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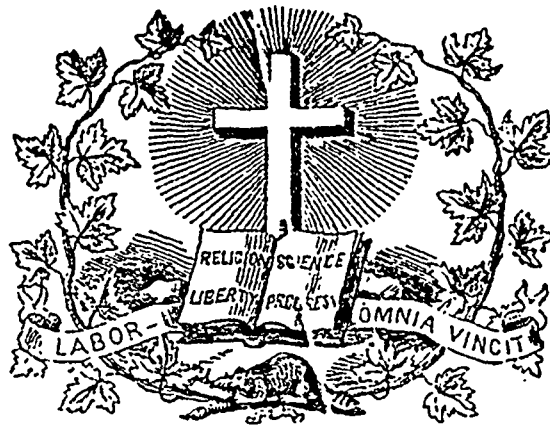
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No. 2.

SUMMARY.—**LITERATURE.**—Poetry: The Indian Hunter, Longfellow.—**FINE ARTS:** Canadian Architecture; I. The Public Buildings at Ottawa.—**SCIENCE:** Pleasant Ways in Science; I. Curiosities of Motion, (concluded)—**EDUCATION:** Formality in Teaching.—**Mathematical Geography.**—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Board of Examiners at Baie St. Paul.—**Appointments:** Inspector of Schools.—**Examiners.**—**Diplomas** granted by Boards of Examiners.—**Donations to the Library of the Department.**—**Situations Wanted.**—**EDITORIAL:** Obituary.—**Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Teachers' Association in connection with the Jacques-Cartier Normal School.**—**Extracts from the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, (continued).**—**Notices of Books and Publications;** Smith: A Shilling Book of Arithmetic.—**Draper: A Text Book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.**—**Taylor: Portraits of British Americans.**—**Canadian Naturalist and Geologist.**—**Soldiers' Catholic Almanac.**—**Carmichael: Precis of the Wars in Canada.**—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—**Scientific Intelligence.**—**Necrological Intelligence.**—**OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS:** Apportionment of the Supplementary grant to Poor Municipalities, for 1865.

The winds of autumn came over the woods,
As the sun stole out from their solitudes;
The moss was white on the maple's trunk,
And dead from its arms the pale vine shrunk,
And ripened the mellow fruit hung, and red
Where the trees withered leaves around it shed.

The foot of the reaper moved slow on the lawn,
And the sickle cut down the yellow corn;
The mower sung loud by the meadow side,
Where the mists of evening were spreading wide;
And the voice of the herdsman came up the len,
And the dance went round by the greenwood tree.

Then the hunter turned away from that scene,
Where the home of his fathers once had been,
And heard, by the distant and measured stroke,
That the woodman hewed down the giant oak—
And burning thoughts flashed over his mind,
Of the white man's faith, and love unkind.

The moon of the harvest grew high and bright,
As her golden horn pierced the cloud of white,—
A footstep was heard in the rustling brake,
Where the beech overshadowed the misty lake,
And a mourning voice, and a plunge from shore,
And the hunter was seen on the hills no more.

When years had passed on, by that still lake side,
The fisher looked down through the silver tide,
And there on the smooth yellow sand displayed,
A skeleton wasted and white was laid,
And 't was seen, as the waters moved deep and slow,
That the hand was still grasping a hunter's bow.

LONGFELLOW.

LITERATURE.

POETRY.

THE INDIAN HUNTER (1).

When the summer harvest was gathered in,
And the sheaf of the gleaner grew white and thin,
And the ploughshare was in its furrow left,
Where the stubble land had been lately cleft,
An Indian hunter, with unstrung bow,
Looked down where the valley lay stretched below.

He was a stranger there, and all that day
Had been out on the hills, a perilous way,
But the foot of the deer was far and fleet,
And the wolf kept aloof from the hunter's feet,
And bitter feelings passed o'er him then,
As he stood by the populous haunts of men.

(1) There is much resemblance between this beautiful piece and *Le Dernier Huron*, by the late lamented Mr. Garneau, reprinted in the last number of *Le Journal de l'Instruction Publique*. The fourth stanza, in particular, and the following lines offer a striking similitude:

Mais la voix du Huron se perdait dans l'espace
Et ne réveillait plus d'échos,
Quand, soudain, il entend comme une ombre qui passe,
Et sous lui frémir des os.
Le sang indien s'embrase en sa poitrine;
Ce bruit qui passe a fait vibrer son cœur.
Perfide illusion! au pied de la colline,
C'est l'acier du faucheur!

This of course is but a coincidence. Mr. Garneau, at all events, could not be accused of imitating Longfellow; he published *Le Dernier Huron* in 1840, while Longfellow's *Hunter* is much more recent.

FINE ARTS.

Canadian Architecture.

PARLIAMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

It has often been said that the architecture of a people is an index to its genius and power. How far this assertion may be correct, we do not purpose to enquire, but merely to note down here the progress of the art in this country and the remarkable degree of excellence to which it has attained, leaving the reader to draw the inference.

If we would examine the progress of architecture among us at this moment, a better illustration could not be found than the

most extensive structure as yet erected on this continent, we mean the new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. Many conditions indispensable to the production of a splendid work of art are here united. The site has been well chosen; it possesses great natural beauty and is separated from its immediate environs by the peculiar conformation of the ground—a circumstance which adds to the general effect. The object for which the building is intended offers a most favorable opportunity for display, no edifice, excepting a temple of public worship, admitting of a style so elevated, or of proportions so imposing, as one of this nature. The result shows that notwithstanding certain obstacles inseparably connected with public discussion, ample means have been placed at the disposal of the talented men charged with the execution of the work. Let us see how these favorable circumstances have been turned to account.

On approaching Ottawa by way of Prescott, the broad and imposing river opens to view, its shores rising abruptly from the water. From the summit of a picturesque acclivity, high slanting roofs, ornamented with feathery crestings, are projected against the sky. These are the pinnacles of the Parliament Buildings, which, harmonizing singularly with the wild beauty of the landscape, impart a fairy-like character to the scene. From this direction the eye takes in the rear only of the vast pile, the details of which are lost in the distance; still the impression is striking and well calculated to give a favorable idea of the genius of the artist who, taking advantage of every circumstance, has so skillfully added to a spot of rare beauty, its graceful and harmonious complement. As we draw near, the scene changes at each step, until we have reached the principal façade. The beauty of detail now disclosed, as well as the stateliness of the general design, reveals the manifold resources of art and apprizes the spectator that he stands before a nation's palace.

The main edifice faces a spacious square, 700 feet front by 600 feet deep, of which two sides are occupied by the Departmental Buildings. These are different in design from the Parliament House, and produce a pleasing contrast which serves to heighten the general effect. The style is the mixed Gothic of the Renaissance, of which the most admired specimens are at Venice and Florence, in Italy; and at Chameoncaux, Blois, Amboise, Chambord, and Fontainebleau, in France. The different pavilions connected together by a main building, the decided inclination of the roofs, the high chimneys affecting a peculiar style of ornamentation, the crestings in open iron-work—all form distinguishing features of the most celebrated palaces of the Renaissance; the only difference which we have remarked is that in the Parliament Buildings, the doors and windows have uniformly the pointed arch, whereas at Blois, Chambord, in the Hotel-de-Ville at Paris, and in similar constructions elsewhere, a greater variety is to be met with in this respect, semi-circularly arched and square windows predominating. We desire particularly to point out this circumstance, so that anyone who shall be disposed to regret a deviation from celebrated models of another class may be reminded of the fact that these buildings are strictly in a style which marks a memorable epoch in the history of art.

The façade of the Parliament House is nearly 475 feet in lineal measurement, excluding the return of the wings. The chief apartments are in the main building, which is flanked by seven imposing towers. Through the highest of these, which occupies the centre of the façade and attains an altitude of 180 feet, is the principal entrance. The other towers have each four stories (including the basement) and attics lighted by dormer-windows; their height is about a hundred feet and their diameter thirty, more or less. The windows of the first tier, on the same floor as the legislative halls, are large; those of the second story are smaller and well proportioned. Ornamental string-courses and mouldings divide the different stories or adorn the salient angles; and a deep and highly wrought cornice runs around the entire building, along the top of the walls. The material employed for the ornaments and dressings, is the Ohio freestone; for the arches over the windows, a reddish sandstone obtained at Napcan, near Ottawa; and for the spaces between the arches and the upper

windows, blocks of different colors and irregular sizes set compactly together and forming a rich and varied kind of mosaic. Tall chimneys, in richly sculptured Ohio sandstone, rise on all sides, standing in bold relief against the deep blue slate of the roofs; and an appropriate finish is given to the whole by the dentilated lines of bronzed and gilt crestings which top the roofs and towers, scintillating in the sun like myriads of orient gems.

It is intended to enclose the square with a railing and a suitable gate, and to lay out the ground into avenues. The gentle slope of the site will also be cut into terraces, thus adding to the beauty of the perspective; and trees and grass-plots, so essential to the full display of architectural beauty, will also adorn the enclosure.

Let us pass into the interior by the main entrance which opens under the central tower. Several features of interest arrest the attention; we are struck with the dimensions of the great vestibule and the beauty of the columns and arcades by which it is surrounded. From this entrance hall, two flights of stairs lead, one to the antechamber of the Legislative Assembly, the other to the antechamber of the Legislative Council; and a third ascends to the top of the edifice. The last is in open stone-work and a masterpiece of art justly considered one of the marvels of the place.

The first floor, which has a superficial area of more than 30,000 square feet, comprises, besides the vestibule, a gallery running throughout the entire length of the building, the antechambers already referred to, committee and reading rooms, apartments for the clerks and officers of both houses, &c. Immediately above is the story through which the gallery of the Assembly is reached; it is laid out similarly to the first floor. The legislative halls occupy each a transept or wing projected from the rear of the edifice and which opens upon the vestibule.

These magnificent apartments are of the same dimensions as the legislative halls of the Imperial Parliament; namely, 90 feet long by 45 feet deep and 66 feet high. Elegant arcades run round the interior, producing a very fine effect; galleries also extend on three sides; and double rows of stained-glass windows of a design in keeping with the general decorations, are pierced opposite to each other. The ceilings are of pine, divided into richly carved compartments which retain the natural color of the wood, but present an infinite variety of detail. Similarly wrought ceilings adorn the galleries, halls, antechambers and vestibules, and are among the greatest beauties of the palace. A gallery connects the two wings together, and another leads to the Library. All these apartments, though joined by spacious corridors, enjoy practically the advantages of isolation as regards light, air, and security from fire. The Library is ninety feet in diameter and about one hundred and twenty in height; it is surrounded by five large towers which have a greater elevation than those of the main building, the central tower excepted. These lofty appendages serve both to enclose heating and ventilating apparatus and to adorn this part of the edifice, the effect of all these high roofs and cupolas, as seen from the river, being very fine. In form, the Library approaches the old rotundas of Italy, so much admired for their elegance, and of which only a few specimens remain at Florence and Pisa. This form, revived by modern architects, adapts itself to almost any material, and is one of the most beautiful known to the art. A polygon of sixteen sides, this graceful structure has three retreating stories and is surmounted by a lantern through which the interior is lighted. In the lower story, around the large apartment, are retiring rooms intended to afford an opportunity for study, withdrawn from the noise and bustle. It is worthy of remark that the form of the building itself corresponds with that of its site, a rock of circular shape overhanging the waters of the Ottawa at an elevation of 160 feet. It would have been impossible to devise for this granite pedestal a more suitable ornament than the light and graceful edifice by which it is surmounted.

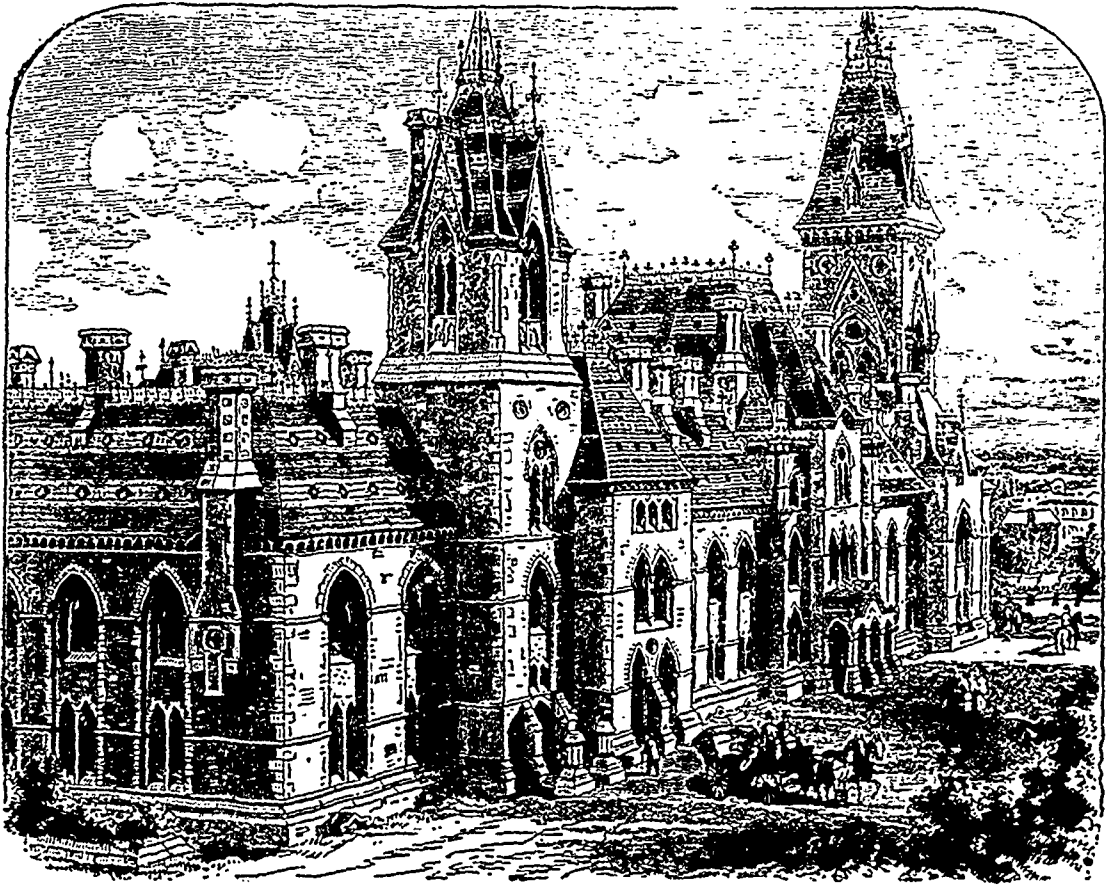
As we have alluded to the happy adaptation of this pretty fabric to its site, a word may be added upon the general harmony of the entire group of buildings. Not only have the architects

secured all the requisites of practical utility and convenience, but they have known how to combine with these solid advantages elements of majesty and grandeur eminently befitting the high destination of their work. Each separate part of these extensive buildings is adapted to a particular purpose, and the whole offers much diversity, yet without impairing the unity of the general design. The Departmental Buildings differ, not only from the principal edifice, but from each other; and the Library also possesses a character distinct in itself. It has not always been easy to obtain these results, architects having in fact, very often failed in the attempt, as is attested by many palaces and royal residences which, although containing parts devoted to uses the most diverse, continually present the same outward form. Thus, the *manège*, the racket-court and the apartments of state, the theatre and the chapel, present the same exterior; and the two last are sometimes placed side by side. The inconvenience and impropriety of this arrangement are self-evident, not to speak of the monotonous effect almost invariably produced. The Parlia-

Buildings, we shall also find that the four façades of each offer as many different aspects.

These effects, it must be admitted, have been produced with more art than in many very costly palaces comprising extensive series of edifices, and in which either all the graces are lavished on the principal façade or every division is a mere reproduction of that important part. Avoiding this defect, the architects of the Buildings at Ottawa, regardless of the increased labor, must have carefully studied their ground to have secured results at once so rich, so varied, and so imposing.

The Departmental Buildings occupy a superficial area as large as that covered by the principal structure; both are erected in the form of quadrangles enclosing interior courts. The Eastern wing has a frontage of 245 feet on the large square already mentioned, and of 319 feet on the side facing Wellington street; it contains the Governor General's office, the Executive Council room, the offices of the President of the Council, Attorneys and Solicitors General, Minister of Finance, of the Board of Agricul-



ment Buildings, on the contrary, present as many different aspects as they have sides; the view from the bridge, at the foot of the falls, revealing new outlines, the existence of which was not even suspected; while, from the north shore of the Ottawa, the prospect apparently possesses nothing in common with that discovered from a point commanding the Eastern front. Here may be seen, in all their beauty and elegance, the clustered turrets and pinnacles rearing their slender forms high above the houses of the town. The entrance to the Department of Agriculture, the great tower of the Eastern block of buildings, and, in the immediate background, the front of the Western wing; further, the huge proportions of the main edifice and of its immediate dependencies terminating in the rotunda of the Library, all are taken in at a glance, yet without disclosing the magnificence of the principal façade. If we examine the Departmental

Building, and the model room of the Patent Office. The Western Building has a frontage of 220 feet on the square, and of over 200 feet towards Wellington street. It affords accommodation to the Crown Lands Office, the Department of Public Works, Adjutant General's office, and Militia Department. The attics contain rooms for the draughtsmen of the various departments.

The arrangements for heating and ventilation are perfect; and ample provision has been made for the distribution of water throughout the entire buildings, but it would require a separate article to describe fully the system of vaults, ducts and apparatus here elaborated.

We have already alluded to some of the materials used in the construction of these edifices and need only add that, as regards the interior, the effect of the lightly varnished pine ceilings is

magical, showing that this fine wood possesses within itself a richness that renders it quite independent of any artificial coloring.

The architects of the Parliament House are Messrs. Fuller and Jones; of the Departmental Buildings, Messrs. Stent and Laver. The entire work reflects the highest credit, not only on the able designers, but also on the skilful artisans who have given it a tangible shape; and long may it remain as a land-mark in the history of art in Canada. It is to be expected, however, that a work so extensive and comprising so many details will provoke criticisms of all kinds; such has been the fate of the finest models and of the works of the greatest masters. Thus the *Tuileries* drew all sorts of animadversions on the devoted head of the architect, M. Viconti; and the new Houses of Parliament in London, which are among the most finished specimens of art, have been attacked with more or less violence. The cause of this apparent divergence of opinion is to be found in the spirit of emulation which, in all times, has animated the professors of the fine-arts, and the Canadian architects must be content to submit to the common lot of all artists.

SCIENCE.

Pleasant ways in Science.

No. I.—CURIOSITIES OF MOTION.

(Concluded.)

If light only takes a trifle more than eight minutes to come nearly ninety-two millions of miles from the sun, the time occupied by its passage across an ordinary room would seem too small for possible appreciation, and yet M. Foucault experimentally ascertained its velocity by operating in such a limited space. His proceedings illustrate the important results that may flow from the employment of accurate means of measuring very small quantities of motion. Before attempting to explain the use made by M. Foucault of Mr. Wheatstone's revolving mirror, let us call attention to a well-known electrical experiment, in which a number of spokes set in a circle are made to revolve rapidly in a dark room. They are then illuminated by an electric spark, and found to appear at rest. The light has come and gone so fast that the spokes have not had time to make any appreciable change of position. We need not be surprised at this when Wheatstone found that the spark light "does not last the millionth part of a second of time," yet this minute time sufficed to make the light vibrations to excite the optical apparatus of the human eye, by communicating to it a quantity of motion sufficient to cause the sensation of light.

As a step towards understanding Mr. Wheatstone's measuring apparatus, let the reader take a small looking-glass in both hands, holding it up by the middle of the frame, and gently spin it round so that the bottom shall be where the top was, and *vice versa*. Let a candle be placed in front of this mirror, so that at the moment it stands upright it shall throw a reflection of it upon the wall. The reflected image will then occupy a certain spot on the wall, and as often as the mirror comes round to the same place, it will throw the reflection on the same spot. If, however, immediately after one reflection has been thrown on the wall, the candle is moved before the mirror comes back to its place, the second reflection will be on a different spot to the first, and the distance between the two reflections will enable an experimenter to tell how much the candle has been moved. If, moreover, the time occupied by the mirror in rotating is known, it will become evident that in that time the candle's motion was effected.

Let us now suppose a mirror rotating with great velocity, that a ray of light falls upon it, and is reflected by it on a given spot. Let this same ray of light, after traversing a certain number of feet, be a second time thrown upon the mirror, and a second time reflected by it. If during the time occupied by the ray of light in the journey it made between the first reflection and the second was sufficient to allow the mirror to perform any appreciable part of its rotation, the light ray must, on its second arrival at the mirror's surface, have struck that surface at an angle differing from the first. It is evident that as light moves so quickly, the mirror must be very quick for the faintest difference of position to have occurred; but by making a rotation of 600

to 800 turns in a second, and by viewing the image through a magnifying eye-piece, M. Foucault obtained a sensible distance between the first and second reflections, although the light only passed through a space of twenty-seven feet. (1)

In the present state of science, we seem justified in regarding light, heat, and elasticity as modes of motion, and we may suppose that they all exhibit the two kinds of motion we have described—the oscillations of particles in limited space, and the indefinite propagation of the wave form. Heat is also a mode of motion, and a continual cause of motion in every substance and particle that it acts upon. Heat performs two functions, which are evidenced in a different manner to our senses; it expands bodies by forcing their particles further apart, and it makes bodies hot by communicating to their particles a particular kind of motion. If a certain quantity of heat is added to various substances, it will not make them all equally hot; but the heat which does not make itself cognizant to our senses in the form of augmented warmth, is occupied in internal work, and produces a movement of particles that may become known to us in some other way. "To raise a pound of water one degree would require thirty times the amount of heat necessary to raise a pound of mercury one degree." (2)

When chemical attractions operate powerfully, as when a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is ignited by an electric spark, the atoms of the gases rush together with inconceivable velocity, and out of this intense development of motion a sudden heat ensues.

Heat, magnetism, and electricity are ceaselessly occupied in generating motion, so that no substance we are acquainted with is absolutely still. As a mass it may be at rest; that is, it may only partake of its necessary share of the common motion of the globe and the system to which it belongs; but its molecules are never quiet. The least change of temperature moves them more or less, the least change of position places them in a different relation to the magnetic axes of the earth, and then again a change is produced, at any rate, in most bodies. Every house affords an illustration of the way in which internal motions occur in substances that might be thought free from detrimental disturbance. Bell wires become rotten because the particles of the copper have rearranged themselves in a new form, by which cohesion is lessened; and iron has a tendency to grow brittle, apparently under the influence of continued concussions, though this is not perfectly clear. A piece of glass tube might be thought a settled thing, so far as its internal structure is concerned, but thermometer makers tell us that if newly made tubes are exactly graduated, sufficient changes are likely to occur in the course of a few months to affect the accuracy of the instrument. Metallic substances, such as gold and German silver, are employed to make the vacuum chambers used in the construction of aneroid barometers, and these, too, are subject to molecular motions, which change the elastic power of their delicate walls, and no one has yet arrived at the art of making these vacuum chambers so as to insure their action being so small as to have no practical effect in lessening their accuracy. Those which stand tests for six or more months are likely to remain good; but a new instrument, good to-day, may be worth little next year.

From the internal motions to which all bodies are subject, it is very difficult to make a good standard measure of length, and such a standard can only be perfectly right at the exact temperature to which it was adjusted. Instruments have been contrived by which motions of expansion and contraction can be measured to infinitesimal portions of an inch, and by which the exact length of any object can be taken, or the minutest deviations from a true plane surface detected. As a specimen of this class of instrument we may mention a *planometer*, and our description is taken from one constructed by Mr. Browning. An aluminium circle stands upon three legs, arranged at equidistant points of its circumference, and of precisely the same length. In the centre of the circle is another leg, which can be elevated or depressed by a delicate screw, and the extent of this movement read off on the edge of the circle by a vernier. If all four legs are exactly of the same length, and the instrument is placed on a plate of glass, or any other substance which is not a true plane, one or more of the legs will not touch the surface when the others do, and if a slight angular shove is then given to the instrument it will revolve about the central leg if that leg touches any point, which it can easily be made to do. We took a plate of glass which all four legs touched, and then we expanded a portion of the glass by the heat of one or two fingers imposed upon it for a minute. The particles of the glass experienced sufficient motion to lift some legs of the instrument higher than the others, and this extremely slight movement allowed us to rotate the

(1) *Ganot's Physics*, already referred to, contains a description, with diagrams, of this experiment.

(2) *Tyndal's Heat as a Mode of Motion*. Second Edition, p. 146.

instrument about its central leg. This particular instrument will measure inequalities not exceeding a fifty-thousandth of an inch.

Another kind of instrument, by which the amount of motion performed in infinitesimal quantities of time can be estimated, is called a chronograph. In this sort of apparatus there must be a uniform rate of motion impressed upon one part, say a wheel, and this part must transmit its motion through long levers and through larger wheels, so that a very small motion of the first part leads to a very much greater motion of some other part. If one part moves through an infinitesimal space for a hundredth, a thousandth, or a hundred thousandth of a second, it must cause another part to move enough for the eye, with or without optical aid, to be able to see and measure the space that has been traversed. As an illustration of one way of using such a machine, let us suppose that an electric current suddenly sent through it sets it going, and at the same moment fires off a gun. Let the ball strike and cut through the wire conveying the current, and instantaneously stop the machine. An observer can then see that the index hand of the apparatus has moved through a space corresponding with a given portion of time, say a thousandth of a second, and thus he

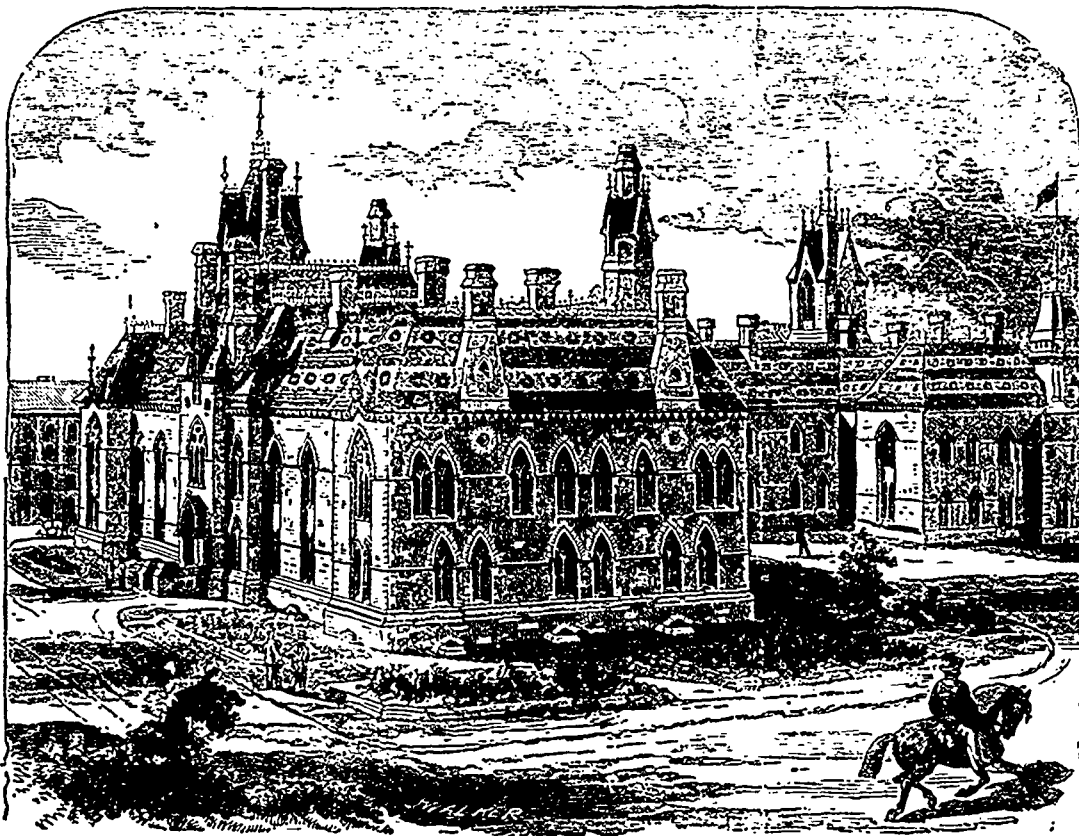
EDUCATION.

Formality in Teaching.

All teachers tend to become formal in their methods — to work on from month to month, and year to year with no new plans, new thoughts, new truths, or new enthusiasm — each presentation of a subject being just like that which preceded it. Teachers often travel on in the ruts, not only failing to improve, but actually degenerating.

There are few who do not feel this anti-progressive tendency of teaching, — who do not need an occasional waking up to what is going on in the educational world around them.

If we reflect we shall see why teachers are so liable to become formal. All progress has its law. Isolation is always opposed to progress. This must be so because human activity is the result of motives. There can be no motive to change or progress till we see something that is, or appears to be better than we now possess. To



knows that from the firing of the gun to the ball's striking the wire a thousandth of a second elapsed

Motion is a necessary condition of life. In a living organism everything moves. If new matter is taken in and digested we have nothing more than a regulated series of motions, by means of which food substances are taken to pieces in a methodical manner, and their atoms built up in fresh forms. If old matter is eliminated from the system, here again are motions regulated as to their character, their quantity, and their velocity. If we see, motion is communicated to the eye; if we hear, motion is communicated to the ear; if we think or feel, motion affects the brain. Countless myriads of regulated and coordinated motions occur every instant that an animal lives. Change their order, their character, their direction, their force, their coordination, and it dies, and then physical and chemical actions, with the co-operation of the minute organisms which the microscope reveals, pull the fabric to pieces, imparting new motions to its molecules, and as soon as they are dispersed, other forces imparting motion take them in their grasp, arranging them in fresh patterns, causing them to enter in new combinations, again to be destroyed by other motions, reconstructed again, and thus "On, on, for ever." — *Intellectual Observer.*

see such better thing necessitates that mingling in different scenes which is the opposite of isolation. Hence, commercial nations have been progressive, while isolated nations have remained nearly stationary. Hence, the action and reaction of the institutions, manners and customs of one country upon those of another.

What is a law of progress most hold true with individuals as well as communities; with teachers as well as with all other classes. Teachers are so cut off from observing the work of other schools that they have comparatively little influence upon each other.

Again, the oftener any given act is done, the less thought is required to govern the doing. We at length come to do our work from habit alone. This acting from habit is necessarily opposed to progress. It assumes that we have ceased to reflect upon what we are doing, and to observe the results of our acts. The isolation of the teachers, and the necessary routine work of the school are always tending to make them regard the forms of teaching more than the spirit. Systems, forms and methods should be the servant of the teacher, not his master. He should not obey these, but create them.

How shall the teacher counteract this tendency to follow forms? How shall he constantly keep the spirit of a teacher — of a progressive teacher — in spite of all adverse influences? Every teacher must

for the most part answer these questions for himself. A few things none should forget. Let every teacher acknowledge and act upon the truth that we are far below the highest excellence — the possibilities in teaching; that notwithstanding all advancement yet made in educational science and art, we have misunderstood, overlooked, or misapplied many of the most important truths. Further, let him be always watchful to discover what has been overlooked by others; by this means he will find much that has been overlooked by himself.

The contact of mind with mind is the best means of gaining new inspiration, and gathering new energy for the teacher's work. Next to this is the printed page. Here are recorded the best thoughts of those who have thought most, — the charts and soundings which, carefully studied, may save from many dangers, and indicate the course to higher excellence and more extended usefulness. Educational books and periodicals afford the teacher the means of comparing his work with that done by others, and suggest to him new motives as well as new methods.

Above all, the teacher should seek association with those of his own profession. "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together," was as much the direction of a philosopher as a Christian. By none should this direction be more strictly regarded than by teachers. As they are more separated from each other in their work, so much the more is it important that they should associate together. Teachers lose the spirit of their calling by working alone; let them renew that spirit by association. "The letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive." Are we teachers by the letter or with the spirit? — of forms or realities?—*New-York Teacher.*

A. G. M.

Mathematical Geography.

There is probably no subject so universally studied, and so little understood by the pupil, as Mathematical Geography. The reasons for this, I think, are two, which, I concede, are equally applicable to other subjects. First, *It is presented to the pupil at the wrong time.* The first pages of nearly every primary and intermediate geography are devoted to it. Now, to pupils at the age usual to such classes, an extended treatise upon geometry would be equally intelligible. By dint of hard work, certain definitions are committed, which, if the teacher hear soon, can be recited. The same would be true of geometrical definitions, presented abstractly. But that the pupil understands them, I have never found a teacher bold enough to affirm. Yet, in spite of this, every successive class is put through the same drill, to the infinite disgust of both teacher and pupil. Second, *It is presented in the wrong manner.* Usually a book is placed in the pupil's hands, and he is told to learn more or less of this subject. Now succeeds a week or more of patience-trying recitations, until he is fairly through "zones and circles." Constant reiteration does not fail to leave some faint impressions of the subject, which usually entirely disappear before the pupil reaches the "map of Europe."

The remedy for this is as plain as the cause of the defects, and equally as simple.

First, *Present the subject at the proper time.* All will agree that it is useless to present any subject to a pupil until he is of sufficient age and development to understand it. Now, my experience has been, that no pupil in a primary school can answer these conditions in respect to mathematical geography; and it is not until we reach the second or first classes of our grammar-schools, that we can find such pupils. Pupils can be found in primaries, even, who can answer the questions in the text-book, but this is no sign of comprehension of a subject. A maturity of mind is required which can be obtained only by long training. For the subject is abstract to a much greater degree than any study of early school-life; and it is not until a pupil has had sufficient discipline of mind to enable him to grapple with the abstract, that this subject can be advantageously presented to him. We repeat, then, that this discipline is not usually reached until in the second or first class of the grammar-school. Therefore, in graded schools, the subject is more profitably presented than in any earlier period.

Having now secured pupils capable of understanding the subject, the second requisite for success is this: *Present the subject in the right manner.* Granted; but what is that? Certainly not to assign a page of it to be committed to memory for the next day's recitation. Without claiming the following method as the right way, I suggest it as better than the one usually followed. I write upon a large card or blackboard the following analysis. As we progress, I have each pupil make a copy. Some teachers may prefer a different arrangement in

a few places. Some, too, would add, and some take away from it. But still the idea will be the same.

GEOGRAPHY.	1. MATHEMATICAL.	1. Shape of Earth.	1. Proofs of Globular shape.	1. Appearance of Ship at Sea. 2. Appearance of Polar Star. 3. Appearance of Earth's Shadow. 10. Analogy.
		2. Size of Earth.	2. Proofs of Spheroidal shape.	1. Varying vibrations of Pendulum. 2. Measurement of degree of Latitude. 5. Analogy.
	2. PHYSICAL.....	3. Points, Lines, & Circles on Earth.	1. Diameter 2. Circumference. 3. Area in square miles. 4. Cubical contents in miles.	1. Polar. 2. Equatorial.
		3. Circles ..	1. Poles.... 2. Lines....	1. North. 2. South. Axis.
	3. POLITICAL.....	4. Divisions of Earth by Circles	1. Homispheres. 2. Longitudo. 3. Latitude.	East. West. North. South. East. West. North. South.
		5. Motions of Earth.	4. Zones....	1. North Frigid. 2. North Temperate. 3. Torrid. 4. South Temperate. 5. South Frigid.
		6. Position of Earth.	7. Effect on Earth of Motion & Position.	1. Daily. 2. Yearly. 3. In common with Solar System. 1. Distance from Moon. 2. Distance from Sun. 3. Distance from nearest Fixed Star. 4. Distance from other Planetary Bodies. 5. Inclination of Axis.
		8. Modes of Representing Earth.	8. Modes of Representing Earth.	1. Day and Night. 2. Change of Seasons. 1. Globo. 2. Orrery. 3. Armillary Sphere. 4. Tellurian. 5. Maps. 6. Charts.

I commence by instructing the pupils, first, the definition of geography and its three great divisions, with definition of each. Then, taking the first division of mathematical geography, I illustrate the shape of the earth in all practicable ways, and give as many proofs, with their illustrations, as I think the class may be able to comprehend. The next day I educate the pupil. He is required to produce the lesson of the previous day. He gains his knowledge for this purpose from my explanations of the day before, and from books to which he was referred.

To illustrate: without any question or direction from the teacher, the first pupil rises and gives the definition of geography; the next, its divisions; the next defines each of the divisions; the next gives the eight divisions of mathematical geography; the next, the shape of the earth; the next gives proofs of its globular shape, etc., etc.

I then run the plowshare of some practical question through the even plane of this recitation, to discover, if possible, any rocks of ignorance or roots of errors. Finding none, I go on with the next day's lesson, which, in connection with the first day's, is reproduced upon the third day.

I find these advantages in this plan:

1. The teacher must be thoroughly acquainted with the subject: his explanations then are clear, and the pupil readily comprehends.

2. The pupil, instructed by a live teacher, finds the subject interesting, and, therefore, easily learned.

3. By following this outline, a number of days' lessons are easily recited in a short time. This repetition serves to fix them in the memory, and to reveal any parts not clearly understood. It also obliges absent pupils to look up the lesson given in their absence.

4. It is more sensible than the question and answer system; and common sense is as much valued by pupils as by many who are older.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



ERECTIONS, &c. OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 20th Inst., to detach that property known as the "winter residence of Messrs. LeBoutillier," from the Municipality of Paspébiac, and to re-annex it to the Municipality of Cox for school purposes, said property being situated on the borders of the said municipalities, in the County of Bonaventure.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased, by Proclamation of the 31st January 1866, to establish a Board of Examiners in the Parish of Baie St. Paul, in the counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay, with power to grant diplomas authorizing the holders to teach in elementary schools within the said counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay only.

APPOINTMENTS.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 20th Inst., to appoint Ludger Lussier, Esq., Teacher, to be Inspector of Schools in and for the County of Bonaventure, in the room of Joseph Meagher, Esq., resigned. Mr. Lussier holds a model school diploma from the Jacques-Cartier Normal School.

EXAMINERS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 20th Inst., to make the following appointments:

The Reverend George Slack, M. A., to be a member of the Board of Examiners for the District of Bedford.

The Reverend Messrs. Fidèle Morissette, Glovis Gagnon, and Joseph Nérée Gingras, and Téléphore Fortin and Ovide Clément, Esquires, to be members of the Board of Examiners for the Counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED BY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

SHERBROOKE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1st Class Academy (E. & F.)—Miss Hurd, whose Christian name was printed *Helen* instead of *Ellen* in the Journal for December last.

Nov. 7, 1865.

1st Class Elementary (E.)—Misses Mary A. Caswell, Sybil E. Haskins, Clara Libbey, Eliza Ruth Otis, Annis Varney, and Messrs. John R. McDonald and Chas. L. Shurtleff.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Miss Emily L. Frye and Miss Fanny Rankin; Messrs. Wm. Jno. French and Finlay McLeod.

February 6, 1866.

S. A. HUBB,
Secretary.

BOARD OF CATHOLIC EXAMINERS OF QUEBEC.

2nd Class Elementary (F.)—Misses Zoé Giguère, Eulalie Gingras, Philomène Hardy and Marie Jolin.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Miss Agnes Anna Stuart.

February 6, 1866.

N. LACASSE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF PROTESTANT EXAMINERS OF QUEBEC.

1st Class Elementary (E.)—Messrs. Francis Carroll, William Greaves and Oswald Hunter.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Miss Eliza Jane Ahern and Miss Mary McKillop.

February 6, 1866.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Mr. Louis Alexander Riter; Misses Margaret Bailey, Janet McKillop, Margaret Oliver, Elizabeth Oliver, and Emma Wilkin.

August 1, 1865.

D. WILKIE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PONTIAC.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Miss Elizabeth Murphy.

Portage du Fort, Dec. 5, 1865.

OVIDE LEBLANC,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF THREE RIVERS.

1st Class Elementary (F.)—Miss Marie Délima Genest Labarre and Miss Thérèse Plamondon.

Nov. 7, 1865.

J. M. DÉSILETS,
Secretary.

BOARD OF PROTESTANT EXAMINERS OF WATERLOO AND SWEETSBURGH.

1st Class Elementary (E.)—Misses Leonora Benham, Louise Cummings, Emily F. Dampier, Sarah Rowena Ellis, Emily Cecilia Hungerford, Marion Hunt, Helen P. Hoskins, Helen S. Nash, Edith Phelps, Hannah E. Ray, Annis D. Stevens, Mary Willard; Mrs. Frances E. Johnson; Messrs. Édward P. Winder and Marcus C. Whitney.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Miss Ann Elvira Hungerford.

February 6, 1866.

WM. GIBSON,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF BONAVENTURE.

1st Class Elementary (E.)—Miss Nancy Cooling.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Messrs. William Moir and Thomas H. Verge.

February 7, 1866.

GEORGE KELLY,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF CHICOUTIMI.

1st Class Elementary (F.)—Miss Marie Arthémise Bouchard.

January, 1866.

TH. H. CLOUTIER,
Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following donations:

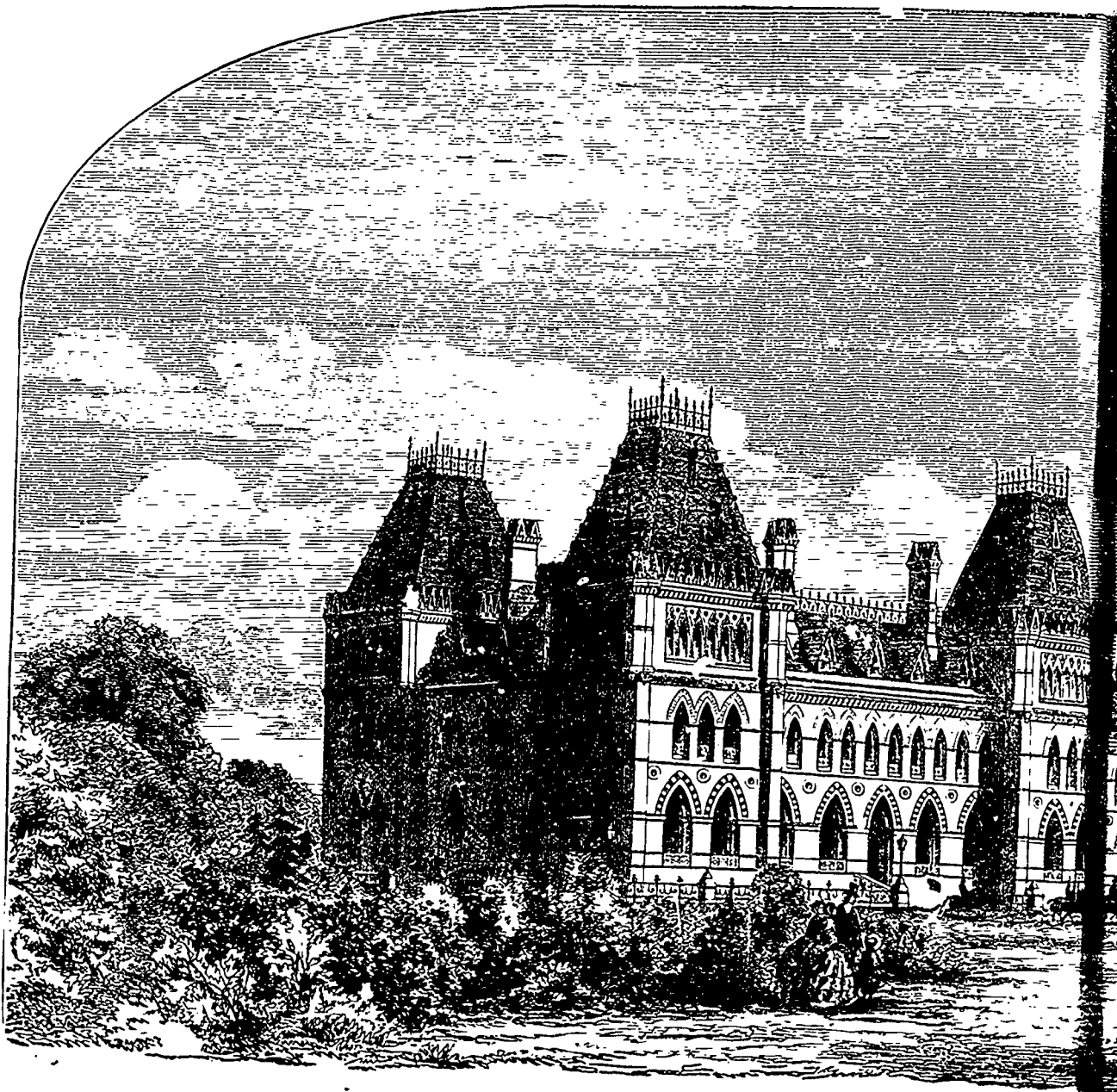
From André Benjamin Papineau, Esq., St. Martin: Deux volumes des journaux et appendices de l'Assemblée Législative.

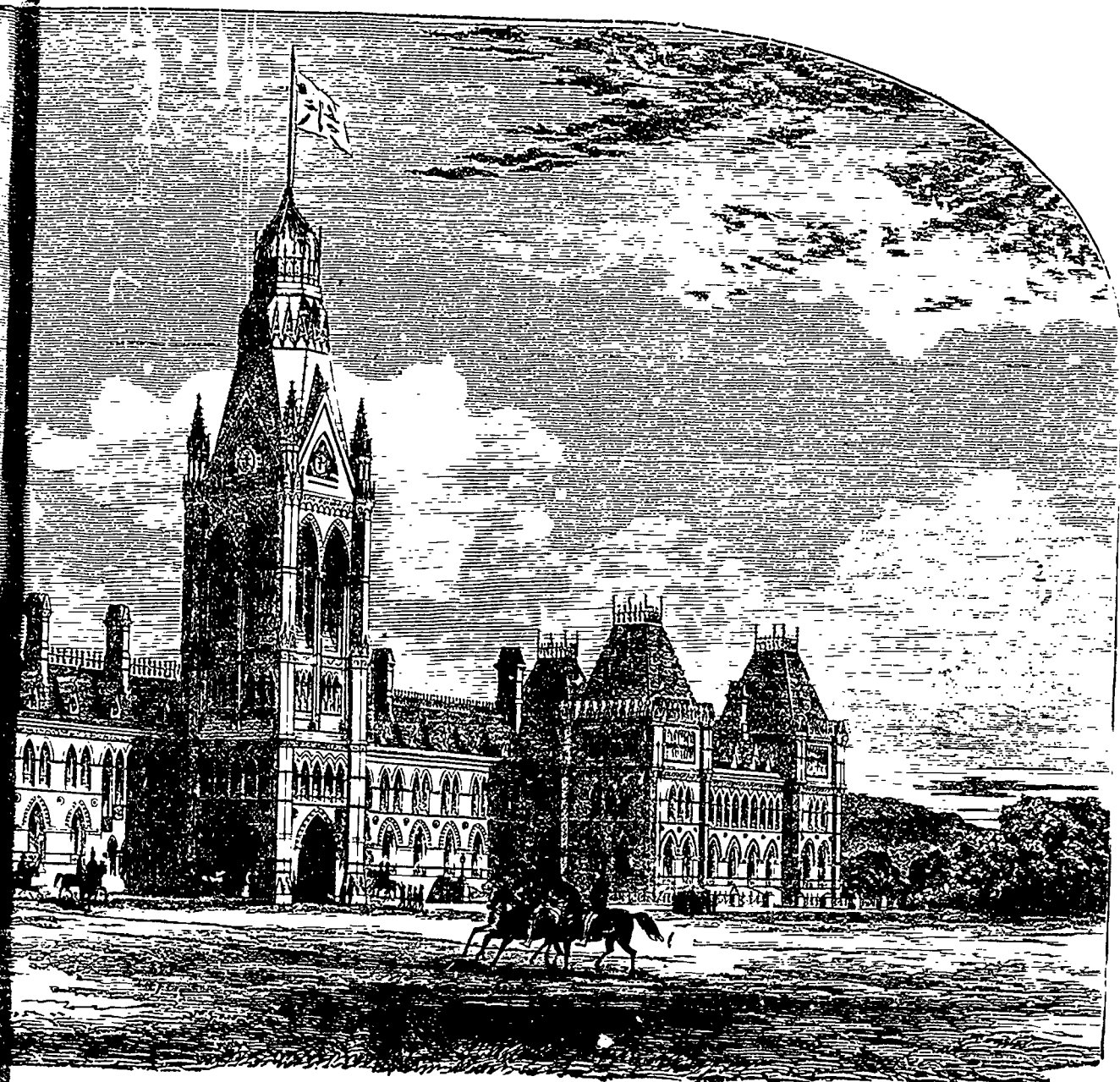
From Messrs. Dawson Bros.: Précis of the Wars in Canada, from 1755 to the Treaty of Ghent, 1814; By Major General Sir James Carmichael, Bart.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced Teacher, thoroughly competent to give instruction in all the usual branches of a sound English education, and who can be well recommended, would take charge of an elementary school under public control, or accept of a situation to teach private classes. Enquire at this Office.

Mr. Charles Leon Smith, a Teacher holding the requisite certificates and capable of teaching English and French, offers his services to conduct a school. Apply at this Office.





INGS AT OTTAWA.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA), FEBRUARY, 1866.

OBITUARY.

Our readers will find elsewhere in this journal, biographical notices of men whose death the country at this moment deploras—men who had special claims to the gratitude of teachers and the friends of education. We allude to Mr. Garneau, who had formed part of the Council of Public Instruction on the organization of that body in Lower Canada, and to the Very Reverend M. Granet, the director of one of the oldest and most important educational institutions of the country and one that supports from its revenue the greater number of the Catholic schools of Montreal. As Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Rev. M. Granet had also contributed to the advancement of literature among his fellow-countrymen, having taken an active part in the establishment of the *Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial* and the religious and literary review which bears the name of this institution.

Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Teachers' Association in connection with the Jacques Cartier Normal School, held 23th January, 1866.

Present: The Hon. the Superintendent of Education; Rev. Mr. Verreau, Principal; Messrs. Regnault and Duval, Professors, Normal School; Messrs. Caron and Valade, Inspectors; Mr. J. E. Paradis, President; Mr. Emard, Vice-President; D. Boudrias, Treasurer; L. H. Bellerose, member of the Council; J. O. Cassegrain, Secretary; F. H. Mousseau, A. Chenevert, H. Pesant, F. Gauvreau, S. A. Longtin, B. O. Coutu, C. Ferland, J. E. Roy, A. Héreaux, J. B. Déloge, and the Normal School teacher-pupils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. H. Pesant delivered a lecture on the *Jesuits' Missions in Canada*, in which he spoke of the cruelties practised by the Indians, and of the self-devotion of the missionaries, whom neither the severity of the climate, nor hardships, nor even the fear of death could repress.

After this lecture, the following subject was discussed: *Which grammar is preferable, Chapsal's or Poitevin's?*

Messrs. Boudrias, Emard, Gauvreau and others took part in the discussion, and it was decided that Poitevin's grammar was the best.

Rev. Mr. Verreau, in the course of his remarks, pointed out several methods by which the principles of grammar might be simplified.

The Hon. the Superintendent, in addressing the teachers, advised them to make a detailed comparison of the grammars in use, with the object of ascertaining which combined most advantages. He gave them directions how to proceed, so as to carry on the discussion methodically and render it instructive. He also congratulated them on their association, remarking that in an article devoted to the educational system in Lower Canada, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* had made special mention of their meetings.

Mr. F. H. Mousseau then read a paper entitled, *Nécessité du Travail*. After mentioning the advantages resulting from labor, he concluded by making some observations on the activity which a teacher should display in the pursuit of his duties.

The following question was then discussed: *What is the best manner of teaching the rules of Interest?*

After some remarks on this subject by Messrs. Emard and Bellerose, Mr. Valade delivered a lecture of which the following is the title: *Réflexions sur nos modestes écoles*.

Professor Regnault being requested to address the meeting, did so in very appropriate terms, congratulating Mr. Valade on his lecture and offering some excellent advice to the teachers.

After a few observations by Messrs. Caron and Valade, Inspectors of schools, it was moved by Mr. Emard, seconded by Mr. Pesant, and

Resolved,—That the sincere thanks of the meeting be returned to the Hon. the Superintendent of Education, and to the Rev. Mr. Verreau, Messrs. Regnault, Valade and Caron, for the interest they had taken in the meetings of the association, as well as for the sage counsels vouchsafed to the teachers.

Messrs. H. E. Martineau, A. Dalpé, M. Guérin, J. E. Roy, C. Gélinas and J. A. Longtin, were chosen lecturers for the next meeting.

The following subject for discussion was then adopted: *Which of the several French grammars in use in this country (particularly those of Bonneau, the Christians Brothers, Julien and Poitevin), is best adapted to our schools?*

Every teacher is invited to take part in this discussion.

On motion of Mr. Mousseau, seconded by Mr. Bellerose, the meeting was adjourned to the last Friday in May next, at 9 a. m.

Extracts from the Reports of the School Inspectors for 1861 and 1862.

(Continued.)

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector VALADE.

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

17. *Isle Perrot* has two good schools, kept by Misses Ouellet and Pit., and attended by 94 pupils. Among other branches, reading is well attended to; grammar and arithmetic are by no means neglected. On account of the sudden departure of the Secretary, Mr. Laberge, I could not conclude my examination of the accounts, which will, I have no doubt, with the assistance of the present Secretary, be well settled. Nine prizes.

18. *Vaudreuil*.—The Catholic municipality comprises the academy for boys, kept by Mr. Moffatt, one for girls, kept by the Sisters of St. Anne, and five elementary schools. These schools are conducted with talent and success; 360 pupils attend them. Prizes distributed, 33.

The dissentients have three schools: that at Pointe à Cavagnole is regularly kept and produces good results; that at Côte St. Charles is in operation only eight months in the year, and Mr. Bérard's school makes but little progress. These schools are attended by 95 pupils. Four prizes. Accounts in good order.

19. *Rigaud*.—This parish comprises two municipalities. The village municipality contains two fine institutions—the Rigaud college and the Convent school, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Anne. The parish municipality contains seven schools. 100 pupils attend the college, 100 the convent, and 234 the schools of the parish. 30 prizes were distributed in the two municipalities. Accounts in good order.

Dissentients. The dissentient municipality at Point Fortune has a school attended by 30 pupils. It is better conducted and attended than formerly. I have also reason to believe that the Secretary now in charge will give me a more satisfactory statement of accounts than those which I have received in previous years.

20. *St. Marthe*.—This parish contains a model school, now kept by Mr. Tanguay, who understands both languages equally well, and six elementary schools. All these are deserving of encouragement. I observe great zeal on the part of the ratepayers. Accounts in good order.

The dissentients make great sacrifices to keep up their school. It is well attended, although there are but few Protestant families in the locality; Mr. Robinson is the teacher; 40 pupils; 6 prizes; accounts perfect.

21. *Newton*.—This township contains three school. The male and female teachers discharge their duties well; 92 pupils attend these schools. 15 prizes distributed. Accounts satisfactory.

COUNTY OF SOULANGES.

22. *St. Clément*.—In this parish there are 4 schools, attended by 197 pupils. I have reason to congratulate the commissioners upon their judicious choice of male and female teachers. As a general rule, the pupils are remarkable for their ready and accurate replies. The accounts are well kept without arrears, and are creditable to the management of the Secretary-Treasurer. 19 prizes distributed.

23. *St. Polycarpe* (New Longueuil) has 10 schools. 470 pupils attend these schools, in which I distributed 25 prizes. Some of these schools are conducted with marked ability; others, though but few in number, shew very little progress. On the whole, it can be said that St. Polycarpe is well provided with schools. The commissioners are very zealous and full of good will.

The dissentient school is good. The pupils, 60 in number, shew great progress in grammar, mental and practical arithmetic, reading and geography. 10 prizes. Accounts well kept.

24. *St. Zolique* has 5 schools, attended by 254 pupils. This is one of the parishes which, in proportion to its population, give instruction to the largest number of children. The male and female teachers possess the qualities required for teaching with success. I am happy to say that the Curé, the Reverend Mr. Lasnier, accompanies me to each school in his parish. His enlightened zeal contributes much to the prosperity of the schools. 20 prizes distributed. Accounts in good order.

25. *Coteau Landing*.—The dissentient school is now kept by Miss Jane Perry, who is perfectly competent. She receives liberal encouragement from the ratepayers. 40 pupils. 8 prizes. The school accounts are better kept by the present Secretary than by his predecessor.

26. *St. Ignace*.—The model school, kept by Mr. Cardinal, is flourishing; the progress is most satisfactory. Reading, writing, the rules of grammar and arithmetic are taught with system and success. I cannot give as favorable a report of the schools kept by Messrs. Hotte, Gareau, Lacroix and Miss Lefebvre. 243 pupils attend these schools. 8 prizes distributed. School accounts in arrears but more satisfactory than formerly.

27. *Soulanges (Cedars)*. There are five schools in operation here including the convent school. The classes of the convent, under the able direction of the Sisters of the Congregation, leave nothing to be desired. The *St. Féréol* school would be in a more flourishing condition, if it were not for the incompetency of the assistant teacher. The village school does not now shew the emulation which once made it one of the best schools in the county. The school at the Cascades, as now kept, is a nuisance. I was sorry to find that the commissioners had, on an inadmissible pretext, re-engaged the master. The school kept by Mr. Lanthier is flourishing and progressive. I distributed 5 prizes in this school as well as in the convent classes. The school administration is worthy of all praise on account of its exactitude in compelling the regular payment of taxes, and the absence of arrears. 260 pupils. Accounts perfect.

City of Montreal.—The city of Montreal, which enjoys a well deserved reputation for its charitable and benevolent societies, also attracts the attention of strangers by the zeal and devotion of its inhabitants to the cause of good solid education. I shall not here speak of the establishments of *St. Sulpice*, the Jesuits, the Normal School, and the academies; I shall merely present a succinct recapitulation of the schools and academies under the control of the commissioners.

1. The day school of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame.—The education here given is perfect.

2. The orphan's school of La Providence receives nearly 80 pupils. It is impossible, without emotion, to view this large family of unfortunate children who, but for this Asylum, would be exposed to become the victims of misery and crime. There is also the deaf and dumb school conducted with ability by the Sisters of La Providence, and attended by 40 pupils.

3. The Commercial School, kept by Mr. Archambault, whose ability and application are unlimited. Messrs. Desplaines and Garnot, his assistants, are good teachers. 200 children attend this school, at which English and French are equally well taught. A priest of *St. Sulpice* has charge of the religious department.

4. Six elementary schools, conducted by Messrs. McQuillan and Matthews, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. O'Keefe, Mrs. Sanguinet, and Miss Résine Poitras. These schools have each their peculiar merit, but I cannot say too much in favor of that taught by Miss Poitras.

All the teachers, both male and female, hold diplomas. Everything that constitutes a good elementary school,—reading, writing, mental and practical arithmetic, geography, and history,—are taught with ability.

I am happy to be able to say, that upwards of 740 pupils this year attend the schools which are under the direction of the commissioners, and with a recapitulation I shall close my present report. The Municipalities are judicious and enlightened, the schools are well disciplined and are conducted with success. The male and female teachers are attentive and are provided with certificates of competency. The Secretary-Treasurers are active, intelligent and honest.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector DORVAL.

COUNTIES OF BERTHIER, JOLIETTE, MONTCALM, AND L'ASSOMPTION.

I have the honor to transmit my sixth annual report on the state of the common schools and education generally, in my inspection district. The figures which represent the number of pupils in the primary

elementary schools have not this year been subjected to any notable change, as we find a surplus of only 107 over those of the same class last year. Although I have an edition of one model school this year, I have ten pupils, or one-twentieth, less. This deficit is still greater in the colleges and convent schools. Their total numbers united, compared with last year, shew a diminution of 112, or one-eighth of the whole. This diminution in the number of pupils attending the higher class of educational establishments may be attributed, I think, in a great measure to the failure of the last crop. The explanation is less easy in the case of the primary schools, as the same cause produces no effect; or in other words, whether the crop be good or bad, elementary education costs the same price.

If I have no reason to be satisfied with the increase in the number of pupils attending elementary schools this year, I may still be pleased with their general progress. If we institute a comparison between the statistics of 1861 and the number of the population of the four counties which are comprised within my inspection district (72,885 souls according to the census of 1861), we shall find, in round numbers, that one-seventh of the population attend school, 1 in 12 can read, 1 in 17 can write, 1 in 19 learns arithmetic, 1 in 12 learns orthography, and 1 in 40 learns geography.

"Children of 6 years of age and under 15 form the sixth part of a population, and should attend school."—(*Duquetaux on primary instruction in Belgium*, 1838.) We have not therefore accomplished in this respect all that can be done in this district. Nevertheless, when I consider what we were before 1846, and that after 14 years of public schools, we are, as regards the number of children attending those schools, further advanced to-day than Scotland and the 8 cantons of Switzerland were in 1834, or Holland and Pennsylvania in 1835, I really think that without exaggeration the results are very encouraging. Unfortunately with us, this seventh part of the population who attend school do not do so with sufficient regularity, or do not attend school for a sufficient length of time. The consequence is that even in the best schools the pupils only acquire incomplete notions, which they are likely to forget when they leave school altogether. The misfortune, next to incompetent teachers at £15 per annum, is certainly the want of assiduity in our schools, which I regard as the only insurmountable obstacle in the way of their utility. I have read therefore with much interest, but with more curiosity than faith in its success, (1) "a plan proposed in England by which it is attempted to compel negligent parents to send their children to school, and that this plan had been the subject of a great conference in England." This would certainly be a great discovery for us, because, as long as we have only the system of monthly payments to compel the ratepayers to send their children to school with regularity, we cannot expect any great change.

All the teachers of my district, both male and female, hold diplomas, with the exception of the female teacher of *St. Gabriel* dissentient school.

I must now allude to a practice which has been introduced among teachers and which is very injurious to them. It frequently happens that the commissioners, who are displeased with one of their teachers, three months before the expiration of the school year, notify all the teachers in the school municipality, regardless of the estimation in which they may be held, that their engagement will then close.

The commissioners act in this manner, as they say, in order to avoid jealousy among the teachers, but in reality it is pusillanimity on their part which prevents them from taking upon themselves, summarily and openly, the responsibility of acting rigorously, when it is necessary to do so. In all cases this proceeding interferes materially with the peace of mind of the teacher who has performed his duty, and it creates uncertainty and anxiety, while he should be relieved of every such feeling, to enable him to discharge his duty as he should.

The salaries of teachers have this year been subjected to a considerable reduction. I had really hoped that an increase of salary would have been granted, so as to enable me to obtain some pupils from the Normal School. I can only report the employment of two, viz: one at the academy of Berthier, Mr. A. Demers, who holds an academy diploma from the Laval Normal School, and Mr. Paquin, at *St. Barthelemy*, who holds a model school diploma from the Jacques Cartier Normal School. Generally speaking, the commissioners do not visit the schools often enough.

There are in my district, 5 model schools, 2 colleges, 2 academies for boys, 13 academies or superior schools for girls. The amount furnished this year by the ratepayers appears to indicate well-sustained zeal on the part of the municipalities. It is true that it only exceeds that of last year by \$-09 70, but there was extra taxation for building in three municipalities only, viz: Rawdon, Lavaltrie, and *St. Bar-*

(1) *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, Lower Canada, number for June 1861, page 106.

thélemi; while last year no less than fourteen municipalities had to resort to that course. The amount furnished by the ratepayers exceeds the legislative grant by 250 per cent.

NOTES respecting each of the School Municipalities of the counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm and L'Assomption, 1860 and 1861.

1. *Rawdon*.—At the time of my last visit all the schools, with the exception of one, were in operation. I was compelled to communicate to the commissioners the complaints which had been made to me against the teacher of the school in question, as well as against the teacher of school section No. 8. The other schools of Rawdon shewed satisfactory progress, if their circumstances are taken into consideration. The model school is conducted this year by Mr. Ed. McManus, who holds a model school diploma. 25 Catholic heads of families, principally from section No. 1, filed an act of dissent with the commissioners, on the 16th day of last November. I visited their school, which is conducted by Mr. Fitzgerald, who has an academy diploma, and whose well known ability will no doubt draw pupils to this new institution.

2. *St. Charles Borromée*.—Two of the school-houses here are rented. The other two were built last year and belong to the commissioners. The emoluments of the four female teachers are as follows:—£27, £22, £18 and £13 10; this is too small a sum, and the schools are consequently inferior.

3. *Industry*.—The different institutions in this municipality are well kept as usual, and if the progress of the pupils is not as great as we have a right to expect from boys' and girls' primary schools (so far as the ability of their teachers is concerned), it results from want of assiduity on the part of the pupils.

The Industrial College of Joliette, and the academy for girls, conducted by the Sisters of La Providence, justly enjoy a reputation for practical utility. In addition to the branches usually taught in classical colleges, at Joliette 10 pupils receive instruction in landscape drawing, 15 learn architecture, 14 botany, and 15 are following a commercial course—finally, 15 pupils follow a course of chemistry and agriculture. The business of the commissioners has been well conducted, but in August last there was a large amount of arrears to be collected.

4. *St. Félix de Valois*.—This municipality has four schools in operation, exclusive of the dissentients. The girls' school, which was set apart from the boys' school last year, has been joined to it again this year. I observed a great deal of zeal for the cause of education in the different sections of St. Félix. The examinations were tolerably satisfactory. The number of dissentient pupils attending the school seldom exceeds 12; I warned the trustees of this. Their teacher is badly paid. The business of the commissioners is well conducted; but there was, in July last, an amount of \$350 of arrears.

5. *St. Gabriel de Brandon*.—The commissioners have closed the school at Lake Corbeau and have established one on the Government road. I was unable to visit it; 50 pupils attend it. The building in section No. 4 is a credit to the commissioners. Miss Etn conducts her school there with success, and I may say the same of that kept by Miss Paré in No. 1. The other schools are not very good. The area of this municipality is immense, and as the population, which is scattered over it, is composed of new settlers, the children cannot be spared to profit by the educational advantages at their disposal. I had to warn the commissioners to collect their arrears which are considerable. I was also compelled to warn the trustees that it would be necessary to follow the letter of the law more strictly under penalty of losing their share of the grant.

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books and Recent Publications.

SMITH.—A Shilling Book of Arithmetic for National and Elementary Schools; By Bernard Smith, M. A., Cambridge and London, 1866. Macmillan & Co.—12mo, pp. 188.

This is one of a cheap series of school books, very well got up, and containing a great deal of matter in a limited space. It goes further than the title of the book would lead us to expect, as it treats of the application of arithmetic to geometry and the metric system or "French tables."

DRAPER.—A Text-Book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, for the use of Schools and Families; By John C. Draper, M. D., New York: Harper, 1866. Royal 8vo, 36 pp.

A very comprehensive work, but too large even for schools of the highest grades. The elements of physiology and hygiene might very properly be taught in the more advanced schools, though this had

better be done through the teacher himself than through any text-book. If text-books of this kind were placed in the hands of pupils for every imaginable branch of instruction, life would be too short to obtain an education. The volume before us is ably compiled however, and valuable in other respects; it contains no less than 270 illustrations, and may be read with great advantage by anyone desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the three important subjects of which it treats. It is essentially a practical work, abounding with facts, and, as far as a hasty perusal has enabled us to judge, the scientific information it contains has been brought down to the latest discoveries.

TAYLOR.—Portraits of British Americans.—The number for Oct. last, which has made its appearance but a few days ago, completes the first volume of this interesting publication. It contains pen and ink sketches and photographs of Mr. Brydges, whom Mr. Taylor very properly nicknames *le plu. grand Voyeur* of this continent; Right Revd. Thomas Mulloch, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland; Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Hon. Joseph Cauchon, and the late S. Monk, Esq. The sketches are, as usual, cleverly written.

CANADIAN NATURALIST AND GEOLOGIST.—The December number of this valuable periodical, the 11th of the whole publication, closes the 2nd volume of the 2nd series. We have so frequently borrowed articles from this scientific review, that it needs no special commendation to make our readers acquainted with its merits.

SADLER'S Catholic Almanac for the Year of Our Lord 1866.—New York. pp. 426. This almanac contains the most minute and complete information that could be collected on the Roman Catholic clergy and educational and charitable institutions of North America. It is divided in three parts: the first, besides calendars and astronomical information, contains the Roman Register, and the clergy list of the United States; in the second part is to be found all that concerns British North America, Great Britain and Ireland; and the third is filled by advertisements having reference to educational institutions, Catholic booksellers, &c.

We gather from the ecclesiastical summaries, the following statistics. There are in British North America, 2 R. C. Archbishops, 18 Bishops, and 1014 priests. The diocese which contains the largest number of priests is that of Montreal, 238; next is Quebec, 188. There are in Ireland, 4 R. C. Archbishops, 27 Bishops and 3050 priests; in England 1 Archbishop, 12 Bishops and 1325 priests; in Scotland, 1 Bishop, 179 priests. It is to be regretted that a general summary for the United States should not have been added in the same manner.

CARMICHAEL.—*Precis of the Wars in Canada, from 1755 to the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, with Military and Political Reflections* by the late Maj. Gen. Sir James Carmichael Smith, Bart., Edited by his son Sir James Carmichael. London 1862, Tinsley, 216 p. 8vo.

Although from its date this work hardly comes under the scope of notices of recent publications, we have much pleasure in calling attention to the fact that our enterprising booksellers, Messrs. Dawson Bros., have imported a few copies. This book, to which existing circumstances have given more than ordinary interest, is not only attractive to politicians and those whose business it is to speculate on coming events: it is of the highest value to the student of Canadian history. Although it is not without some errors which, however, the initiated can easily correct, it still gives a clear and reliable outline of the whole military history of the colony from its establishment to the present day. The correctness of the general reflections at the end of the volume have, we believe, been called in question by other competent writers on the subject; but the volume itself affords all the materials for a proper discussion of the plan suggested by the writer, and it is a great acquisition to the public at the present moment.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Matriculation lists for the present Session in the McGill University include 58 students in law, 174 in medicine and 78 in arts; or after deducting a few entered in more than one faculty, 306 in all. This number is exclusive of those students matriculated in the University, but studying at Morrin College, Quebec, and St. Francis College, Richmond. There are in addition 250 pupils in the High School, 66 teachers in training in the Normal School, and 314 pupils in the Model School of

the latter. Of the total number of 936 persons thus being educated in connection with the University, 203 are not resident in Montreal, but are students from various other parts of British America or from the United States. These statistics, in connection with the high standard of study in all departments of the University, afford most satisfactory evidence of its success as an educational institution, and should encourage its friends and stimulate them to still greater exertions on its behalf. Great though the present number of students is, there is room for a large increase, more especially in the Faculty of Arts, and there is nothing except the want of additional endowments and of a more extended desire for liberal education, to prevent an advance in the future as great as that which has characterized its history in the past. — *Montreal Gazette*.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

— In the year 1862, a few gentlemen of this city formed a Numismatic Society, and have by their transactions given an impetus to the study of that important science, the knowledge of which is indispensable to Archaeology, and to a thorough acquaintance with the Fine Arts. At the January meeting of the Society the name was changed to "The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal," its object now being the promotion of numismatic science and antiquarian research, by bringing together gentlemen who take an interest in these studies, and by forming a library and museum. At the February meeting the president, Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., F. N. S., London, read a paper on Tadoussac. It was at Tadoussac that Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers, is said to have first landed on Canadian soil; there the French erected the first dwelling built of stone and mortar in Canada, the remains of which are still to be seen; and there the old church of the Holy Cross, itself a relic of antiquity, occupies the place where stood the first sacred edifice erected in Canada. The Jesuits' Garden and the Hudson Bay House, also contribute to the interest of the place, and stillness full of the past reigns around. Mr. Bagg referred to his visits to this primitive settlement. He named a cavern in the vicinity, "The Hunter's Cave," and an elevated plateau "Jacques Cartier Terrace." He spoke of the excellent hotel, pure air, good bathing, fishing, and boating, ancient buildings and interesting ruins, and recommended those present to visit this, the cradle of Canadian civilization during the ensuing summer. Mr. Bagg received a vote of thanks for his interesting paper. Mr. Bronsdon, F. N. S., presented to the Society a war-club from the Sandwich Islands, and an Indian stone chisel from Plantagenet. Mr. McLaughlin presented a coin of George III. Other donations were received. Several gentlemen were elected ordinary members, and Mr. A. N. Rennie was elected an honorary member. — *Montreal Transcript*.

— At the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Du Chaillu read an account of his unsuccessful attempt to penetrate into the interior of Equatorial Africa. The paper described a journey nearly due east from the coast line, in 1° south latitude, to about 300 miles in the interior, across numerous parallel ranges of mountains. The author described his progress as being impeded by the occurrence of small-pox amongst the native tribes, and stated that he encountered a race of pigmies, four feet four inches to four feet five inches in height, and that they were of a particularly hairy appearance. His further advance was checked, according to his own account, by the accidental discharge of a gun by one of his party. This caused the death of two persons, when his followers were seized with a panic, threw down their arms, and fled. They subsequently, however, maintained a fight from nine a. m. till five p. m., but with what arms did not appear—and eventually regained the coast. After the conclusion of the paper, a discussion followed, in which Mr. Crawford stated that he did not believe in the existence of an unknown race of pigmies near the coast. Mr. Du Chaillu made a short reply, and ten days subsequently wrote a letter to the *Times*, stating that the men did exist, and were characterized by remarkably short hair. The statements of the writer do not seem likely to attract much attention amongst the scientific public beyond the limits of the Royal Geographical Society. — *Intellectual Observer*.

— In Dr. Livingstone's *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi*, he speaks of a caution given by the natives against a plant which excites fever, and he adds, "Dr. Kirk discovered it to be the *Puderafanda*, which, when smelt, actually does give headache and fever. It has a nasty fetor, as its name indicates." The quantity of matter thus producing disease must be wonderfully small. — *Ibid*.

— M. Delaunay has in *Comptes Rendus*, No 24, 1865, an elaborate paper on the newly recognised force disturbing the moon. His conclusion is that the "perturbing forces to which are due the periodical oscillations" of the surface of the sea (the tides) in "exerting a heaping-up effect in the water, determine a progressive retardation in terrestrial rotation, and produce also an apparent sensible acceleration in the mean movement of the moon." — *Ibid*.

— M. Felix Plateau has made fresh experiments on the muscular force exerted by insects. By attaching a wire to the legs of insects he ascertains the weight they draw on a given surface, and finds that a beetle, *Donacia nymphaea*, can pull 42.7 of its own weight. If a horse were equally powerful he would be able to draw 25,000 kilogrammes, or more than double that number of pounds. — *Ibid*.

NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

— The brief announcement in our last number of the death of Sir William Hooker will have been perused with feelings of regret by all our readers, and by a very large circle with the deepest personal sorrow. During his long career he had succeeded in attaching to himself the affectionate regard of a long series of friends, pupils and correspondents, and there is no corner of the earth where his loss will not be mourned with heartfelt grief, by some one to whom his uniform kindness lent a helping hand. For more than fifty years he has occupied a distinguished place as a man of science; and throughout that long period, first as a successful teacher, and later as the head of our great national establishment, with the rise and progress of which he is identified, he has been conspicuous for his singleness of purpose, his forgetfulness of self, his zeal in the discharge of his duties, his sagacity in forming plans, and the success with which he carried them out. The death of such a man is no common loss to the world, and we have therefore spared no pains in getting together authentic particulars of his life.

Sir W. J. Hooker was born in 1785; his father, who was in business at Norwich, being a man who devoted all his leisure to reading, especially travels and German literature, and to the cultivation of curious plants, by which, doubtless, was laid the foundation of that love of Natural History for which his son was so distinguished. Sir William's education was received at the High School of Norwich. Having at an early age inherited an ample competency from his godfather, William Jackson, Esq., he formed the design of devoting his life to travelling and natural history. Ornithology and entomology first attracted his attention; but, being happily the discoverer of a rare moss, which he took to Sir J. E. Smith, he received from that eminent botanist the bias which determined his future career. Henceforth, botany was his sole aim; and with the view of collecting plants, he made expeditions to Scotland and its islands, France, Switzerland and Iceland, and made extensive preparations for a prolonged exploration of Ceylon, which plan was, however, frustrated by the disturbances which broke out in that island.

During this period, 1806—14, he formed the acquaintance of all the principal scientific men in England and on the Continent, and commenced that intercourse and correspondence which never ceased till the day of his death. In 1815 he married the daughter of Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, himself well known as a good botanist, and settled at Halesworth, in Suffolk. Here was laid the foundation of his now magnificent herbarium, and here commenced a long series of valuable botanical works, which followed each other at short intervals up to the present time. An increasing family and a decreasing income induced him, in 1820, to accept the Regius Professorship of Botany in Glasgow, at which place the next twenty years of his life were passed, and where his popularity as a lecturer, his admirable method of training his students, and his genial and attractive manners, soon made his house a rendezvous for all scientific men who visited Scotland—we might almost say England. Gradually his correspondence and his herbarium alike increased, the latter receiving large contributions from his numerous pupils, who, in foreign countries, remembered with gratitude the teacher who had placed science before them in so attractive a form.

In 1836 he received the honor of knighthood from William the Fourth, in acknowledgment of his distinguished botanical career, and the services he had rendered to science, and in 1841 his connexion with Scotland terminated, and a new era of his life began with his appointment to Kew. To be Director of Kew Gardens had long been the ambition of Sir William Hooker's mind; and throughout his long residence in Glasgow he never abandoned the possibility of eventually being placed in that position. He was encouraged in these views by a nobleman well known for his distinguished patronage of literature and science, and himself a keen horticulturist and no mean botanist. We allude to the late John, Duke of Bedford, who, through the influence of his son, Lord John Russell, a statesman then rapidly rising into power, exerted a silent but most powerful influence with the Government and officers of the Queen's Household, in effecting the transference of the Gardens to the public. Sir William's appointment was indeed drawn up by Earl Russell; it gave him a salary of £300 a year, with £200 to hire dwelling-house for himself, which should be large enough to contain his library and herbarium, the latter requiring no fewer than twelve ordinary sized rooms for their accommodation. This was afterwards increased to £500 a year, with an official house in the Gardens, and accommodation for his herbarium in the residence of the late King of Hanover, where it forms the principal part of the great Herbarium of Kew. The noble Earl is fond of stating that on taking Sir William's appointment for signature to a brother Lord of the Treasury, the latter remarked, "Well, we have done a job at last!"

The history of his career as Director of the Royal Gardens is so well and so widely known, that it need not detain us long. From a garden of eleven acres, without herbarium, library, or museum, and characterized by the stinginess of its administration, under his sole management it has risen to an establishment comprising 270 acres, laid out with wonderful skill and judgment,—including an arboretum of all such trees and shrubs as will stand the open air in this country, magnificent ranges of hot-houses and conservatories, such as no three establishments on the Continent put together can rival;—three museums, each an original conception of itself,

containing many thousand square feet of glass, and filled with objects of interest in the vegetable kingdom from all parts of the globe, a herbarium unrivalled for extent, arrangement, accuracy of nomenclature, and beauty of keep, and excellent botanical libraries, including small ones for the use of the gardeners and museums.

To the accumulation of these treasures he not only brought all the powers of his Glasgow correspondence, but by means of his friendly relations with the Admiralty, Colonial and Foreign Offices, India Office, and many private companies, not only enlarged the bounds of his intercourse in all directions, but at a comparatively trifling cost procured specimens from countries the most distant and difficult of access.

To him is due the formation of many of our colonial Gardens, and the resuscitation of the rest; his example has stimulated national gardens on the Continent to a degree they never felt before; whilst the amount of information on all branches of economic botany which he has diffused among the laboring and manufacturing classes can hardly be over-estimated.

In conclusion, it is only right to state, that though these more public duties have naturally attracted the most attention, his scientific labors not only did not cease on his coming to Kew, but were literally doubled. Rising early and going to bed late, and rarely going into society, the whole of his mornings and evenings were devoted to scientific botany. The species Filicum, prepared wholly at Kew, is of itself a sufficient monument of one man's industry; and when to this we add that he published from his own pen upwards of fifty volumes of descriptive botany, all of them of merit and standard authority, it must be confessed that his public career has in no way interfered with his scientific one. Indeed, up to the day of his death his publications were progressing as busily as ever, and the first part had appeared of a new work, the 'Synopsis Filicum,' for the continuation of which extensive preparations had been made.

Not content with publishing himself, he was always forward in obtaining for others remunerative botanical employment. Besides numberless appointments given to young and rising gardeners and botanists, he procured the publication of the results of many scientific expeditions and missions, and latterly, after many years' strenuous exertion, he induced almost all our Indian and Colonial Governments to employ botanists upon the publication of their Floras.

In person Sir William Hooker was tall and good-looking, with a peculiarly erect and agile gait, which he retained to the end of his life. His address and bearing were singularly genial and urbane, and he was as remarkable for the liberality and upright-ness of his disposition, as for the simplicity of his manners and the attractive style of his conversation.

He died at Kew, of a disease of the throat, then epidemic at that place, on the 12th of August, having just completed his eightieth year. His widow survives him, a lady whose varied accomplishments were of invaluable assistance to him in his scientific labors throughout his married life; and he leaves one son, the present Assistant-Director of the Royal Gardens, and two married daughters.—*London Athenæum.*

—It is with extreme regret that we are called upon to record the death of Mr. Garneau, the well known historian of Canada, which lamentable occurrence took place at his residence in Quebec, on Saturday the 23rd February. The deceased gentleman had attained his fifty-sixth year.

François-Xavier Garneau was born on the 15th June, 1809. The founder of the family came to Canada in 1655 from Poitou, France, and after passing some years in Quebec, finally settled at l'Ange-Gardien. The father of the historian established himself at Quebec, while still young, where he married, and had several children of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest.

Young Garneau was remarkable in his infancy for his grave demeanor, amounting almost to taciturnity, and an excessive timidity, traits of character which distinguished him through life. Of a studious disposition, and fond of reading, he was seldom seen playing with other children. The first school he attended was under the direction of an old teacher, familiarly known as *le bonhomme Parent*, and whose classes were held in an old house situated at the entrance of the *rue St. Real*. From this, young Garneau was transferred to a more advanced school which had been founded and was maintained by Mr. Perrault, Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench. At the age of fourteen, the future historian received an appointment in Mr. Perrault's office, where he formed an intimacy with a fellow clerk residing with their patron, and often, in the evening, visited the house of this benevolent gentleman, who, at such times, instructed the young men in the principles of grammar and composition. Mr. Garneau ever cherished lively feelings of regard and gratitude for his old friend; and when the *History of Canada* saw the light, presented him with the first copy, in acknowledgment of the many services rendered its author. Two years later, Mr. Garneau entered the office of Mr. Archibald Campbell, Notary Public, and soon gained the esteem of his new patron. At this period French books were very scarce in Canada, and the young student, not having the means to purchase the works which he required, accomplished the Herculean task of copying a complete course of *Belle-Lettres* and Rhetoric, as well as the whole of *Boileau*. Besides this, he found time to study English, Latin and Italian.

In 1830, having passed his examination, he was appointed a Notary Public. Having, from his scanty earnings, saved the sum of eighty pounds, he prepared to put in execution his long cherished project of a voyage to

Europe; and accordingly, on the 20th of June 1831, set sail for London. Here, after visiting Paris, he met the Agent of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. D. B. Viger, with whom he remained as secretary. During his stay in London he was admitted to the Literary Society of the Friends of Poland, of which Thomas Campbell, author of *The Pleasures of Hope*, was president. At the meeting of this society, he formed the acquaintance of many distinguished men, among whom were Dr. Tchirna, ex-professor at the University of Warsaw; the poet Niemcewicz, who had served as aide-de-camp to Kosciusko; Prince Czartorisky, General Pac, Mrs. Gore, the authoress, and Mr. McGregor, the writer on British North America. While in England he contributed several articles to *The Polonia*, a review published under the auspices of the society.

In 1833 he returned to Canada and resumed his literary labors. He published several pieces of poetry, some of which may be found in Mr. Huston's *Recueil de Littérature Canadienne*, and commenced his *History* in 1830. This task was surrounded by obstacles almost insurmountable, the French in leaving the country having taken with them their archives and official correspondence, and almost all documentary evidence. The first volume of the *History* appeared in 1845; and the author being informed that the State of New York had procured a copy of the official correspondence of the governors and public functionaries of New France, from the foundation of the colony to the peace of 1763, proceeded to Albany, where he obtained permission to examine the precious papers and to make such extracts as he might require. Availing himself of this new source of information, he published the second volume in 1846, and the third, two years later, bringing the narrative down to 1792.

A collection of historical documents having been acquired by Canada, Mr. Garneau resolved to publish a second edition of his history, revised and corrected from the new source of information thus opened to him, for which undertaking the House of Assembly voted a liberal grant. The new edition appeared in 1852, the work being brought down to the Union of the Canadas. A third edition issued from the press in 1859, from which Mr. Bell made his translation. Mr. Garneau published in the *Journal de Québec* in 1855, *Un Voyage en Angleterre et en France*.

The long and severe labors of Mr. Garneau had gradually undermined his health, and in 1843 he suffered from an attack of epilepsy that in 1846, assumed an incurable form, though after an attack of fever he found temporary relief. In 1864 he resigned the office of City Clerk of Quebec, on account of ill health, receiving a pension of £200 a year in consideration of the services which he had rendered, not only to the city, but to his country. In social intercourse, Mr. Garneau was remarkable for a reserved exterior and polished manners.

—The last European steamer brings news of the death of Frederika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, well known and highly esteemed in this country for various excellent qualities, and standing by the side of some of the most popular female writers in every part of Europe. Miss Bremer was born near Abo, in Finland, in 1802. Her father's family moved in her childhood to Scania or Skane, an old province of Sweden now divided into the lens of Malmö and Christianstad. The girl then lived with Countess Sonnerhelm and taught at Stockholm in a female seminary. She travelled in this country in 1850-51, and also in Germany, England, and elsewhere. Her collected works comprise some twenty volumes, and are principally descriptive of Norse scenes, traditions, characters and life. She had here a rich and virgin field lying fallow to her hand, and she worked it most successfully. Her stories were as novel to most readers out of the country in which she lived as the original mythology of the worshippers of Odin and Freia and Thor. Her education and womanly taste enabled her to cast the glamour of a fine imagination over all, while retaining enough pronounced traits to sustain the original merits of her work. Miss Bremer was not a profound nor a philosophical writer, and did not assume to be such. She was truly womanly in all her instincts, with a ready appreciation of all that is good and noble.—*Montreal Herald.*

—We have to announce the death of the Very Rev. M. Granet, which occurred on the 9th inst. The deceased had long been suffering from illness, and his medical advisers had pronounced his case hopeless several months ago; but before his death he seemed to be convalescent, when a relapse took place which proved fatal.

The Very Reverend Dominique Granet, *Vicaire-Général*, Superior of the St. Sulpicians in Canada, and *curé* of the Parish of Montreal, was born on the 24th August 1810, at Espalem, France. In 1835 he was ordained a priest, and taught philosophy up to the time of his departure for Canada. On the 4th September, he arrived at Montreal, where until 1856, he was a professor of Theology. On the 21st April, 1856, he succeeded the Very Reverend M. Billaudé as Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and continued to discharge the duties of this office till death removed him from the sphere of his labors. He had attained the 56th year of his age, and had been thirty-one years in the priesthood.

M. Granet was interred with much religious pomp and ceremony. Among those who followed his remains to the grave were the Presidents and members of the different benevolent societies of the city, Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Cartier, Campbell, and Chapais, his worship the Mayor, Hon. Messrs. Papineau and Laframboise, and many other distinguished citizens. The clergy of the city, and over two hundred ecclesiastics who had come from all parts of the Province, participated in the pageant.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES, FOR 1865.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid to certain municipalities.	Amount usual grant		Amount of as- sessment levied.		Amount applied for.		Amount granted.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Argenteuil	Cap-Désespoir		87	20	296	00	40	00	30	00
"	Rivière-au-Renard		69	46	196	50	40	00	30	00
"	Mille-Isles		63	54	252	00	40	00	30	00
"	Gore		128	42	224	00	40	00	30	00
Arthabaska	Ste. Clotilde		21	36	130	66	40	00	30	00
"	Chénier	This municipality had to pay certain debts left over by the late municipality of Tingwick.			400	00	40	00	30	00
"	St. Christophe	Three schools are supported, and three sc. houses are being built.	68	74	300	00	40	00	30	00
"	Blanford		57	42	100	00	40	00	30	00
"	St. Norbert		139	30	233	00	40	00	30	00
Bonaventure	Matapédia		35	01	39	30	40	00	30	00
"	Nouvelle		84	18	200	75	40	00	30	00
"	Ristigouche		58	90	180	00	50	00	30	00
"	New Richmond				185	00	40	00	20	00
"	" (Diss.)		170	70	280	00	40	00	20	00
"	Shoolbred		92	30	210	81	40	00	30	00
"	Port Daniel		130	58	160	00	80	00	30	00
"	Cox		126	46	160	00	40	00	20	00
"	" (Dissentients)				40	00	40	00	10	00
"	Rustico		43	06	152	00	40	00	30	00
"	Ristigouche (Ind.)		50	00			80	00	40	00
"	Maria		206	10	300	00	50	00	30	00
Beauce	Aylmer		97	78	236	00	30	00	30	00
"	St. Frédéric		169	58	232	00	60	00	20	00
"	Lambton		99	48	199	00	40	00	30	00
"	Aubert Gallion		200	10	312	84	40	00	30	00
"	St. Victor		130	78	407	00	30	00	30	00
"	St. Ephrem		104	02	200	00	30	00	30	00
Berthier	St. Barthélemy	To assist in building a house in place of one carried away by a flood.	274	60	616	00	40	00	30	00
Bagot	St. Théodore		111	58	406	00	40	00	30	00
"	Acton Vale		138	04	1437	24	40	00	30	00
"	St. André		47	19	899	06	40	00	30	00
Brome	Bolton, (Diss.)		46	74	177	75	40	00	30	00
Charlevoix	Settrington		61	54	20	00	40	00	30	00
"	Isles-aux-Coudres		79	14	200	50	40	00	30	00
"	St. Irène		112	82	240	00	40	00	30	00
"	Salles		45	00	104	00	32	00	30	00
"	Ste. Agnès		149	00	268	00	32	00	30	00
"	Petite Rivière		82	30	91	00	80	00	30	00
"	St. Fidèle		94	52	180	00	50	00	30	00
"	Callières		30	86			40	00	30	00
Compton	St. Romain		80	62	206	00	40	00	30	00
"	South Winslow		102	18	207	00	40	00	30	00
"	Clifton		61	50	160	00	50	00	30	00
"	Newport		45	56	211	00	40	00	30	00
"	Lingwick		63	76	400	00	40	00	30	00
"	Hereford		41	38	250	00	40	00	30	00
"	Westbury		33	58	128	00	40	00	30	00
"	Whitton		57	88	66	13	30	00	30	00
Chicoutimi	Grande-Baie		147	86	418	00	100	00	30	00
"	Chicoutimi, (village)		90	66	288	00	40	00	30	00
"	Bagotville		48	62	112	00	60	00	30	00
"	Harvey		43	40	100	00	40	00	30	00
"	Hébertville		109	64	200	00	80	00	30	00
Champlain	St. Luc		67	80	149	79	20	00	30	00
"	Batiscan		121	64	361	48	30	00	20	00
"	Forges de Radnor		46	02	79	64	40	00	30	00
"	Mont-Carmel		55	62	229	61	80	00	30	00
"	St. Maurice, (Diss.)		17	54	68	00	40	00	16	00
Drummond	St. Germain		177	84	444	00	45	00	30	00
"	GrantHAM	This municip. has some debts unpaid, and supports four schools.	85	90	279	97	80	00	30	00
"	Wickham		71	04	366	00	40	00	30	00
"	St. Bonaventure		105	24	147	16	80	00	30	00
"	Wendover & Simpson		65	36	300	00	40	00	30	00
"	St. Pierre		198	40	881	00	40	00	30	00
Gaspé	Newport		46	92	269	00	26	00	25	00
"	Pahos		42	72	375	00	80	00	30	00
"	Isle-Bonaventure		30	00	40	00	40	00	16	00
"	Grande-Rivière		149	00	400	00	80	00	30	00
"	Percé		169	04	376	00	80	00	30	00

APPORTIONMENT OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES, FOR 1865.—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid to certain municipalities.	Amount of usual grant.		Amount of as- sessment levied.		Amount applied for.		Amount granted.		
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Gaspé	Mont-Louis		22	62	96	00	40	00	30	00	
"	South Bay		58	78	200	00	40	00	25	00	
"	North Bay		35	74	142	78	40	00	30	00	
"	St. George, Malbaie		14	56	63	00	80	00	30	00	
"	Ste. Anne des Monts		98	24	102	40	50	00	30	00	
Huntingdon	Godmanchester (Dis.)		40	29	66	83	40	00	30	00	
"	Huntingdon (village)		19	20	135	00	40	00	30	00	
L'Islet	St. Aubert		149	86	226	00	40	00	30	00	
"	St. Cyrille		73	60	145	50	40	00	30	00	
Joliette	St. Ambroise, (Diss.)		28	00	90	00	20	00	20	00	
"	St. Félix de Valois		18	80	60	00	40	00	20	00	
"	Ste. Mélanie		158	60	495	50	40	00	30	00	
"	Ste. Béatrix		101	18	114	00	40	00	30	00	
Kamouraska	Ste. Hélène		143	58	200	00	40	00	30	00	
"	St. Onézime		88	60	88	00	40	00	30	00	
"	St. Alexandre		196	14	240	00	80	00	30	00	
Lévis	St. Lambert		186	08	258	00	40	00	30	00	
Lotbinière	St. Flavien		115	38	240	00	46	00	30	00	
"	St. Agapit		38	70	84	35	25	00	25	00	
Montmagny	Ile-aux-Grues		68	23	76	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Grosse-Ile		50	00					30	00	
Megantic	Ste. Julie		158	04	558	00	50	00	30	00	
"	St. Pierre		108	00	402	87	40	00	30	00	
Maskinongé	Peterborough		48	10	60	00	40	00	30	00	
Montmorency	St. Ferréol		99	70	99	70	40	00	20	00	
Montcalm	Chertsey		103	90	160	00	40	00	30	00	
Nicolet	Ste. Gertrude		160	64	249	52	60	00	30	00	
"	Ste. Brigitte		60	52	84	00	50	00	30	00	
Ottawa	St. André Avelin		172	30	518	55	40	00	30	00	
"	St. Etienne, (Diss.)	The dissent. are laying themselves under heavy contrib. for edu.	132	14	889	46	40	00	20	00	
"	Ripon		68	84	68	84	40	00	30	00	
Pontiac	Sheen		43	98	224	57	80	00	30	00	
"	Mansfield		56	90	60	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Clarendon	Harvest has failed for the last two years	263	40	418	60	40	00	30	00	
Quebec	St. Dunstan		26	62	95	00	50	00	20	00	
"	Cap-Rouge	Has had a law suit, incurring heavy costs.	67	50	95	00	50	00	30	00	
"	Ancienne Lorette	A school-house was to be sold on account of the assessment levied for its construction being annulled by a Court of Justice; the ratepayers did all in their power to aid the commissioners by a voluntary subscription, which, though liberal, proved inadequate.								30	00
Rimouski	Métis		57	08	124	31	40	00	30	00	
"	McNider		139	62	150	00	40	00	30	00	
"	St. Fabien		137	46	252	00	40	00	30	00	
"	St. Simon		136	46	358	75	40	00	30	00	
"	St. Matthieu de Rioux		84	10	118	60	36	00	30	00	
Saguenay	Bergeronnes		51	78	40	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Tadoussac				63	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Escoumins		116	34	100	00	40	00	30	00	
Shefford	Granby, (Diss.)		150	00	254	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Granby, (vil.) (Diss.)						40	00	20	00	
"	South Ely	Com. being unexpect. deprived of the taxes levied on dissentients.	55	90	570	00	40	00	30	00	
Stanstead	Hatley		38	36	130	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Barford		79	14	300	00	50	00	30	00	
St. Maurice	Shawinigan		114	18	268	00	80	00	30	00	
"	St. Séveré		105	82	176	00	80	00	30	00	
Temiscouata	St. Modeste		70	10	120	00	50	00	30	00	
"	St. Antonin		100	72	120	00	30	00	30	00	
Terrebonne	Ste. Agathe		90	44	90	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Abererombie		55	96	69	15	30	00	30	00	
Two Mountains	St. Canut, No. 1		50	34	188	52	50	00	30	00	
"	St. Colomban		101	30	277	65	60	00	30	00	
Wolfe	Weedon				560	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Weedon, (Diss.)		91	46	30	00	25	00	16	00	
"	Wotton		173	32	376	94	50	00	30	00	
"	St. Gabriel		46	70	250	00	40	00	30	00	
"	Garthby		31	08	68	00	30	00	30	00	
"	Wolfestown		140	18	172	25	40	00	30	00	
"	St. Camille		54	94	200	00	40	00	30	00	
Yamaska	St. Zéphirin		115	48	271	00	40	00	30	00	

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