed themselves of the able assistance of Mr. J. H. Watson, of Nottingham-place, an architect who, a few years since, carried off all the honours open to students in the Royal Academy and in the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Great Seal is attached to all important documents executed by the Canadian Government in the name of the Queen, and, like the Great Seal of England, conveys the Royal authority to all documents to which it is attached. The four Provinces of the Dominion have also separate Seals, smaller in size and different in design, for use by the Local Governments of the respective Provinces. These also have been executed by Messrs. Wyon.

5. ARMORIAL BEARINGS FOR THE DOMINION.

Her Majesty the Queen has directed that the following shall be the armorial bearings for this Province of the Dominion:—

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Vert a sprig of three Leaves of Maple slipped, or on a chief Argent the Cross of St. George.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Or on a Fess Gules between two Fleur de Lis in Chief Azure, and a sprig of three Leaves of Maple slipped vert in base, a Lion passant guardant.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Or on a Fess Wavy Azure between three Thistles proper, a Salmon Naïant Argent.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Or on Waves a Lymphad, or Ancient Galley, with Oars in action, proper on a chief Gules a Lion passant guardant or, as the same are severally depicted in the margin hereof, to be borne by the said respective Provinces on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.

6. UNION JACK FOR THE COLONIES.

The Lords of the Admiralty having brought under the notice of Her Majesty the Queen the great inconvenience which has been frequently occasioned by the "Union Jack," which is the distinguishing flag of the admiral of the fleet, being carried in boats and other vessels by governors of colonies, military authorities, diplomatic officers, and consular agents when embarked, Her Majesty has been pleased to order that the military branch shall use a Union Jack with the Royal initials surrounded by a garland on a blue shield and surmounted by a crown in the centre; that the Union Jack to be used by diplomatic servants, ministers plenipotentiary, charges d'affaires, &c., shall bear the Royal Arms in the centre on a white shield; whilst consuls and consular agents, &c., shall be limited to the blue ensign, with the Royal Arms in the fly of the flag. The governors of Her Majesty's dominions in foreign parts, and governors of all ranks and denominations administering the governments of British colonies and dependencies, are to be authorized to fly the Union Jack with the arms or badge of the colony emblazoned in the centre.

III. Biographical Sketches.

1. GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.

At 11½ o'clock last Thursday night, at his residence in London, died George Peabody, the eminent and beloved benefactor of two hemispheres. He was born in 1795 at Danvers, Mass., whose institute and library he has so munificently endowed, and from whose people in his declining years he has received more than one tribute of honor and gratitude. He was a grocer's clerk at Danvers from 11 till 15, when, after spending a year with his grandfather at Thetford in Vermont, he went to Newburyport as clerk for his eldest brother, a dry goods merchant. Next we learn of him in Georgetown, D. C., whither he went with his uncle after the burning of his brother's store, and there, conducting the business of his house, although a minor, his mercantile genius developed itself. But, fearing that if he continued business in his own name he would be held responsible for debts of relatives which he had never contracted, he withdrew in 1814, to become the partner of Mr. Elisha Riggs, in the wholesale dry goods trade, that gentleman supplying the capital, the management of which he confided to the young merchant.

At Baltimore, next year, the new house flourished in a large and growing business, insomuch that in 1822 it could afford to establish branches in New York and Philadelphia. From such beginnings, Mr. Peabody derived the opportunity to make personal acquaintance with Europe in the purchase of goods, and several times on his transatlantic journeys was intrusted with affairs of moment by the State of Maryland. By the retirement of Mr. Riggs, in 1829, he became the head of his house, and in 1837, settled in London, four years afterwards withdrawing from the firm of Peabody, Riggs &

Co., and establishing himself as a banker. It was then that through his efforts, faith in American credit, greatly damaged in the crisis of 1837, was resuscitated and maintained, and that the State of Maryland was so well favored in transactions for which he refused any compensation whatever. His house in London became the headquarters of Americans in news and intelligence and acquaintance, and in further proof of his undiminished love of home and fatherland he sent over the water in 1852, a toast for the bicentennial anniversary of his native town of Danvers; "Education a debt from present to future generations;" and to pay his share of the debt inclosed a check for \$20,000 to be disbursed in the foundation of an institute, lyceum, and library, subsequently endowed to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, including a gift for a branch library in North Danvers. His philanthropy has been exercised in numerous instances. To the first Grinnell expedition to the North Pole he gave \$10,000; and in 1857, the magnificent sum of \$300,000 was given as the first instalment of \$500,000 for the establishment of an institute to promote literature science, and the arts. His later bounties of \$500,000 to the cause of Southern education, increased after the manner of the Baltimore and Danvers endowments, are recent and fresh in gratitude.

But the scheme of philanthropy which, from its novelty and extent, will peculiarly distinguish Mr. Peabody's princely benevolence, is his gift to the London poor. A sum of £350,000 or \$1,250,000, was invested by him in the experiment of alleviating the manifold distresses of a class of people reared amid all the discomforts, temptation, and squalors of that world of a city, the British metropolis.

Mr. Peabody's object, though stated by him as the amelioration of the condition and augmentation of the comforts of the poor generally, was practically the helping of the industrious poor. The most reasonable way of benefiting these would be, he thought, to provide at very moderate rent decent homes for them, and so secure for the worthy unfortunate in London's deluge of humanity, an ark of safety, decent enough to entertain home affections. In that great city, as here, but under less hopeful circumstances, the children of the poor grow up amid surroundings of painful squalor, and in habitations where all the virtues are in danger of being excluded with fresh air and cleanliness. Mr. Peabody thought it no blessing to overweigh those whom he benefited with a sense of their dependence, and argued to himself that the good done would be all the greater by making the poor free agents in it. He would not maintain paupers, for that was the work of society by other means; he wished to help the poor to help themselves. Consequently, he thought it wise to charge a rent below the average, but to give far better accommodations than ever private landlords could offer. He might also have reckoned upon creating a desire to build a better kind of dwellings than have usually been erected for tenants.

Four great buildings, known by the name of Peabody, have been erected in four of the poorest quarters of London. They seemed not to have quite fulfilled their builder's design. In the Shadwell quarter it was said that two rooms in a private house could be had for as little as those in the Peabody building. The former were dirty; the latter clean; but the tenants of Mr. Peabody were required to keep their premises clean, and did not like to do so.

They had to scrub rooms and passages and places in common, and grew to think that this benevolence of compulsory cleanliness was a tax upon them, and an unaccustomed kind of rent-payment.

Those best satisfied were, of course, most industrious, and it was said, too, that many came in slatterns who remained clean. In short, Mr. Peabody's houses though in some respects houses of reform, have had the difficulties to contend against which all enterprises encounter having for their object not a seeming benevolence, but an actual benefit of the poor. His scheme had undoubted advantages. No landlord came to hustle off a tenant in arrears, though a lazy occupant had to quit in due time. Perhaps a well-meaning man long out of work had to leave, and a problem was thus turned back upon the hands of the benefactor. In fact, Mr. Peabody's great experiment served to show that philanthropy is not a sentiment to be made fruitful by squanderers, but a science for wise men. It is said that better buildings than those now erected are wanted at cheaper rates, and though the fund was savingly directed, that the buildings have not fulfilled their projector's design.

But by this time it is probable that the agents of the great well-doer have improved upon their beginnings. A part of the fund, it should be said, is devoted to the relief of tenants in deserving instances. Mr. Peabody made his last visit to the land of his birth on June 9th, and on the 3rd of July last made his additional gift to the cause of education in the South. His many benefactions won for him an esteem rarely accorded in Europe to a private personage, yet Mr. Peabody is believed to have contracted few very intimate and earnest friendships among the English. Sir Emerson Tennant, who died a year ago, is said to be one of several Englishmen who may be accounted his warm personal friends. Nevertheless, Mr.

Peabody was widely admired and cordially esteemed. The noble statue of him made by the American sculptor Story, erected at the expense of London, and unveiled at a meeting of which the Prince of Wales was Chairman, royally and grandly testified to the work which Mr. Peabody had wrought in the heart of those around him, and to the sentiment which he had created in behalf of his countrymen across the water. Not only has London dedicated him a statue, but Rome, by order of its admiring Pope, whose charities he had aided, proposes also to erect one to his honour, Mr. Peabody's face and bearing constituted a gracious index of the character, worth, and work of the man. It had the intelligence of charity as well as of thrift, and his face was in strict truth an open countenance. The good he did lives after him, and nothing of the benevolent spirit which has left its earthly stage has perished. To repeat the sentiment of the good English Earl; what he gained that he lost; what he gave, that indeed, he owns.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

2. MR. PEABODY'S FUNERAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Following the line of route past St. Peter's Church and along Victoria street, the procession arrived at the Abbey about half-past one. The pavements on either side of the streets and also the windows of many of the houses were crowded with spectators, and it was observable that the crowd was largely composed of the class which has so largely benefited by Mr. Peabody's munificence, and not a few were dressed in mourning. The crowd was most orderly and decorous, and showed all possible feeling of respect for the good man who was being carried to the Abbey. On reaching the Abbey, the coffin containing Mr. Peabody's remains was received by the clergy at the western entrance. The coffin, which was covered in handsome black velvet and surmounted by a wreath of *immortelles*, was carried by ten men and deposited on a stage in front of the steps leading up to the altar. The mourners took their places on seats reserved for them on either side of the sacrum, and inside of the rails of the Communion table were seated the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, in their official robes, together with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Clarendon, who were in private dress, as likewise was General Grey, who attended as the representative of Her Majesty. The "Sentences," "I am the Resurrection" having been sung, and the 90th Psalm, "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge," having been chanted by the choir, Arch-deacon Jennings read the lesson from 1 Corinthians, chapter xv. The lesson ended, the funeral procession was resumed, and while an anthem was sung, the coffin was carried back, as before, into the nave and placed by the side of an opening three feet deep, into which it was lowered, the service at the grave being impressively read by the Sub-deacon the Rev. Lord John Thynne. At the conclusion of the service, the "Dead March" in *Saul* was played on the organ by Mr. Turle, with his usual skill and power.

The interior of the Abbey, to both the nave and the choir of which admission was given by tickets, presented a very marked appearance, from the fact that everyone was dressed in mourning. It was observed that a very large proportion of the spectators present were unmistakably Americans; and, indeed, we believe that in the distribution of tickets the executors showed every possible anxiety that as many of Mr. Peabody's fellow-countrymen as desired should be present on the melancholy occasion.

While the "Dead March" in *Saul* was being played, the mourners one after another stepped forward to take a parting look at the coffin as it lay in its shallow receptacle, near the third arch from the western door of the nave. The coffin lid bore the following inscription:—

"GEORGE PEABODY,
Born at Danvers,
Massachusetts,
February 18th, 1795;
Died in London,
England,
Nov. 4th, 1869."

3. THE QUEEN AND MR. PEABODY.

The Queen had expressed a great wish to see Mr. Peabody again, and to have some conversation with that excellent man. In fact, just before he left England, on the last occasion of his staying in this country, Her Majesty wrote a letter to him requesting him to let her know of his return to England, whenever that should be.

Immediately upon his arrival here, Mr. Peabody communicated the fact to Her Majesty. The Queen was aware that he was in delicate health, and conveyed to him her wish that on her return from Balmoral he would visit her at Windsor, where, without being obliged to dine with her, or to go through anything which might be a fatigue to him, she could see him "quietly." When Her Majesty was made aware of the serious access of illness under which Mr. Peabody was labouring, she proposed to come and see him at Sir

Curtis Lampson's house in Eaton Square, where he was staying. The rapid termination of the disease, however, rendered this impossible, to Her Majesty's deep regret. The Queen has directed that one of her finest ships of war should convey Mr. Peabody's honoured remains back to his native country. This is a graceful tribute of respect by a great and noble Queen.

4. A. N. RENNIE, ESQ.

Mr. Rennie was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a graduate of a Scottish university, and aged 39 years. He came to Canada some eighteen years ago, and settled in Montreal, connecting himself with the journals of that city, on which he held various positions. He was at one time editor of the *Montreal Pilot*, and subsequently had charge of the *Saturday Review*, now defunct. He was a member of the City Council for three years, and acting Mayor for some months; was a member of the Board of Public Instruction, and a Colonel in the militia. He married, some sixteen years ago, a daughter of Dr. Smallwood, of Montreal, by whom he had issue five children, of whom one is now in that city, and the remainder here. Some two years ago he came to Toronto, and obtained an appointment on *The Leader*, confining himself mainly to reporting the debates in the Legislature, when in Session, and the outside work of this journal. He was a good scholar, and a most useful man in several of the departments of journalism.

IV. Miscellaneous.

1. REMINISCENCES OF BUNHILL CEMETERY.

A ceremony which has an interest for the English speaking population of this continent, occurred in London on the 14th October. On that day, the Bunhill Cemetery after having ceased for 67 years to be used as a burial ground, was reopened under the auspices of the London Corporation. That locality is celebrated as the last resting place of generations of Nonconformists, and according to Southey, it was called "the *Campo Santo* of the dissenters." This the *Times* says it was to a great extent, but not exclusively so, for probably every denomination of Christians has there found a resting-place for its dead. There lie the remains of among others, John Bunyan, "the immortal dreamer", and Daniel Defoe; Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law; Lady Erskine and Dame Maria Pugh, pious and devoted women of their time; Mrs. Susannah Wesley, the mother of the Wesleys; George Fox, the Quaker; Dr Isaac Watts; Dunton the bookseller; Ritson, the antiquary; Stothard and Blake, the painters; Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke, the reformers; David Nasmyth, the founder of City Missions; the Rev. Joseph Hughes, founder of the Bible Society; Dr. Thomas Goodwin; the Rev. Daniel Neal, historian of the Puritans; Dr. Abraham Rees, editor of the *Encyclopædia*; and many more persons of note. Of late a rumour obtained ground that there was some likelihood of the ground being turned, in part at least, to some common uses; but a spirited protest having been made by many leading Nonconformists, at the head of whom were Mr. J. R. Mills and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., against such a desecration, the intention was abandoned, if ever it existed, and at the instance of the Corporation, an Act of Parliament was recently passed securing for ever the ground from its original and sacred uses. Since then the civic authorities have expended a considerable sum in laying it out in an ornamental manner, in planting it with trees and flowers, and in restoring many of the monuments which have an historic interest. Not the least interesting part of the ceremony was the speech of Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., Chairman of the Bunhill Fields Preservation Committee. It is full of historical allusions, religious and political. He is thus reported: My Lord Mayor, you are invited here to day formally to re-open this ancient burial-place of Bunhill-fields. Five centuries have passed since this manor was granted by the Prebend of Halliwell and Finsbury to the citizens of London in return for services rendered to the Church, and it was by virtue of this grant your predecessors in olden times bore the title of lords of Finsbury as well as Lord Mayor of London.

In the midst of the fen, beyond the city wall, a tumulus or mound marked traditionally the site of Saxon burial. Be this as it may, this spot has been so used from time immemorial, and in 1549 more than 1,000 cartloads of human remains were removed from the charnel-house of St. Paul's Cathedral and deposited here. From that period there were burials around the Bone-hill, which soon acquired the name of Bunhill-in-the-fields, when the archers and bowmen of the City converted the profitless waste around, into a place for pastime and military training. In the days of the first Stuart, and during the period of the Commonwealth, burial in this ground was much sought after by families who could claim no right of interment in the City churches; and this fact led the Corporation of London in 1665, to enclose this hitherto unprotected spot for the use mainly

of the Nonconformists. From 1665 to 1832, when the ground was closed, 123,000 bodies are registered as buried here, and though only 5,000 tombs are now discoverable, it is found that vaults are laying buried at depths varying from 6 to 12 feet beneath the surface. Some of these, on account of their historic interest have been raised, but many more must continue to lie for ever out of sight. This is not the place to explain the circumstances under which this ground, as part of the great Finsbury Estate, passed from the Corporation into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is enough to state that, by the aid of the Corporation, an Act of Parliament has secured for ever this parcel of ground from any possible perversion from its original and sacred uses. It is true that this place boasts no gilded shrines or splendid mausoleum, and yet through England, in America, and the colonies, an interest is felt in this humble spot of earth scarcely second to that with which the Abbey of Westminster itself is regarded. It was a Saxon tongue that gave first to a place of burial the title of God's acre; and recollecting that through two centuries past generations of just men lie here. Bunhill-fields is no more the common soil of Finsbury, but it is emphatically "holy ground." Not the "rude forefathers" are buried here, but the founders of families, honoured in our city and in the State; not solely the citizen, but the pious and learned pastors and teachers of every religious community; not divines alone, but men distinguished in literature, science, and art. Men lie here whose very names are household words in every clime, for I may claim that John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe, and Isaac Watts are the property, not of any nation, but of all mankind. My Lord Mayor,—In the presence of representatives of families whose dead were buried here, and of the delegates of churches and societies whose pastors and founders rest in the ground, I desire to say that in all the reparations and alterations carried on within this enclosure, not a fragment of stone has been taken away, nor has any portion of the soil been removed.

Tombs have been raised from beneath the ground, stones have been set straight, illegible inscriptions have been deciphered and re-cut, hundreds of decayed tombs have been restored, paths have been laid and avenues planted; and in all the sacred rights of sepulture have been scrupulously respected. An accurate copy of all the principal inscriptions exists; a complete register of all interments is preserved; an exact plan of the entire ground has been taken, and it is now hoped that the Corporation of London, having voluntarily done so much, the families owning graves here may come forward to do the rest. Within a few weeks the committee will have discharged a trust readily undertaken in the public interest.

They have considered themselves as fulfilling a sacred duty while renewing to posterity the decaying emblems of the zeal and the sufferings of their forefathers, and thereby, in the language of one buried here—"Trimming, as it were, the beacon-light left to warn future generations to defend their religion, even unto their blood."

BENEFACTIONS BY MR. GIBB.

The munificent bequests to various educational and charitable institutions by the late Mr. Gibb, of Quebec, make one almost regret that he abstained during his lifetime from revealing his intentions. True it is that a man's good works remain behind him to bear testimony to his worth, and generations yet unborn, will gratefully acknowledge the fruits of Mr. Gibb's benevolence, but we feel that the instinct of delicacy can be overstrained when an estimable citizen dies, and we only then learn how deeply he has made us his debtors. The children of fortune are not a numerous class; more than ninety per cent of the competitors in the struggle for life either succumb or receive such adverse thrusts that they resign themselves to a moderate position, and of the small percentage of those who realize large fortunes, only a fraction of them devote some share of their wealth to alleviating the sufferings or fostering the education of the poor or afflicted. There are natures so sensitive and retiring that they shun expressions of gratitude, and seek to do good in silence and secrecy. We have no doubt this sentiment of reserve leads donors like the late Mr. Gibb to postpone all revelation of their intentions until concealment becomes impossible. Yet we think that on many grounds, the illustrious example set by Mr. Peabody, might be followed with advantage. There frequently arise questions which ultimately find their way into the courts, that had the donor been living, never could occur, and it often turns out that the wishes of the testator are not carried out in the spirit he contemplated. The English tribunals are rife with precedents where wills have become the subject of litigation, where blood relations fancy that they can render invalid charitable bequests. We do not for a moment suppose that any such contingency can arise in the matter of Mr. Gibb's will, but it is evident that the course pursued by Mr. Peabody precludes the possibility of lawsuits after his death. That gentleman's rare generosity—rare at least up to

the time he first poured forth his wealth in the service of the London poor—has since been copied by opulent individuals in America and England. Mr. Stewart, the celebrated New York merchant, one of the most opulent inhabitants of that city, has given to the poor of New York, a million of dollars in imitation of Mr. Peabody's London scheme of relief, and every month records gifts to endow colleges, create public parks, found hospitals, and encourage scientific pursuits.—When we reflect on the enormous fortunes which many individuals of the class of Stewart, Astor and Vanderbilt, are accumulating in the United States, and the obstacles which the laws raise to entail and primogeniture, we are led to believe that in the course of generations the land will be covered with monuments of private munificence, and the streams of wealth, which in former days, served to build up powerful families, will in future, under more liberal institutions, be absorbed by and aggrandize corporations until colleges and hospitals become embarrassed with their revenues.—*Montreal Daily News.*

SNOW IN TOWN AND IN THE COUNTRY.

All night the snow came down, all night,
Silent, and soft, and silvery white;
Gently robing in spotless folds
Town, and tower, and treeless wolds;
On homes of the living and graves of the dead,
Where each sleeper lies in his narrow bed;
On the city's roofs, on the marts of trade,
On rustic hamlet and forest glade.

When the morn arose, all bright and fair,
A wondrous vision gleamed through the air;
The world, transfigured, and glorified,
Shone like the blessed and holy Bride;
The fair, new earth, made free from sin,
All pure without and pure within—
Arrayed in robes of spotless white,
For the Heavenly Bridegroom, in glory dight.

But, ah! not yet hath that blessed morn
Dawned on our weary world, forlorn,
When clothed in her bridal garments white
She shall stand redeemed in Heaven's pure light;
For, trampled upon by a thousand feet,
Hurrying to and fro in the street;
In the crowded mart, 'mid the city's din,
In the haunts of shame, the abodes of sin.

All marred and soiled is that whiteness pure,
Beyond retrieving and past all cure;
The virgin snow is befouled and stained,
Its purity all besmirched, profaned;
Save in some quiet, sequestered spot,
Where the rush and strife of life is not;
Screened from polluting dust and soot,
And defiling tread of vagrant foot.

The snow in the country lieth white,
Dazzling and pure in the morning light;
Softly flushing with sunset's gold,
Spectral and ghastly 'neath moonlight cold;
A scarce-stained path from house to barn
Save this, untrodden is the broad farm;
A single track leads o'er the hill,
All sounds of life are hushed and still.

So, human nature, amid the strife
Of the crowded city's turbulent life,
Is marred and stained by the subtle spell
Of keen temptations, fierce and fell,
That trample beneath their soiling feet
Its virgin parity, fair and sweet,
Till, oft defiled by sin and shame,
Its virtue is gone beyond reclaim.

Yet some there are who keep unstained
Their heart's pure treasure, their lives unshamed;
Although temptation and sin abound
On every side and hem them round,
Amid the country's sequestered life,
Remote from the city's din and strife,
Temptation doth less assail the truth,
And virgin innocence of youth.

Yet no condition is wholly blest;
Not upon earth find we perfect rest;
Neither in town or country is life
Wholly free from sin and strife;
Neither wholly pure, nor wholly vile,
In crowded city or lonely isle;
Only in heaven, home of the soul,
Is respite found from sorrow and dole.

—*"New Dominion Monthly" for December.*

V. Monthly Report on Meteorology of the Province of Ontario.

I. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at ten Grammar School Stations, for OCTOBER, 1869.

OBSERVERS:—Barrie—H. B. Spotton, Esq., M.A.; Belleville—A. Burton, Esq.; Cornwall—J. L. Bradbury, Esq., M.A.; Goderich—James Preston, Esq., B.A.; Hamilton—A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.; Pembroke—J. W. Connor, Esq., B.A.; Peterborough—Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.; Simcoe—James J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.A.; Stratford—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; Windsor—J. Johnston, Esq., B.A.

Table with columns: STATION, ELEVATION, BAROMETER AT TEMPERATURE OF 32° FAHRENHEIT, TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, TENSION OF VAPOUR, and MONTHLY MEANS. Rows include Barrie, Belleville, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, Pembroke, Peterborough, Simcoe, Stratford, and Windsor.

Approximation. a On Lake Simcoe e Near Lake Ontario (on Bay of Quinte). f On St. Lawrence. g On Lake Huron. h On Lake Ontario. i On the Ottawa River. j Close to Lake Erie. k On the Detroit River. l Inland Towns.

Table with columns: STATION, HUMIDITY OF AIR, WINDS, NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS, ESTIMATED VELOCITY OF WIND, AMOUNT OF CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW, and AURORAS. Rows include Barrie, Belleville, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, Pembroke, Peterborough, Simcoe, Stratford, and Windsor.

a Where the clouds have contrary motions, the higher current is entered here. b Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane. c 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 0 denotes that the sky is quite clear of clouds.

REMARKS.

Barrie.—Rain, 2nd, 11th—15th, 22nd, 23rd, 28th. Snow, 20th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th. BELLEVILLE.—Rain, 2nd, 4th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 28th. Snow, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. CORNWALL.—First fall of snow, 18th, from 3 to 4 P.M. Hail storm, 19th, from 3.10 to 3.27, violent while it lasted, hail falling to depth of 3 inches. Rain, 5th, 12th, 14th, 23rd. Snow, 18th, 20th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th. WINDSOR.—Hail, 15th, 26th. Windstorms, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 26th. Snow, 15th, 26th, 27th, 30th. Rain, 2nd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 23rd, 24th, 28th, 29th. Foliage of trees of the silver-leaved poplar and of the hard and red maple. 6th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 28th, 29th.

slight auroral arch and a few streamers. 13th, rainbow at 4 P.M. Hail, 16th and 29th. Wind storms, 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 11th—15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 27th. Fogs, 1st, 8th, 9th. Snow, 26th, 27th, 28th. Rain, 2nd, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 23rd, 24th. The first frost was on 27th September—next 6th Oct.; then 13th and 14th; but on 27th had the unprecedented cold of 13°. 1; apples, pears, &c., frozen on the trees and much damage done. Since 1841 there has not been, according to the *St. Catharines Journal*, so cold a snap at such an early date; snow fell to depth of 7 inches. The observer thinks this must be the storm of frost and snow expected to visit us between 1st and 5th November. In 1839, according to Mr. Hartney, of Drayton, there was a fall of snow on 27th September, equal to the one just past. The observer noticed (as an evidence that grass possesses warmth) that in places equally exposed to the sun, the grass was clear of snow sooner than the bare earth.

PEMBROKE.—Hail and first snow on 18th. Wind storms, 4th and 5th, 11th (squall), 23rd, 25th (squall with snow), 29th, 30th. Fogs, 1st, 7th, 8th. Rain, 2nd, 4th, 10th—15th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd. Snow, 18th, 26th, 28th, 29th.

PETERBOROUGH.—On 6th, auroral light in a high arch—a faint streamer. 13th, first decidedly formed ice. 18th, Hail, frost and snow. Fogs, 1st, 2nd, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 16th. Rain, 4th, 14th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd. Snow, (18th), 19th, 20th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Nothing remarkable, except the unusual cold in the latter half of the month, when the ground was so frozen as to prevent the saving of the root crops—almost all the turnips and quantities of potatoes still out. Sky much more overcast this month than in the same month in ordinary years; though last October unusually cloudy, this month is still more so. Amount of cloudiness October, 1868, (monthly mean) 5.63. Amount of cloudiness, October, 1869, (monthly mean) 6.55. Number of overcasts, 1868, 28; 1869, 37.

SIMCOE.—On 11th, hail storm. 19th, first snow. 26th, 27th, 28th, six inches of snow fell. Wind storms, 13th, 14th, 19th, 21st. Rain, 4th, 11th, 14th, 15th; 16th, 23rd, 25th. Snow, 19th, 26th, 28th.

STRATFORD.—On 17th, hail. 18th, first snow. 26th, mill pond frozen; apples on trees destroyed by frost. 27th, sleighing in town. 30th, skating on pond. 14th, wind storm. Fogs, 1st, 3rd, 8th. Rain, 2nd, 9th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd. Snow, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th. Potatoes much injured by disease.

WINDSOR.—On 4th, meteor in E towards N; meteor in W towards H. 5th, meteor in W towards S. Lunar halo, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th (large), 20th. Wind storms, 14th, 27th, 29th. Rain, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 14th, 22nd, 28th. Snow, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th.

VI. Departmental Notices.

FOUR KINDS OF LIBRARIES WHICH MAY BE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

"The Public School Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the Institution of the Province."—LORD ELGIN.
"Had I the power I would scatter Libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his seed."—HORACE MANN.

Under the regulations of the Department, each County Council can establish *four classes* of libraries in their Municipality, as follows. City, Town, Village, and Township Councils can establish the first three classes, and School Trustees either of the first and third classes.

1. An ordinary *Common School Library* in each school-house for the use of the children and ratepayers.

2. A *General Public Lending Library*, available to all the ratepayers of the Municipality.

3. A *Professional Library* of books on teaching, school organization, language and kindred subjects, available to teachers alone.

4. A Library in any *Public Institution*, under the control of the Municipality, for the use of the inmates, or in the *County Jail*, for the use of the prisoners.

It cannot be too strongly urged upon School Trustees, the importance and even the necessity of providing, (especially during the autumn and winter months,) suitable reading books for the pupils in their school, either as prizes or in libraries. Having given the pupils a taste for reading and general knowledge, they should provide some agreeable and practical means of gratifying it.

TRUSTEES' BLANK FORMS.

The usual supply of blank forms of Trustees' yearly and half-yearly returns, has been sent out to the County Clerks for distribution to the schools, through the Local Superintendents

PROFESSIONAL BOOKS SUPPLIED TO LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

Text-books must be paid for at the full catalogue price. Colleges and Private schools will be supplied with any of the articles mentioned in the catalogue at the prices stated. Local Superintendents and Teachers will also be supplied, on the same terms, with such educational works as relate to the duties of their profession.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

Books, Maps, and other Requisites suitable for Sunday Schools, or for Library or other similar Associations, can, on receipt of the necessary amount, be supplied from the Depository at the net prices, that is about twenty-five or thirty per cent. less than the usual current retail prices.

TRUSTEES' SCHOOL MANUAL.

In reply to numerous applications for the Trustees' School Manual, we desire to intimate that a new edition of the School Acts is now ready. Single copies, 35 cents, including postage. New School Sections will be supplied gratuitously.

TABLET READING LESSONS.

The new Tablet Reading Lessons, consisting of thirty-three large sheets, can be obtained at the Depository at 75 cts. per set; at \$1.00, free of postage; or \$4.50, mounted on cardboard. The 100 per cent. is allowed on these lessons when ordered with maps and apparatus, &c.

NO PENSIONS TO COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS UNLESS THEY SUBSCRIBE TO THE FUND.

Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools, or Teachers of the English branches in Grammar Schools, who are legally qualified Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teacher's Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent, if they have not already done so, their subscriptions, at the rate of \$5 per annum for each preceding year, commencing with 1854, and at the rate of \$4 per annum for the current year's subscription. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides, "That no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of one pound per annum." No pension will be granted to any teacher who has not subscribed to the fund, in accordance to the preceding regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS.

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

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