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To the Trustees of _____

School Section, No. _____

in the Township of _____

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

Upper

Canada.



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COURSE OF STUDY PRESCRIBED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Senate of the University of Toronto having greatly modified many parts of the course of study to be pursued in affiliated Colleges, as also the regulations in regard to optional examinations and scholarships, we insert the new regulations and programme of studies, as we did the former, in the *Journal of Education* for February, 1855. By comparing these two, the curious reader may easily ascertain the nature and extent of the changes which have been introduced into this important and highest branch of public instruction. It is hoped these changes will contribute much to promote the interests of collegiate education in this country.

I. FACULTY OF ARTS.

DEGREE OF B. A.

Candidates on entering, must produce satisfactory certificates of age and of good conduct.

The regular mode of proceeding to the Degree of B. A. is by passing the five annual examinations prescribed, but Students may enter at any of the annual examinations on the conditions hereafter named:

(a) Students who have already matriculated in the Faculties of Law or Medicine, are not required to pass this Matriculation Examination in Arts.

(b) Candidates entering at the Matriculation Examination, or the examination for the first year, must have completed the 14th year of their age.

(c) Candidates entering at the examination for the second year, must have completed the 16th year of their age; and in addition to the subjects appointed for that year, must pass the examination in Mathematics required in the first year.

(d) Candidates entering at the examination for the third year, must have completed the 20th year of their age; and in addition to the subjects appointed for that year, must pass the examination in Mathematics required in the first year, and may not exercise the option between the departments of "Greek and Latin," and "Modern Languages."

(e) Candidates entering at the final examination for B. A., must have completed the 25th year of their age: and in addition to the subjects appointed

for that year, must pass the examination in Mathematics required in the first year, the examination in Logic, Ethics and Metaphysics required in the second year, and the examination in History required in the third year; and they may not exercise any of the options allowed at the final examination. If Candidates for Honors, they will be arranged in the Class Lists according to their proficiency; but they cannot compete for Scholarships.

The preceding restrictions as to age, do not apply to students of other Universities, producing satisfactory certificates from the authorities thereof.

Students in any of the Colleges affiliated to the University of Toronto are not required to pass any other examination in the University than that appointed for the second year, and the final examination for B. A.; but they must produce certificates from the Head of such affiliated College, that they have in the other years passed satisfactory examinations in all the subjects prescribed for those years by the University.

Candidates for the Degree of B. A., who are not Students in any affiliated College, must, in each of the years succeeding that in which they matriculated, pass an examination in the subjects appointed for such year.

DEGREE OF M. A.

Candidates for the Degree of M. A., must have been admitted to the Degree of B. A.; must be of the standing of one year from admission to the Degree of B. A., and must have composed an approved thesis upon some subject in one of the departments in the Faculty of Arts.

EXAMINATIONS.

The ordinary examination for Matriculation will be held in the latter part of September.

Additional Examinations for Matriculation may be held at other periods of the year; but no Scholarships or Honors will be awarded at such additional examinations.

The Annual Examinations for Students who have already Matriculated, and for those who propose to enter at any other part of the course, will be held in the latter part of the month of May.

Notice will be given annually in January of the day when the examinations will commence.

Every Student who proposes to present himself at any examination is required to send to the Registrar, at least three weeks before the day appointed, a paper according to a printed form which will be provided, stating the faculty in which he is a candidate, his standing, whether he is a Candidate for Honors or otherwise, and the departments or branches of departments in which he proposes to offer himself for examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships will be annually offered for competition:

At the Matriculation Examination.

Two in the Greek and Latin Classics, with History and Geography.

Two in Mathematics.

One in Modern Languages, with History and Geography.

Three for General Proficiency in the subjects appointed for all Students.

At the Examination for the First Year.

Two in the Greek and Latin Classics, with History.

Two in Mathematics.

One in the Natural Sciences.

One in Modern Languages, with History.

One in Oriental Languages.

One for General Proficiency in the subjects appointed for all Students.

At the Examination for the Second Year.

Two in the Greek and Latin Classics.

Two in Mathematics.
One in the Natural Sciences.
One in Modern Languages, with History.
One in Logic, Ethics, and Metaphysics.
One in Oriental Languages.

At the Examination for the third Year.

Two in Greek and Latin Classics, with Ethnology.
Two in Mathematics.
One in the Natural Sciences.
One in the Modern Languages, with History.
One in Ethics and Metaphysics, with Civil Polity and History.
One in Oriental Languages.

At the Final Examination for the Degree of B.A.

One in the Greek and Latin Classics.
One in Mathematics.
One in the Natural Sciences.
One in Modern Languages.
One in Logic, Ethics, and Metaphysics, with Civil Polity.

Additional Scholarships will be granted to Students matriculated before September, 1856, who would have been entitled to Scholarships under the Statutes at that time in force.

Each Scholarship is of the value of Thirty Pounds a-year.

Each Scholarship is tenable for one year only, but the Scholars of one year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding years.

No Student can hold two Scholarships at the same time; but if two or more Scholarships have been awarded him, he must, before the declaration of the Class List, make his election which Scholarship he will hold, or otherwise the Vice-Chancellor will make the election for him, to the intent that the Scholarship which is so vacated may be awarded to the Student who would next have been entitled to it; but a Student, having obtained more than one Scholarship, will be entitled to the sum of Ten Pounds for each additional Scholarship, and the Scholarship which he holds, will be called a double, triple, &c. Scholarship, as the case may be.

All Scholars will be required to sign a declaration that it is their intention to proceed to a Degree in the University of Toronto.

MEDALS, PRIZES, AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

Gold Medals will be given to the Students who at the Final Examination for the Degree of B.A. have been placed first in the first class of Honors in the following departments—viz.:

Greek and Latin Classics.
Mathematics (pure and applied.)
Natural Sciences.
Modern Languages.
Logic, Ethics, and Metaphysics, with Civil Polity.

Silver Medals will be given to the Students who at the Final Examination for the Degree of B.A. have been placed in any of the above departments in any position in the first class below the first.

A Prize of the value of five pounds in books will be given to each candidate, who, at the Final Examination for the Degree of B.A. has been placed first in any single branch in the Natural Sciences.

A Prize of the value of ten pounds in books will be given to the student, who, at the Final Examination for the Degree of B.A., has been placed first in the first class in Oriental Languages.

A Prize of the value of four pounds in books may be given annually for the best composition by Students below the standing of B.A., LL.B., or M.B., in some subject to be proposed by the Vice-Chancellor in each of the following departments—viz. Greek Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Verse, Latin Prose, English Verse, English Prose, French Prose, and German Prose.

Three Prizes of books of the value of £6, £4, and £2, respectively, may be given annually for the three best theses by candidates for the Degree of M.A.

Certificates of Honor will be given at each Examination to those Students who have been placed in the first class in any department.

Persons who do not propose to proceed to a Degree in the University may offer themselves for examination in any one or more of all the departments appointed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.A., and if they are placed in the first class at such Examination they will receive Certificates of Honor.

The following are the "pass" subjects prescribed for those who are not Candidates for Honors and Scholarships:

MATRICULATION.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I. Sallust, Catilina.
Translation from English into Latin prose.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of Square Root.
First four Rules of Algebra. (Colenso's Algebra.)

Geometry.

Euclid, B. I. (Colenso's Edition of Simon's.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English Grammar.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Outlines of English History to present time. (Chambers' History of British Empire.)
Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero.
Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography. (Putz and Arnold's Manuals of Ancient and Modern Geography.)

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Homer, Iliad, B. VI. Virgil, Æneid, B. VI.
Lucian, Vita & Charon. Ovid, Fasti, B. I.
Translation from English into Latin Prose.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.
Algebra. (Colenso's.)
Euclid. Bb. I. II. III. IV. and Def. of V. and B. VI. (Colenso's edition of Simon's.)
Plane Trigonometry, as far as solution of plane triangles. (Colenso's)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

Composition.
Orthographical and Etymological forms of the English Language. (Latham's Handbook to the English Language.)
History of English Literature to the reign of Elizabeth. (Spalding's History of English Literature.)

French.

Grammar.
La Fontaine, Fables Lib. I. II. and III.

HISTORY.

Outlines of Ancient History. (Heeren's Manual.)
British History to Henry VIII.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

Elements of Chemistry. (Chambers' Educational Course.)

Natural History.

An elementary view of the structure and arrangement of the animal kingdom. (Books of reference—Carpenter's or Paterson's Zoology, or Rudiments of Zoology in Chambers' Educational Course.)
Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical. (Books of reference—Hemfrey's Rudiments of Botany, Balfour's Outlines of Botany, or Gray's first lessons in Botany.)

NATURAL THEOLOGY AND EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Paley's Natural Theology.
Evidences.

SECOND YEAR.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Homer, Odyssey, B. XI. Horace, Odes.
Demosthenes, Olynthiacs. Cicero, Orat. in Catilinam.
Translation from English into Latin prose.

MATHEMATICS.

Statics, Dynamics, (Cherriman's.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

Composition.
Rhetorical and Syntactical Forms. (Wilson's Elements and Forms of English Composition.)
History of English Literature from Elizabeth to Queen Anne. (Spalding's History of English Literature.)

French.

Translation from English into French.
La Bruyère, Caractères. (De l'homme, Des jugements, De la mode, De quelques usages.)

History of French Literature to the 17th century.

German.

Grammar.
Adler's Reader, parts 1, 2, and 3.
History of German Literature. (Gostick, Periods 1, 2, 3, and 4.)

No student, who is not a candidate for Honors in Modern Languages, will be required at this examination to take both French and German, but either, at his option; and if he take Hebrew, he may omit both French and German.

HISTORY.

Outlines of Mediæval History. (Books of reference—Kæppen's Middle Ages; Hallam's History of the Middle Ages.)
British History from Henry VIII. to the Revolution.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

Chemistry and Chemical Physic. (Fownes' Elements of Chemistry; Gregory's Hand-Book of Inorganic Chemistry; Lardner's Hand-Book of Heat and Electricity, or Miller's Chemical Physics.)

Elements of Mineralogy and Geology.

The properties and distinctive characters of the commonly occurring minerals and metallic ores.

The structural characters, conditions of occurrence, and classification of rocks generally.

Geological phenomena now in action, with theory of springs, currents, tides, winds, &c.

(Dana's Manual of Mineralogy; Lyell's Elementary Geology; Buff's Physics of the Earth. A detailed synopsis of Professor Chapman's lectures may be obtained by application to the Registrar.)

LOGIC, ETHICS AND METAPHYSICS.

Logic.

Murray's Logic. (Walker's edition.)

Ethics and Metaphysics.

Wayland's Moral Philosophy.

Locke, Bb. II, III, and IV.

THIRD YEAR.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Sophocles, *Oedipus Rex*. Horace, *Satires and Epistles*.

Herodotus, B. II. Livy, B. V.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

MATHEMATICS.

Hydrostatics. (Cherriman's)

Optics. (Brewster's.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French.

Composition on a given subject.

Racine, *Athalie*.

Bossuet, *Oraisons funèbres*, (de la Reine d'Angleterre, et du Prince de Condé.)

History of French Literature in the seventeenth century.

German.

Translation into German.

Le-sing, *Minna von Barnhelm*.

History of German Literature. (Gostick, Periods 5 and 6.)

HISTORY.

Outlines of Modern History. (Taylor's Student's Manual of Modern History.)

British History from the Revolution to the present time.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

Applied Chemistry. (Knapp's Technology.)

Natural History.

General and Comparative Physiology.

View of the Animal Kingdom.

Vegetable Organography and Physiology.

View of the Vegetable Kingdom.

(Books of reference—Agassiz and Gould's Comparative Physiology; Jones' Animal Kingdom; Carpenter's Zoology; Gray's Botanical Text-Book; Balfour's Class-Book of Botany.)

ETHICS, METAPHYSICS, AND CIVIL POLITY.

Metaphysics and Ethics.

Reid's Intellectual Powers.

Stewart's Moral and Active Powers.

Civil Polity.

Whately's Lectures on Political Economy.

A Student who is not a candidate for Honors is not required at this examination to take both "Greek and Latin" and the "Modern Languages," but either at his option.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREE OF B. A.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Euripides, *Medea*. Juvenal, *Sat. III, VII, VIII, & X*.
Thucydides, B. VII. Tacitus, *Germania and Agricola*.
Translation from English into Latin Prose.

MATHEMATICS.

Astronomy and Acoustics. (Herschel's.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

Principles of Composition, Grammar, and Etymology, from selected passages

History of the formation of the English Language and its Philological Elements. (Latham's English Language.)

History of Literature from Queen Anne to the present time. (Books of reference—Spalding's History of English Literature; Craik's History of English Literature.)

French.

Composition on a given subject.

Corneille, *le Cid*.

Fenelon, *Les Dialogues des Morts*. I. to XL.

History of French Literature from the 18th century to the present time.

German.

Composition on a given subject.

Goethe, *Hermann and Dorothea*, Canto II.

Schiller, *Geschichte des Abfalls der Niederländer*, Bb. I. and II.

History of German Literature. (Gostick, Period 7.)

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry. (Gregory's Hand-Book of Organic Chemistry.)

Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.

Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals, including the application of Crystallography and the construction of Chemical Formulæ.

Classification and description of Minerals.

General Principles of Geology fully considered.

Paleontology.

Leading principles of Physical Geography as embraced in the present aspect and conditions of the Earth.

(Books of reference—Dana's System of Mineralogy, 4th Ed.; De la Beche's Geological Observer; Lyell's Principles and Elements of Geology; Somerville's Physical Geography; Johnston's Abridged Atlas; Synopsis of Prof. Chapman's Lectures.)

Meteorology.

Kaemtz's Meteorology, by Walker.

Drew's Practical Meteorology.

ETHICS, METAPHYSICS, AND CIVIL POLITY.

Civil Polity.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, Bb. I, II, III, and IV.

A Student who is not a candidate for Honors is not required at this examination to take both "Greek and Latin" and the "Modern Languages," but either department at his option. Neither is a Student required to take Meteorology, Mathematics and Chemistry, but any one of those subjects at his option.

Candidates for Honors and Scholarships will be examined in the following additional subjects:

MATRICULATION.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Homer, *Iliad* B. I.

Homer, *Odyssey* B. IX.

Translation from English into Latin verse.

Horace, *Odes* B. I.
Virgil, *Æneid* B. II

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.

Proportion and Progression.

Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Geometry.

Euclid, Bb. II, III, and IV.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

Grammar and Composition.

French.

Grammar.

Voltaire, *Histoire de Charles XII*.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

English History under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart.

Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies.

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Homer, *Iliad* B. XVIII.

Homer, *Odyssey* B. X.

Translation from English into Latin Verse.

Virgil, *Æneid* B. VIII.
Virgil, *Georgics* B. IV.

MATHEMATICS.

Plane Trigonometry. (Colenso's.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

Prosody.

History of the English Language. (Books of reference—Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language; Latham, *The English Language*, 2nd Ed.)

French.

Translation from English into French.

Montesquieu, *Grandeur et Décadence des Romains*.

Voltaire, *Alzire*.

HISTORY.

European History from the fall of Constantinople to Charles V.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

Elements of Chemistry. (Chambers' Educational course.)

Natural History.

Structure and arrangement of Lamellibranchiate and Gasteropodous Mollusks. (Woodward's Rudimentary Treatise on Recent and Fossil Shells.)
Structure and arrangement of Birds. (Adam White's Popular History of Birds.)

Elements of Vegetable Physiology. (Lindley's School Botany; Physiological Aphorisms.)

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.*

Hebrew.

Grammar, from the beginning to the end of irregular verbs (Gesenius.)
Genesis, chaps. I. II. III. IV. and V.

Psalms, I. II. III. IV. and V.

History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

SECOND YEAR.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Homer, Iliad B. XXI. Horace, Epodes.
Homer, Odyssey B. XII. Cicero, pro Milone, pro Archia, and
Demosthenes, Philippics. pro Ligario.
Translation from English into Latin verse.

MATHEMATICS.

Analytical Conic Sections. (Hymers' or Todhunter's.)
Newton's Principia, section I. (Evans' edition.)
Rudiments of Diff. and Integral Calculus. (De Morgan's, Hemming's, or
Todhunter's.)

(Fundamental rules and theorems for a single independent variable and application to plane curves.)

Newton's Principia, sections II. and III. (Evans' edition.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

Analysis of one of Shakespeare's Plays. (1858, Julius Cæsar; 1859, Merchant of Venice; 1860, Hamlet; 1861, Macbeth; 1862, King Lear.)
Etymology and Synonyms. (Books of reference—Whately's Etymology; Trench's English Language, Past and Present; and Study of Words.)

French.

Racine, Iphigénie.
Molière, Le Misanthrope.

German.

Translation from English into German.
Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.

HISTORY.

European History from Charles V. to the American Revolution.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

Chemistry and Chemical Physics. (Fownes' Elements of Chemistry; Gregory's Hand-Book of Inorganic Chemistry; Lardner's Hand-Book of Heat and Electricity, or Miller's Chemical Physics.)

Mineralogy and Geology.

Rudiments of Crystallography.
Elementary principles of Palæontology.
Elements of Physical Geography.
(Dana's Manual; Johnston's Elementary Atlas of Physical Geography; Synopsis of Professor Chapman's lectures.)

LOGIC, ETHICS, AND METAPHYSICS.

Whately's Logic.

Tenneman's History of Philosophy—Morell's edition.

A candidate for Honors in any department, who has obtained Honors in the University, in his first year, is not required in other departments to pass an examination in any branch in which he has already been examined in his first year; but having only been examined in pure Mathematics in his first year, he must also take applied Mathematics this year.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.*

Hebrew.

Grammar, continued to the end of Syntax.
Genesis, chap. XXXVII. to the end of the Book.
Psalms VI. to XXV.
Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry.

THIRD YEAR.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Æschylus, Prometheus. Terence, Phormio.
Sophocles, Œdipus Coloneus. Cicero, pro Lege Manilia, and Phil. II.
Euripides, Hecuba. Livy, B. XXI.
Plato, Apology. Tacitus, Annals, B. I.
Translation into Greek Prose and Latin Verse.

* Optional Department.

MATHEMATICS.

Differential and Integral Calculus. (De Morgan's for reference.)
Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions. (Salmon's and Hymers'.)

Theory of Algebraic Equations. (Hymers'.)

Analytical Statics. (Todhunter's.)

Dynamics of a Particle. (Sandeman's.)

Geometrical Optics. (Griffin's.)

Hydrostatics. (Miller's.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French.

Rotrou, Venceslas.
Boileau, l'Art Poétique.

German.

Composition on a given subject.
Wieland, Geschichte der Abderiten, B. I.
Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris.

Italian.

Grammar.
Goldoni, Il Burbero Benefico.

It is not essential in order to be placed in the first class in Modern Languages that a Student should take French, German, and Italian, but he may take any two of them at his option.

HISTORY.

European History from the American Revolution.
Ancient and Modern Ethnology. (Latham's Ethnology of Europe—Books which may be consulted—Fritchard's Researches into the Physical History of Man; Newman's Regal Rome; Latham's Ethnology of British Isles; Niebuhr's Ethnography.)

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

Applied Chemistry. (Knapp's Technology.)

Natural History.

General and Comparative Physiology.
View of the Animal Kingdom.
Vegetable Organography and Physiology.
View of the Vegetable Kingdom.
(Books which may be consulted—Agassiz and Gould's Comparative Physiology; Jones' Animal Kingdom; Carpenter's Zoology; Gray's Botanical Text-Book; Balfour's Class-Book of Botany.)

ETHICS, METAPHYSICS, AND CIVIL POLITY.

Ethics and Metaphysics.

Descartes, Method, Meditations, and Principles.
Locke, B. I., with Cousin's Critique on Locke.
Stewart's Dissertation on the History of Intellectual Philosophy.
Macintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Science.

Civil Polity.

Burmalaqui, Natural Law.
Senior's Outlines of Political Economy.
A candidate for Honors in any department, who has also obtained Honors in the University, in his second year, is not required in other departments to pass an examination in more than two branches, in which he has already been examined in previous years, and he may select these branches amongst the different departments at his option.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.*

Hebrew.

Psalms, XL. CXXXIII. and CXXXVII.
Isaiah, chaps. IV. VII. XIV. LII. and LIII.

Chaldee.

Grammar. (Winer's.)
Daniel, chaps. II. and III.
History of the Chaldee Language and Literature.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Æschylus, Agamemnon. Lucretius, Bb. V. and VI.
Aristophanes, Nubes. Plautus, Aulularia.
Pindar, Olympic Odes. Terence, Adelphi.
Æschines, adv. Ctesiphontem. Persius, I. II. III. V. and VI.
Demosthenes, de Coronâ. Pliny, Epist. B. VI.
Aristotle, Poetics. Livy, Bb. XXI.—XXV.
Longinus, de Sublim. Tacitus, Historiæ.
Translation into Greek and Latin Prose and Verse.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic. Differential and Integral Calculus.
Algebra. (Colenso's.) (De Morgan's.)
Plane Trigonometry. (Colenso's.) Theory of Algebraic Equations.
Spherical Trigonometry. (Hann's.) (Hymers'.)
Conic Sections. (Hymers'.) Newton's Principia, Secs. I. II. III.
Analytical Geometry. (Salmon's and Hymers'.) Statics. (Todhunter's.)

* Optional Department.

Dynamics. (Sandeman's and Griffin's.) Geometrical Optics. (Griffin's.)
Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics. Acoustics. (Herschel's or Pierce's.)
(Miller's.)

* Newton's Principia, Sections IX. Plane Astronomy. (Hymers'.)
and XI. (Evans' Edition.) Lunar Theory. (Godfrey's.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

Analysis of two of Shakspeare's historical Plays. (1858, King John and Richard II.; 1859, Henry IV., Parts I. and II.; 1860, Richard II. and Henry V.; 1861, Henry VI., Parts I. II. and III.; 1862, Richard III. and Henry VIII.)

Critical analysis of a Poem of Spenser, Milton, Pope, Cowper, or Wordsworth.

French.

Molière, le Médecin malgré lui.

Racine, Esther.

Poetry of the Troubadours and Trouvères compared, and rendered into French prose. (Sismondi's Literature of South of Europe.)

Viva voce examination conducted in French.

German.

Schiller, Maria Stuart.

Körner, Vermischte Gedichte.

Italian.

Translation from English into Italian.

Tasso, Gerusalemme liberata, Canto XII.

Dante, Inferno, Canto II. III. IV. and V.

History of Italian Literature. (Sismondi's Literature of South of Europe.)

Spanish.

Grammar, and translation from English into Spanish.

Quintana vida del Cid.

Moratin, El si de las ninas.

History of Spanish Literature. (Sismondi's Literature of South of Europe.)

Comparison of Etymological and Grammatical forms in Latin, Provençal, French, Italian, and Spanish. (Sir G. Cornewall Lewis' origin and formation of the Romance Languages.)

A candidate for Honors in Modern Languages is not required to take French, German, Italian, and Spanish, but any three of them at his option.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

Vegetable and Animal Chemistry. [Gregory's Handbook.]

Qualitative Analytical Chemistry. [Fresenius' or Noad's Qualitative Analysis.]

Natural History.

Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology.

Dr. Lindley's arrangement of Plants.

[Books of reference—Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology; Quekett's Lectures on Histology; Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom.]

Mineralogy and Geology.

Mathematics of Crystallography, comprising the calculation of crystal axes and angles.

Geology of North America, with Rock Formations, and Economic Minerals of Canada considered in detail.

[Professor Chapman's examples of the application of Trigonometry to the calculation of crystal axes; Geology of Canada, by Logan and Hnnt.]

A candidate for Honors in the Natural Sciences is not required to take all the three branches of that department, but he may take any two of them at his option.

ETHICS, METAPHYSICS, AND CIVIL POLITY.

Thompson, Outlines of the Laws of Thought.

Bacon, Novum Organon.

Descartes, Method, Meditations, and Principles.

Locke, with Cousin's Critique.

Reid, Intellectual Powers, with Sir W. Hamilton's Notes.

A candidate for Honors in any department, who has also obtained Honors in the University in his third year, is not required to pass an examination in any other department than that in which he is a candidate for Honors.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.†

Hebrew.

Job, chaps. III. IV. V. VI. VII.

Proverbs, chaps. I. II. III.

Ecclesiastes, chaps. I. XII.

Chaldee.

Daniel, chap. IV. to end of VII.

Ezra, chap. IV. to VII.

* Questions will be given in these subjects, but they are not essential towards obtaining a place in the first class, if the answers in the other subjects have been satisfactory.

† Optional Department.

Syriac.

Grammar. [Phillips']

The Parables in the New Testament.

History of the Syriac Language and Literature.

II. FACULTY OF LAW.

DEGREE OF LL.B.

The following are the requisites for obtaining the Degree of LL.B., viz.:
Having matriculated in any Faculty.
Being of the standing of three years from Matriculation.
Having passed in each of those years the examination prescribed in the Statute respecting "Subjects of Examination in the Faculty of Law."
Being of the full age of twenty-one years.

DEGREE OF LL.D.

The following are requisites for obtaining the Degree of LL.D.:
Having been admitted to the Degree of LL.B.
Being of five years' standing from admission to the Degree of LL.B., or to the Degree of M.A.
Having composed an approved Thesis upon some subject in Law.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Examinations in Law will, after the year 1857, be held in the beginning of February, and notice of the day when they commence will be given early in January.

Every Student who proposes to present himself at any examination, is required to send to the Registrar, at least three weeks before the day appointed, a paper according to a printed form which will be provided, stating the Faculty in which he is a candidate, his standing, and whether he is a candidate for Honors or otherwise.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Ten Scholarships will be annually offered for competition, viz.:
Four for Matriculants.
Three for Students of one year's standing.
Three for Students of two years' standing.
Each Scholarship is of the value of Thirty Pounds a-year.
Each Scholarship is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of one year are eligible for the Scholarships of succeeding years.
All Scholars will be required to sign a declaration that it is their intention to proceed to a Degree in the University of Toronto.

MEDALS, PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

A Gold Medal will be given to the Student, who, at the final examination for the Degree of LL.B., has been placed first in the first class of Honors.
Silver Medals will be given to the Students, who, at the final examination for the Degree of LL.B., have been placed in any position in the first class below the first.

Certificates of Honor will be given at each examination to those Students who have been placed in the first class in Honors.

A Prize of the value of Four Pounds in Books may be given annually for the best composition by Students below the standing of B.A., LL.B. and M.B., on some subject to be proposed by the Vice-Chancellor in each of the following departments, viz.: Greek verse, Greek prose, Latin verse, Latin prose, English verse, English prose, French prose, German prose.

Three Prizes in books of the value of £6, £4 and £2 respectively, may be given annually for the three best Theses by candidates for the Degree of LL.D.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin Languages.

Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I.
Translation into Latin Prose.

Horace, Odes, B. I. & III.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Euclid, Bb. I., II., & III.

Algebra, as far as quadratic equations inclusive. (Colenso's.)

English.

Grammar and Composition.

French.

Grammar.

Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII.

History and Geography.

Outlines of English History to present time. (Chambers' History of the British Empire.)

" of Roman History to the death of Nero.

" of Grecian History to the death of Alexander.

" of Ancient and Modern Geography. (Putz and Arnold's Manuals of Ancient and Modern Geography.)

Law.

Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I.

N. B.—Candidates for Matriculation in Law, may omit either French or Greek, at their option.

FIRST YEAR.

Hallam's Constitutional History.
Cox's British Commonwealth.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation. Dumont's Edition, translated by Hildreth.)
Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. II.
Williams on Real Property.
Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.

SECOND YEAR.

Taylor on Evidence.
Addison on Contracts.
Smith's Mercantile Law.
Byles on Bills.
Story on Partnership.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF LL.B.

Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers.
Jarman on Wills.
Justinian's Institutes.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Chap. XLIV., with Guizot's and Wanköning's notes. (Milman's last edition.)
Arnold's History of Rome, Vol. I., chap. 14.
Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. IV.
Reddie's International Laws.
Story's Conflict of Laws.

N. B.—In each of the three last examinations, Students will be examined in Canadian Statute Law bearing upon the subjects of those years. The last edition of the text books is always intended.

III. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DEGREE OF M.B.

The following are the requisites for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, viz:

- (1) Having matriculated in any of the Faculties of Law, Medicine or Arts.
- (2) Being of the full age of twenty-one years.
- (3) Having pursued Medical studies for the period of at least four years, and having regularly attended Lectures in the following branches of Medical education for the respective periods hereinafter set forth:
 - Anatomy, two courses of six months.
 - Practical Anatomy, two courses of six months.
 - Theory and Practice of Medicine, two courses of six months.
 - Principles and Practice of Surgery, two courses of six months.
 - Chemistry, two courses of six months.
 - Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, one course of six months.
 - Therapeutics and Pharmacology, one course of six months.
 - Physiology, one course of six months.
 - Practical Chemistry, one course of three months.
 - Medical Jurisprudence, one course of three months.
- (4) Having attended for at least twelve months the practice of some general Hospital, and having attended during six months Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery.
- (5) Having passed in this University an examination in all the subjects specified in Article 3.
- (6) Producing satisfactory certificates of good conduct.

DEGREE OF M.D.

The following are the requisites for admission to the Degree of M.D., viz: Having been admitted to the Degree of M.B., being of one year's standing from admission to the Degree of M.B., and having composed an approved Thesis upon some medical subject.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examination for Matriculation will be held in the latter part of September.

Additional examinations for Matriculation may be held at other periods, but no Honors or Scholarships will be awarded at such additional examinations.

The examinations, other than that for Matriculation, will be held in the beginning of the month of April.

Notice will be given annually in January of the days on which the examinations for the year will commence.

Every Student who proposes to present himself at any examination, is requested to send to the Registrar, at least three weeks before the day appointed, a paper according to a printed form to be provided, stating the Faculty in which he is a candidate, his standing, and whether he is a candidate for Honors or otherwise.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Ten Scholarships will be annually offered for competition, viz: Three for Matriculants.
Three for Students of one year's standing.
Two for Students of two years' standing.
Two for Students of three years' standing.
No Scholarship will be awarded to any candidate unless he shall have been classed in Honors in at least two-thirds of the departments comprised in the examination.
Each Scholarship is of the value of thirty pounds a year.
Each Scholarship is tenable for one year only, but the Scholars of one year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.
Students who have not previously Matriculated in any of the Faculties

may compete for the Scholarships of the first, second, or third years, by taking, along with the subjects prescribed for that year, the subjects appointed for Matriculation.

Every Student taking a Scholarship is required to sign a declaration that it is his intention to pursue his medical studies one, two, or three years, according to the year in which he has taken such Scholarship, and to proceed to a Degree in the University of Toronto.

MEDALS, PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

A Gold Medal will be given to the Student who, at the examination for the Degree of M.B., shall have been placed first in the first class.

Silver Medals will be given to the Students who, at the examination for the Degree of M.B., shall have been placed in any position in the first class below the first.

No Medal will be awarded to any candidate unless he shall have been classed in Honors in all the departments comprised in the examination.

A Prize of the value of four pounds in books may be given annually for the best composition by Students below the standing of B.A., LL.B., or M.B., on some subject to be proposed by the Vice-Chancellor in each of the following departments, viz., Greek Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Verse, Latin Prose, English Verse, English Prose, French Prose, and German Prose.

Three Prizes of Books of the value of £6, £4, and £2, respectively, may be given annually for the three best Theses by candidates for the Degree of M.D.

Certificates of Honor will be given to those Students who, at any of the examinations, have been placed in the first class in Honors in any department.

MATRICULATION.

Latin.

Sallust, Catilina.

Mathematics.

Ordinary rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of Square Root.
First four rules of Algebra. [Colenso's.]

English.

Grammar and Composition.

History and Geography.

Outlines of English History to the present time. [Chambers' History of the British Empire.]
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography. [Putz' & Arnold's Manuals.]

Chemistry.

Elements of Chemistry. Chambers' Educational course.]

Natural History.

An elementary view of the structure and arrangement of the Animal Kingdom. [Carpenter's or Patterson's Zoology, or Rudiments of Zoology in Chambers' Educational course.]

Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical. [Henfrey's Rudiments of Botany, Balfour's Outlines of Botany, or Gray's first Lessons in Botany.]

DEGREE OF M.B.

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Practical Anatomy.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
Therapeutics and Pharmacology.
Chemistry.
Practical Chemistry.
Medical Jurisprudence.

Candidates for Honors and Scholarships will be examined in the following additional subjects:

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin Languages.

Homer, Iliad, B. I.
Horace, Odes, B. I.
Translation into Latin Prose.

Mathematics.

Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, inclusive.
Euclid, B. I.

French.

Grammar.
Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII.

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy of the bones, muscles, and ligaments, and the viscera of the abdomen and thorax.
General Anatomy and Physiology of the organs of locomotion, digestion, and circulation.
Inorganic Chemistry and Heat.

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy.
Physiology

Organic Chemistry and Electricity.
Botany.
Therapeutics and Pharmacology.

THIRD YEAR.

Medicine.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Comparative Anatomy.
Practical Chemistry.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The requisites for obtaining the Diploma in Civil Engineering are as follows:

Having matriculated in any of the Faculties, or having passed the examination appointed for matriculation in the Department of Civil Engineering.
Being of the standing of two years from matriculation.
Having passed, in each of these years, an examination in the subjects prescribed for such year in the course appointed for Students in Civil Engineering.

EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examinations for matriculation will be held in the latter part of the month of September.

The examinations for the first and second years will be held in the latter part of the month of May.

Notice will be given annually in January of the day when the examinations will commence.

Every Student who proposes to present himself at any examination, is required to send to the Registrar, at least three weeks before the day appointed, a paper, according to a printed form which will be provided, stating the Faculty or Department in which he is a candidate, his standing, and whether he is a candidate for Honors or otherwise.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships will be offered annually for competition, one for Matriculants, and one for Students of one year's standing.

Each Scholarship is of the annual value of £30.

Each Scholarship is tenable for one year only, but the Scholar of one year is eligible for the Scholarship of the succeeding year.

Scholars are required to sign a declaration that it is their intention to follow Civil Engineering as a profession, and to pursue the study in some college affiliated to the University of Toronto.

MATRICULATION.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic.
Algebra. (Colenso's.)
Euclid. Bb. I. II. III. IV. and Def. of V. and VI. (Colenso's edition of Simpson's.)
Nature and use of Logarithms. (Colenso's.)
Plane Trigonometry, as far as plane triangles. (Colenso's.)

English.

Grammar and Composition.

French.

Grammar.
Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII.

History and Geography.

Outlines of English History to present time. (Chambers' History of the British Empire.)

Outlines of Modern Geography. (Putz' & Arnold's Manuals of Ancient and Modern Geography.)

Geography of the British Empire, including her colonies.

Drawing.

FIRST YEAR.

Mathematics.

Euclid, XI. 1 to 21.
Descriptive Geometry. [Monre Geometrie descriptive, or Heather's Treatise on Descriptive Geometry.]
Statics and Dynamics. [Cherriman's.]
Plane Trigonometry. [Colenso's.]

Geodesy.

Simms' Mathematical Instruments.
Williams' Practical Geodesy.

English.

Composition.
Orthographical and Etymological forms of the English language. [Latham's Handbook of the English language.]
History of English Literature to the reign of Elizabeth. [Spalding's History of English Literature.]

French.

Grammar.
Translation from English into French.
Montesquieu, Grandeur et Décadence des Romains.
Voltaire, Alzire.

History.

Outlines of Mediæval History. [Kœpen's Middle Ages, or Hallam's Middle Ages.]

Chemistry.

Chemistry and Chemical Physics [Fownes' Elements of Chemistry, Gregory's Handbook of Inorganic Chemistry, Lardner's Handbook of Heat and Electricity, or Miller's Chemical Physics.]

Mineralogy and Geology.

The properties and distinctive characters of the commonly occurring minerals and metallic ores.
The structural characters, conditions of occurrence, and classification of rocks generally.

Geological phenomena now in action, with theory of springs, currents, tides, winds, &c.

[Dana's Manual of Mineralogy, Lyell's Elementary Geology, Buff's Physics of the Earth, Synopsis of Professor Chapman's Lectures.]

Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics.

Hydrostatics. (Cherriman's.)
Optics. (Brewster's.)
Spherical Trigonometry. (Hann's Trigonometry.)
Stereotomy. (Leroy's Stereotomy.)
Conic Sections. (Hymers' or Todhunter's.)

English.

Composition.
Rhetorical and Syntactical forms. (Wilson's English Language.)
History of English Literature from Elizabeth to Anne. (Spalding's.)

French.

Translation from English into French.
La Bruyère Caractères. (De l'homme, Des jugements, De la mode, De quelques usages.)

History.

Outlines of Modern History. (Taylor's Student's Manual of Modern History.)

Chemistry.

Applied Chemistry. (Knapp's Technology.)

Mineralogy and Geology.

Physical and Chemical character of minerals, including the application of Crystallography, and the construction of Chemical Formulæ.

Classification and description of minerals.

General principles of Geology fully considered.

Paleontology of North America, with rock formations, and economic minerals of Canada considered in detail.

[Dana's System of Mineralogy, 4th Ed.; De la Beche's Geological Observer; Lyell's Principles and Elements; Geology of Canada, by Logan and Hunt.]

Civil Engineering.

Civil Engineering, including principles of Architecture, and Engineering finance
Practical use of instruments.

Drawing.

V. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The requisites for obtaining the Diploma in Agriculture are as follows:
Having matriculated in any of the Faculties, or having passed the examination appointed for matriculation in the Department of Agriculture.

Being of the standing of two years from matriculation.

Having passed, in each of these years, an examination in the subjects prescribed for such year in the course appointed for Students in Agriculture.

EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examinations for matriculation will be held in the latter part of the month of September.

The examinations for the first and second years will be held in the latter part of the month of May.

Notice will be given annually in January of the day when the examinations will commence.

Every Student who proposes to present himself at any examination, is required to send to the Registrar, at least three weeks before the day appointed, a paper according to printed form which will be provided, stating the Faculty or Department in which he is a candidate, his standing, and whether he is a candidate for Honors or otherwise.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships will be offered annually for competition, one for Matriculants, and one for Students of one year's standing.

Each Scholarship is of the annual value of £30.

Each Scholarship is tenable for one year only, but the Scholar of one year is eligible for the Scholarship of the succeeding year.

Scholars are required to sign a declaration that it is their intention to follow Agriculture as a profession, and to pursue the study in some college affiliated to the University of Toronto.

MATRICULATION.

English Grammar and Composition.

Arithmetic, including Mensuration.

Euclid, B. 1.

Outlines of English History to the present time. (Chambers' History of British Empire).

Outlines of Modern Geography.

Geography of the British Empire including her colonies.

Principles of Practical Agriculture. (Stephen's Catechism.)

FIRST YEAR.

English Composition.

Orthographical and Etymological forms of the English Language. (Latham's Handbook of the English language.)

History of English Literature to the reign of Elizabeth. (Spalding's History of English Literature.)

Elements of Chemistry. (Chambers' Educational Course.)

An elementary view of the structure and arrangement of the animal kingdom. (Book of reference—Carpenter's or Patterson's Zoology, or Rudiments of Zoology in Chambers' Educational Course.)

Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical. (Book of reference—Hemfrey's Rudiments of Botany, Balfour's Outlines of Botany, or Gray's First Lessons in Botany.)

The properties and distinctive characters of the commonly occurring Mineral and Metallic Ores.

The structural characters, conditions of occurrence, and classification of Rocks generally.

Geological phenomena now in action, with theory of springs, currents, tides, winds, &c.

(Dana's Manual of Mineralogy; Lyell's Elementary Geology; Buff's Physics of the Earth. A detailed synopsis of Professor Chapman's lectures may be obtained by application to the Registrar.)

History and Principles of Agriculture. (Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.)

SECOND YEAR.

Chemistry as applied to Agriculture.

General and Comparative Physiology.

View of the Animal Kingdom.

Vegetable Organography and Physiology.

View of the Vegetable Kingdom.

(Books of reference—Agassiz and Gould's Comparative Physiology; Jones' Animal Kingdom; Carpenter's Zoology; Gray's Botanical Text-Book; Balfour's Class-Book of Botany.)

Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals, including the application of Crystallography and the construction of Chemical Formulæ.

Classification and description of Minerals.

General Principles of Geology fully considered.

Palæontology.

Leading principles of Physical Geography as embraced in the present aspect and conditions of the Earth.

(Books of reference—Dana's System of Mineralogy, 4th Ed.; De la Beche's Geological Observer; Lyell's Principles and Elements of Geology; Somerville's Physical Geography; Johnston's Abridged Atlas; Synopsis of Professor Chapman's Lectures.)

Surveying, Mapping, and Farm Architecture.

History and Diseases of Farm Animals. (Youatt's Treatises on the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and the Pig.)

Practice of Agriculture, including the Management of Landed Property, Farm Finance, and Accounts. (Stephen's Farmers' Guide.)

[N.B. The various books of reference prescribed in the foregoing courses of study may be obtained at the Depository of the Educational Department, Toronto.]

THE TEACHER.

Short words, and soon spoken; but how much do they suggest! It is the sweetest, most unassuming title to him who lives to impart knowledge and "train up the young in the way they should go." It is a name which has acquired a peculiar softness, and yet dignity, from its associations with Him who was the Great Teacher, who taught as never man taught, spake as never man spake, whose every gesture, as well as His words and actions, were pregnant with the deepest meaning, and told with marvellous effect on His astonished followers. When we view the Lord Jesus surrounded by His disciples, and think of the meek and lowly One instructing them to learn of him, we have then the most perfect example of what the true teacher is, what he does, and to what all his actions tend.

I have said that the word "teacher" seems to me our sweetest title. Connected as it is with the Latin *docere* and our own *docile*, it seems to picture to my mind the teacher as a being surrounded by pupils full of eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge—children feeling a pleasure in being taught, and a teacher more willing to lead than to drive—

"Whose kind and gentle sway,
Persuades them day by day
To live in peace and love."

Would you teach pleasantly and successfully, daily learn the lessons you would teach. Be ashamed to ask a question which you cannot yourself answer without the book before you.—*Michigan Journal of Education.*

JOURNAL OF  EDUCATION,
Upper  Canada.

TORONTO: JUNE, 1857.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL
GRANT OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERK OF EACH COUNTY, CITY, TOWN AND
VILLAGE MUNICIPALITY IN UPPER CANADA.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village and Township in Upper Canada. This apportionment will be payable at this office to the agent of the treasurer of your Municipality, on the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and together with the Auditors' and other reports, have been transmitted to the Department.

I am happy to inform the Council of your Municipality, that I have been enabled, through the liberality of the Legislature, to add a considerable sum to the apportionment of this year; I have, moreover, appropriated a few hundred pounds from the Poor School Fund, and divided it among those new and thinly settled Counties where the ordinary legislative and municipal grants have not been sufficient to enable Trustees to sustain the Schools during the school year.

The statistics of school population, upon which the present year's apportionment is based, have been carefully corrected and revised in this Department. Many inequalities in the apportionment have thus been removed, and all parts of the Province share in the grant upon equal terms, and in accordance with the demands made upon each locality for school accommodation and instruction.

I have not deducted the apportionment to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools from each individual City, Town, and Township, as was done in 1855, but I have reserved a special sum from which to make an apportionment direct to each School having a claim upon the fund. This is a mode equitable and satisfactory made of apportioning the grant, and it is one which, while it provides the legal apportionments to Separate Schools, does not so directly and materially lessen the resources of those Municipalities in which these Separate Schools happen to exist, as has been done in past years.

I trust the exertions and liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the augmentation of the School Grant to your Municipality, and the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 8th June, 1857.

E. RYERSON.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Charlottenburgh.....	\$607.20
Kenyon	531.00
Lancaster	482.50
Lochiel	634.80
	<hr/>
	\$2256.40

2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall	\$588.80
Finch	156.80
Osnabruck.....	588.00
Roxborough.....	297.20
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	\$1630.80

3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda	\$488.40
Mountain	401.60
Williamsburgh	546.00
Winchester.....	383.20
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	\$1819.20

4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred	\$120.00
Caledonia	118.00
Hawkesbury, East.....	392.06
Hawkesbury, West.....	301.20
Longueuil.....	196.40
Plantagenet, North.....	213.60
Plantagenet, South.....	116.80
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	\$1468.00

5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Cambridge and Russell.....	\$200.00
Clarence.....	59.60
Cumberland	218.80
	<hr/>
	\$478.40

6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy.....	\$295.60
Gloucester.....	425.60
Goulbourn.....	363.20
Gower, North.....	226.40
Huntley.....	283.20
March.....	58.80
Marlborough.....	306.40
Nepean.....	484.00
Osgood.....	480.00
Torbolton.....	68.00
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	\$2991.20

7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta.....	\$677.20
Edwardsburgh.....	523.60
Gower, South.....	99.60
Oxford.....	640.00
Wolford.....	391.60
	<hr/>
	\$2382.00

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, South }	\$522.40
Crosby, North.....	212.40
Crosby, South.....	176.60
Elizabethtown.....	640.80
Elmsley, South.....	119.60
Kitley.....	475.20
Leeds and Lansdown, front.....	444.00
Leeds and Lansdown, rear.....	217.60
Yonge and Escott, front.....	345.00
Yonge and Escott, rear.....	232.00
	<hr/>
	\$3385.20

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst	\$314.40
Beckwith	330.40
Burgess, North.....	144.00
Dalhousie and Lavant	147.60
Darling	77.20
Drummond.....	227.20
Elmaley, North.....	190.00

COUNTY OF LANARK.—(Continued.)

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Lanark	\$256.40
Montague	391.60
Packenhams	244.40
Ramsay	420.80
Sherbrooke, North.....	28.00
Sherbrooke, South.....	93.20
	<hr/>
	\$2565.20

10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Admaston	\$138.00
Bagot and Blythfield.....	98.40
Bromley.....	104.00
Brougham.....	72.00
Grattan	74.00
Horton	92.80
McNab	201.60
Pembroke and Stafford.....	107.20
Ross.....	120.00
Westmeath.....	98.00
Wilberforce.....	84.40
	<hr/>
	\$1190.40

11.—COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Bedford	\$114.00
Kingston	546.00
Loughborough.....	243.20
Pittsburgh and Howe Island.....	435.20
Portland and Hinchinbrooke.....	282.80
Storrington.....	280.80
Wolfe Island.....	316.80
	<hr/>
	\$2168.80

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Amherst Island	\$131.60
Camden, East.....	770.40
Ernestown.....	529.60
Sheffield.....	290.00
	<hr/>
	\$1721.60

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Adolphustown.....	\$68.40
Fredericksburgh.....	353.20
Richmond.....	355.20
	<hr/>
	\$776.80

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburgh	\$327.20
Athol	207.20
Hallowell	322.00
Hillier.....	391.20
Marysburgh.....	460.40
Sophiasburgh.....	287.20
	<hr/>
	\$1975.20

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Hungerford	\$442.80
Huntingdon.....	238.00
Madoc, Elzevir and Tudor.....	313.60
Marmora.....	106.80
Rawdon.....	474.80
Sidney.....	475.00
Thurlow.....	526.40
Tyendinaga.....	765.20
	<hr/>
	\$3343.20

16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick	\$101.60
Brighton	482.40
Cramahe.....	419.20
Haldimand.....	504.80
Hamilton	540.40
Monaghan, South.....	156.40
Percy.....	372.40
Murray.....	302.00
Seymour.....	389.60
	<hr/>
	\$3268.80

17 COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Cartwrig ht.....	\$247.20
Cavan	482.00
Clarke	813.20
Darlington.....	795.20
Hope	583.60
Manvers	376.80
	<hr/>
	\$3278.00

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel	\$248.00
Belmont and Methuen.....	45.60
Douro.....	288.00
Dummer and Burleigh.....	238.00
Ennismore.....	96.00
Monaghan, North.....	116.40
Otonabee.....	454.40
Smith and Harvey.....	286.40
	<hr/>
	\$1772.80

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Eldon	\$163.60
Emily	428.00
Fenelon	62.80
Mariposa.....	488.80
Ops	360.00
Verulam	70.40
	<hr/>
	\$1573.60

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock	\$463.20
Mara and Rama	154.40
Pickering.....	934.40
Royal.....	544.00
Scott.....	148.80
Scugog Island.....	40.40
Thorah.....	152.00
Uxbridge.....	275.20
Whitby.....	646.80
	<hr/>
	3359.20

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke	\$402.40
Georgina	127.00
Gwillimbury, North.....	150.00
Gwillimbury, East.....	463.20
King.....	800.00
Markham.....	994.80
Scarborough.....	598.20
Vaughan.....	880.40
Whitchurch.....	577.80
York	1047.00
	<hr/>
	\$6041.40

22. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion.....	\$516.00
Caledon.....	448.00
Chinguacousy.....	858.00
Gore of Toronto.....	146.60
Toronto.....	742.40
	<hr/>
	\$2711.00

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala	\$272.00
Essa	186.00
Flos	60.80
Gwillimbury, West.....	493.20
Innisfil.....	228.80
Medonté.....	129.20
Mono	349.20
Mulmur	114.50
Nottawasaga.....	341.60
Orillia and Matchedash.....	100.00
Oro	548.00
Sunnidale	36.00
Tay and Tiny.....	105.20
Tecumseth.....	429.20
Tossorontio.....	75.20
Vespra.....	109.20
	<hr/>
	\$3378.40

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

TOWNSHIP.	APPORTIONMENT.
Esquesing	\$753.60
Nassagaweya	216.40
Nelson	483.60
Trafalgar	734.00
	\$2187.60

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Ancaster	\$424.80
Barton	120.00
Beverly	678.00
Binbrooke	184.00
Flamborough, East	368.00
Flamborough, West	399.20
Glanford	262.40
Saltfleet	284.00
	\$2661.20

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford	\$686.00
Burford	566.00
Dumfries, South	420.40
Oakland	78.60
Onondaga	224.00
	\$1970.00

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor	\$183.20
Clinton	327.60
Gainsborough	334.40
Grantham	390.40
Grimsby	292.40
Louth	204.80
Niagara	229.20
	\$1762.00

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie	\$339.60
Crowland	222.40
Humberstone	185.60
Pelham	274.00
Stamford	337.20
Thorold	308.80
Wainfleet	173.20
Willoughby	122.40
	\$1963.20

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough	\$144.00
Cayuga, North	295.60
Cayuga, South	86.50
Dunn	102.00
Moulton and Sherbrooke	298.00
Oneida	208.00
Rainham	236.00
Seneca	331.20
Walpole	476.40
	\$2178.00

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville	\$378.80
Houghton	242.80
Middleton	201.60
Townsend	726.40
Walsingham	401.60
Windham	305.20
Woodhouse	350.40
	\$2606.80

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford	\$163.20
Blenheim	537.60
Dereham	496.00
Nissouri, East	280.00
Norwich, North	400.20
Norwich, South	333.00
Oxford, North	133.80
Oxford, East	278.00
Oxford, West	241.20
Zorra, East	361.60
Zorra, West	432.80
	\$3650.40

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

TOWNSHIP.	APPORTIONMENT.
Dumfries, North	\$411.20
Waterloo	1028.00
Wellesley	504.00
Wilmot	770.80
Woolwich	441.20
	\$3155.20

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Amaranth	\$68.00
Arthur, Luther and Minto	191.60
Eramosa	336.00
Brim	442.00
Garafraza	265.20
Guelph	298.80
Maryborough	160.40
Nichol	333.20
Peel	337.20
Pilkington	286.60
Puslinch	481.20
	\$3199.20

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia	\$202.00
Bentinck	296.80
Collingwood	28.00
Derby	22.40
Egremont	179.20
Euphrasia	81.20
Glenelg	99.20
Holland	161.60
Melancthon and Proton	102.80
Normanby	29.60
Osprey	62.00
St. Vincent	216.40
Sullivan	54.60
Sydenham	344.40
	\$1860.60

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard	\$318.80
Bonnie	312.00
Easthope, North	330.40
Easthope, South	208.00
Ellice	137.60
Fullarton	241.20
Hibbert	331.60
Loxan	402.40
Mornington	223.60
	\$2525.60

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield	\$179.20
Biddulph	233.60
Colborne	168.00
Goderich	370.80
Grey	38.40
Hay	112.00
Hullet	186.00
McGillivray	262.40
McKillop	307.20
Morris	28.00
Stanley	325.20
Stephan	170.00
Tuckersmith	255.60
Usborne	201.60
Wawanosh	170.00
	\$3058.00

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Arran	\$120.00
Brant	156.00
Bruce	142.50
Carrick	75.00
Chilross	75.00
Elderslie	6.60
Greenock	89.40
Huron	160.00
Kincardine	255.00
Niagara	75.00
Saugeen	92.40
	\$1236.90

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

TOWNSHIP.	APPORTIONMENT.
Adelaide	\$328.80
Carradoc	354.50
Delaware	123.00
Dorchester, North	314.80
Ekfrid	241.20
Lobo	358.80
London	934.80
Metcalfe	138.00
Mosa	277.60
Nissouri, West	304.80
Westminster	612.40
Williams	249.60
	4243.60

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldborough	\$151.60
Bayham	492.40
Dorchester, South	162.00
Dunwich	272.00
Malahide	461.20
Southwold	653.20
Yarmouth	624.80
	\$2817.20

40. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden and Zone	\$267.60
Chatham	207.60
Dover, East and West	222.00
Harwich	339.20
Howard	404.40
Orford	179.60
Raleigh	360.00
Romney	68.00
Tilbury, East	108.00
	\$2156.40

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	\$190.40
Brooke	94.00
Dawn	81.60
Enniskillen	18.40
Euphemia	224.40
Moore	234.80
Plympton	267.20
Sarnia	84.00
Sombra	213.60
Warwick	365.20
	1773.60

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	\$136.00
Colchester	211.60
Gosfield	230.40
Maidstone	139.20
Malden	263.60
Mersea	166.40
Rochester	166.40
Sandwich	561.20
Tilbury, West	62.80
	\$1957.60

Apportionment to Cities, Towns and Villages, for 1857.

TOWNSHIP.	APPORTIONMENT.
Toronto	\$4400.00
Hamilton	1920.00
Kingston	1620.00
London	1440.00
Ottawa	1120.00
	\$10,400.00
TOWNS.	
Belleville	\$574.40
Brantford	510.00
Brockville	440.00
Chatham	348.00
Cobourg	384.40
Cornwall	190.40
Dundas	369.60
Galt	277.20
Goderich	250.00
Guelph	384.00
Niagara	327.20
Owensound—in Township	
Paris	245.20
Perth	200.00

TOWNS—(Continued.)	
	APPORTIONMENT.
Peterborough	243.60
Picton.....	189.20
Port Hope.....	440.00
Prescott.....	243.60
Sarnia.....	100.00
St. Catharines.....	554.40
Whitby.....	203.20
	\$6504.40

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.	
	APPORTIONMENT.
Amherstburgh.....	\$240.00
Barrie.....	160 00
Clifton.....	40.00
Simcoe.....	208.00
Woodstock.....	288 60
	\$936.00

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.	
	APPORTIONMENT.
Berlin.....	\$147.20
Bowmanville.....	220.00
Brampton.....	115.20
Caledonia.....	704.80
Chippewa.....	137.20
Ingersoll.....	200.00
Kempville.....	in Township.
Napanee.....	146.40
Newcastle.....	in Township.
Oshawa.....	128.00
Preston.....	131.00
St. Mary's.....	129.60
St. Thomas.....	172.40
Smith's Falls.....	110.40
Stratford.....	171.60
Thorold.....	161.20

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.—(Continued.)	
	APPORTIONMENT.
Trenton.....	144.00
Vienna.....	108.40
Windsor.....	129.60
Yorkville.....	140.00
	\$2300.00

Apportionment to Counties for 1857.	
COUNTIES.	APPORTIONMENT.
1. Glengarry.....	2256.40
2. Stormont.....	1630.80
3. Dundas.....	1819.20
4. Prescott.....	1458.00
5. Russell.....	478.40
6. Carleton.....	2991.20
7. Grenville.....	2332.00
8. Leeds.....	3385.20
9. Lanark.....	2985.20
10. Renfrew.....	1190.40
11. Frontenac.....	2168.80
12. Addington.....	1721 60
13. Lennox.....	778.40
14. Prince Edward.....	1975.20
15. Hastings.....	3343.20
16. Northumberland.....	3268.80
17. Durham.....	3278 00
18. Peterborough.....	1772.80
19. Victoria.....	1573.60
20. Ontario.....	3359.20
21. York.....	6156.40
22. Peel.....	2596.00
23. Simcoe.....	\$378.40

COUNTIES.—(Continued.)	
COUNTIES.	APPORTIONMENT.
24. Wentworth.....	2661.20
25. Halton.....	2187.60
26. Brant.....	1870.00
27. Lincoln.....	1962.00
28. Welland.....	1963.20
29. Haldimand.....	2178.00
30. Norfolk.....	2606.80
31. Oxford.....	3650.40
32. Waterloo.....	3155.20
33. Wellington.....	3199.20
34. Grey.....	1869.60
35. Perth.....	2525.60
36. Huron.....	3058.00
37. Bruce.....	1236.80
38. Middlesex.....	4243.60
39. Elgin.....	2817.20
40. Kent.....	2156.40
41. Lambton.....	1773 60
42. Essex.....	1957.80
	\$102,947 30
Total Counties.....	102,965.20
" Cities.....	10,400.00
" Town.....	6,504.40
" Town Municipalities.....	936 00
" Villages.....	2,600.00
Total.....	123,887.70
Reserved as a basis on which to make an apportionment to Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	6,612.30
Grand Total.....	\$130,000.60

Note.—The school moneys apportioned to the various counties, cities, towns, and villages, as per the foregoing statement, have, in most cases, been already paid to the Toronto agent of the local treasurers. Wherever the apportionment has been withheld, it has been owing to the omission or neglect on the part of the local school authorities to comply with the school law and to transmit to the Educational Department the necessary reports or audited returns.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The following minute was adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, in regard to religious instruction, on the 22nd April, 1857.

"That in order to correct misapprehensions, and define more clearly the rights and duties of Trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Common Schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction, that the Clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each Common School house, at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon; and if the Clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the Clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Trustees and Clergymen of any denomination to agree upon any other hour of the day at which such Clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The annual examinations for Matriculation Prizes, Scholarships and Degrees are now taken place at the Provincial University. We are glad to learn that the entries this year present a considerable increase, and promise well for the growing prosperity of the institution. By the provisions of the Act under which Toronto University has been constituted on its present basis, all such examinations are declared to be open and public, so that those who feel an interest in the progress of the University ought to avail themselves of this opportunity of judging of its mode of procedure.

The system of examination appears to be a very thorough one.

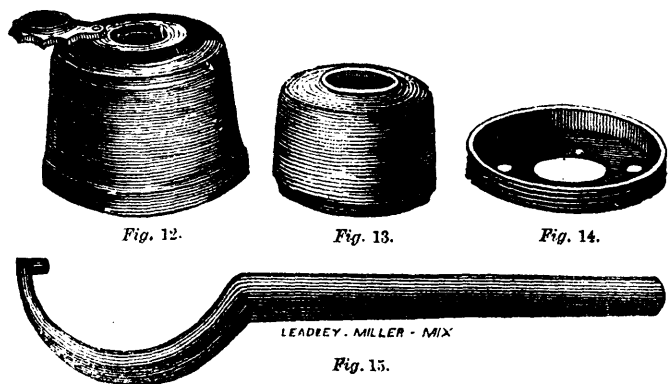
The questions are printed: and a paper containing those on the subjects appointed for the students of each year, is placed before each candidate, with paper, pen and ink. Two hours and a-half are allowed him to answer these, without any aid from books. His answers must amount to a certain value compared with that of the whole examination paper, or he is rejected. But, besides these, which are called *Pass Papers*, much more difficult ones are provided in addition, for the candidates for prizes and scholarships. Of these latter questions the competitors must answer three-fourths to have any chance at all. They are then ranked in the first class, and the highest in this class obtain the prizes, &c., according to the order in which they rank.

The Senate, as we understand, has recent considerably modified the course of study prescribed: giving a greater prominence to Modern Languages and the Natural Sciences than they have heretofore received. The requirements for *Matriculation* have also undergone a revision which considerably simplifies them, and brings them into harmony with the Grammar Schools, and other means of preparatory training at present available in the Province. This, however, we believe, does not come into operation until next September, in order to allow due time for notice of the change being given. It simplifies the requirements generally, greatly reduces the amount of classics,—which was such formerly as to exclude many from attempting the ordeal,—and yet establishes such a standard of attainments as effectually to guard against the admission of any but such as are qualified to pursue the prescribed course of studies with advantage to themselves, and credit to the institution. We hope to be able to report the successful results produced by these changes hereafter. We are well aware that the results of such changes must not be looked for all at once. With a four years' course of study such as is now demanded of the candidate for degrees, it will require that period to bring the present changes into full operation, and a little longer time before their results can become apparent. But in the interval, the work will be going on, and every year will add its quota to our stock of educated men, of which there is no present danger—with all our varied educational institutions—that we shall have too many.—*Globe*.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE—(Continued.)

Another kind of ink-bottle is given in the following figures, 12, 13, and 14: (See next page.)

Explanation.—The malleable iron-plate (fig. 14), with a screw-thread on its rim, is held securely to the desk or table by two common screws. On this is placed the glass cup (fig. 13) to contain the ink.



The cap (*fig. 12*) of Japanned iron, surrounds the glass cup, and is screwed on to the base-plate, or removed at pleasure, by the lever (*fig. 15*.)

This ink-stand is said to combine the following excellencies: 1. It furnishes perfect security against injury to books and furniture, occasioned by the accidental spilling or careless use of ink. 2. In the school-room, it places the ink appropriated to the use of the pupils wholly within the control of the teacher—the removal of the cap (*fig. 12*) by ordinary means being impossible. 3. It protects the ink from dust, prevents evaporation, and affords better security against freezing than any other inkstand in use. 4. While it combines beauty of design with the highest degree of durability, the price at which it can be afforded is but little in advance of the cost of ink-stands ordinarily used in the school-room. It is asserted by experienced teachers, that the amount saved in the prevention of injury and waste, will pay for its introduction in a single term. These, and other school ink-stands, are for sale at the Educational Depository, Toronto.

CLASS-SPACE.—In a school-house without recitation rooms, or with but one teacher, a sufficient space in front of the platform, for classes during recitation, will be indispensable. It should be as large as possible, after making full allowance for the necessary passages. The full breadth of the room should be allowed for this purpose, if practicable; if not, space for painted or brass semi-circles at the side rows of seats should be allowed.

PLATFORM.—In all contracts for the erection of school-houses, the platform should be included, and it should be ample and substantial. The north end of the main room has frequently been pointed out of the most desirable situation; but this will depend on the position as the house and of the windows. The platform should extend across the whole end or side of the room where it is placed, if not curtailed by doors; and it should be one full step higher than the floor, but probably two steps will be found equally useful for ordinary purposes, and more so in times of exhibition, &c. Across each end of, and upon the platform, will be an appropriate place for two standing closets—one for apparatus, and the other for a library, if no room be specially provided for those purposes. This part of the wall, as it does not face the school, will not be so desirable for a black-board as the cross wall, and can more readily be dispensed with for closets than any other. No platform should be narrower than four feet, but five would be better, and six ample for all purposes.

TEACHER'S DESK.—Many forms of teachers' desks are in use. Any of them will do if it have the following qualities: 1. A large, level, table-like surface on the top, not less than two and a half feet wide by five feet long, with a ledge not higher than two or three inches at each end of the back, and a moveable inclined surface for writing on, if desired. If the ledge is higher, it will interfere with the teacher's view of a class in front of him, and may impede the pupils' view of articles or experiments when exhibited on the desk; and the inclined writing surface should be moveable, to leave the whole desk-top free for similar occasions. 2. It should have no deep box, covered with a lid, but side drawers or shelves with doors, or both, always accessible without disturbing the articles necessarily placed on the top.

TEACHER'S CHAIR.—The platform should have at least one large, comfortable, and sedate looking chair; not that the chair, or the desk, or any other part of the school-room furniture or apparatus, will supply any defect in the teacher; but every proper means should be adopted to add to the respectability of his position and the dignity of his office. The platform should also have a half-dozen other chairs for visitors, and particularly for the Board of Trustees, who, when they visit the school, should always, during at least a portion of their stay, appear on the platform, and be seen and known in their official character. Children are naturally inclined to be much influenced by the presence of those in authority; and it is a great error in any system for the education of a people, whose laws and the agents of

whose laws depend wholly on voluntary obedience, to weaken—or rather not to strengthen—this right feeling. This salutary habit of respect for the law and its officers, will not only be strengthened by the official reception and presence of School Trustees, but the teacher will find his heart cheered and his hands strengthened by their frequency. When it is known that this is a matter of periodical recurrence, it will be expected and prepared for; and when the rules of the school are understood to emanate from other authority, and their results to be reported to another tribunal, parents will have an additional motive for conformity, and pupils one more strong stimulant to progress.

BLACK-BOARD.—By all competent teachers, the black-board is now known to be the most useful, and, next to seats and desks, the most indispensable article of school furniture. With a sufficiency of black board, the well-qualified, experienced teacher can do almost anything in the way of instruction; without it, he feels himself at a loss in every branch.

As to the quantity requisite, it may be said that it can readily be too little, but cannot well be too great. The whole wall behind the teacher's seat, and all the spaces between the windows and doors on the other walls, if covered with good black surface, extending five feet upwards, from a point two feet above the floor or platform, would not be too much; but a black board of the height specified, and extending the whole length of the platform, is indispensable. This position faces the whole school, and is, therefore, the most suitable for the instruction of the whole at once; while it is as proper as any other for the use of individual pupils.

A number of expedients have been tried to supersede the painted and varnished board, first and still most generally used for this purpose. The objections to the wooden surface are, that it is liable to warp and crack, is costly, and requires to be painted very frequently. Several of the black surfaces now in use will be described; the wooden board requiring no other directions than that it should be composed of the widest, soundest, and clearest boards that can be procured, perfectly seasoned, exactly jointed, and well glued together; and that it should be firmly fastened to the wall, so as to prevent, as much as possible, the noise made by the chalk in writing upon it.

PAPER SURFACE.—Let the surface be cleared of all roughness or inequality, with sand paper. Take common wall paper, let it be pasted smoothly and firmly on the required spaces, and covered according to the following recipe:—"Lamp-black and flour of emery, mixed with spirit varnish. No more lamp-black and flour of emery should be used than are sufficient to give the required black and abrading surface; and the varnish should contain only sufficient gum to hold the ingredients together, and confine the composition to the wall. The thinner the mixture the better. The lamp-black should first be ground with a small quantity of alcohol, to free it from lumps. The composition should be applied to the smooth surface with a common painter's brush. Let it become thoroughly dry and hard before it is used." This kind of surface, if properly made and used, will last for several years.

Another paper surface may be speedily and cheaply prepared, by pasting strong wall paper smoothly on the wall, then sizing it to prevent the paint from sinking into the paper, and afterwards giving it a couple of coats of black oil-paint, with a small mixture of emery to give it a grit, or hold on the crayon, and enough varnish to cause it to dry rapidly.

COMPOSITION BLACK BOARD.—For twenty square yards of wall, take three pecks of mason's putty (white finish), three pecks of clean fine sand, three pecks of ground plaster, and three pounds of lamp-black, mixed with three gallons of alcohol. Lay the mixture evenly and smoothly on the surface to be covered. *Note.*—The alcohol and the lamp-black must be well mixed together, before they are mixed with the other ingredients.

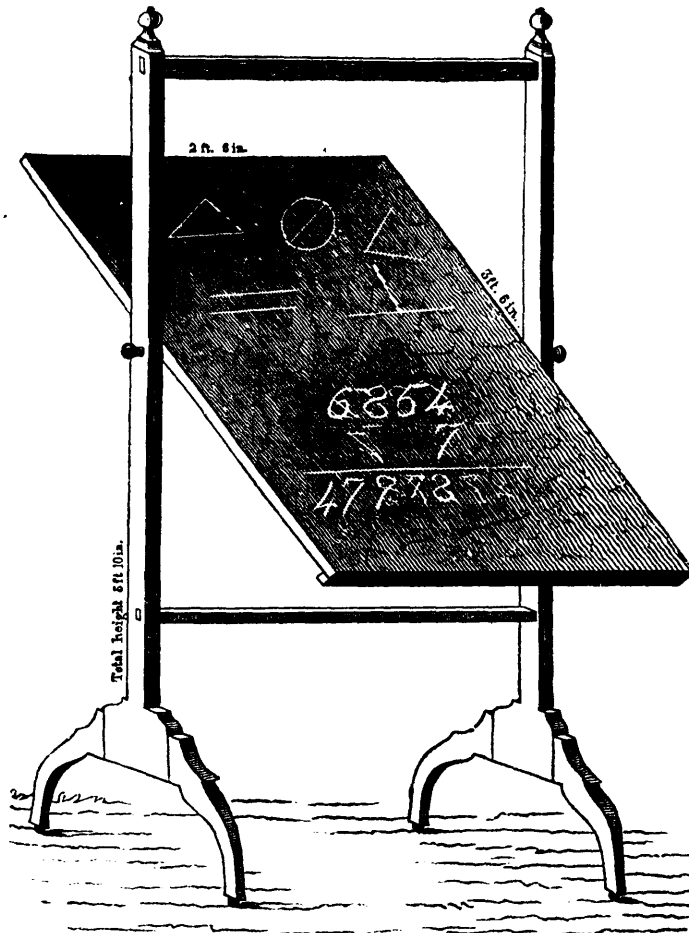
Another: To 100 lbs. of common mortar, add 25 lbs. of calcined plaster; to this add twelve papers, of the largest size, of lamp-black. This is to be put on as a skim coat, one-sixth of an inch thick on rough plastering, after it has been thoroughly raked and prepared. This should be covered with a coat of paint, made in the following manner: To one quart of spirits, add one gill of boiled oil; to this add one of the largest papers of lamp-black, after it has been thoroughly mixed with spirits. To this add one pound of the finest flour of emery. This paint may be also put on boards or canvas. This should be constantly stirred when used, to prevent the emery from settling. If too much oil, or if any varnish be used, the board will become more or less glazed, and unfit for use. Some prefer to have the board behind the teacher green or bronze, which is more grateful to the eye. This can be done by using chrome green instead of lamp-black. None but the very finest flour of emery should be used. Some prefer pulverized pumice-stone to emery.

Groombridge's substitute for a black-board, which may be procured at the Educational Department, Toronto, of the following sizes and prices, is made of canvas, painted black, with wooden frames:—

No. 1, Size 24 inches by 36 inches, \$1 50c.; No. 2, 30 inches by 36 inches, \$1 88c.; No. 3, 30 inches by 42 inches, \$2 10c.

All stationary black-boards should have a neat frame or moulding at the top and each end, and a ledge or narrow trough at the bottom, to hold the chalk or crayons and the wipers, and to catch the dust from above. This should be so made as to prevent the crayons from rolling off and breaking on the floor.

MOVEABLE BLACK BOARDS.—These have the advantage of presenting both sides for use. One kind is set in a frame, and turns on pivots, as shown in the annexed engraving. Another and a cheaper



THE BLACK-BOARD.

kind rests on a stand, something like a painter's easel. It is supported by pins, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure—both sides being also prepared for use.

CHALK AND CRAYONS.—Chalk is the substance most generally used for writing with on the black-board; but it is so often gritty and liable to scratch the board, that prepared crayons, when obtainable, are much better. The following recipe is said to produce excellent articles, at a small cost; and if one person were to make them for a whole district, the cost and the labor would both be further reduced. Crayons thus made will not cut or scratch the board, but they are easily broken, and require more care than chalk.

TO MAKE CRAYONS.—Take five pounds Paris White and one pound of Wheat flour, wet with water, knead it well, make it so stiff that it will not stick to the table, but not so stiff as to crumble and fall to pieces when it is rolled under the hand.

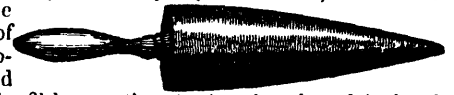
To roll out the Crayons to the proper size, two boards are needed, one to roll them on; the other to roll them with. The first should be a smooth pine board, three feet long and nine inches wide. The other also should be pine, a foot long and nine inches wide, having nailed on the under side, near each end, a slip of wood one-third of an inch thick, in order to raise it so much above the under board, as that the Crayon, when brought to its proper size, may lie between the boards without being flattened.

The mass is rolled into a ball, and slices are cut from one side of it about one-third of an inch thick; these slices are again cut into strips about four inches long, and one third of an inch wide, and rolled separately between these boards until smooth and round.

Near at hand should be another board, three feet long and four inches wide, across which each Crayon, as it is made, should be laid, so that the ends may project on each side;—the Crayons should be laid in close contact and straight. When the board is filled, the ends should be trimmed off, so as to make the Crayons as long as the width of the board. It is then laid in the sun, if in hot weather, or if in winter, near a stove or fire place where the Crayons may dry gradually, which will require twelve hours. When thoroughly dry they are fit for use. Crayons can also be procured at the Educational Depository, Toronto.

BLACK-BOARD BRUSH OR WIPER.—To save time and promote cleanliness, every pupil should, when at the board, be provided with a wiper, to clean the board and prevent as much as possible the dust from flying through the room. A common sized sheep's pelt would afford a sufficient number of the kind represented in the cut, for an ordinary school. The skin should be cut in pieces eight inches long and five wide, and be carefully tacked, woolly side out, on a block a little smaller in size. If the block is two or two and a half inches thick, it can be trimmed up so as to form a handle out of the same piece. These wipers will last a long time, and if properly made and used, will not cut or scratch the boards or wall.

The Conical Brush or Wiper is a very superior article, and is sufficiently explained by the engraving. A wiper of some kind should be provided, and its use insisted on in every school. The filthy practice of using the edge of the hand, or the cuff of the coat for this purpose, should never be tolerated.



(To be continued.)

"AFTER MANY DAYS."

At the close of an unusually fatiguing day in the school-room, I walked slowly and sadly homeward, musing on the varied trials of a teacher's life, and almost regretting that I had chosen a vocation so thankless, so wearisome. I wondered whether other teachers were so tried by the dullness and waywardness of their pupils as I had been that day. So dark indeed, were the clouds that hung over my soul that I could see no beauty, no honor, no reward, in the tedious routine of my daily employment. The instructions given to those under my care seemed as if 'written on water'—so soon did they apparently vanish, leaving, as I thought, no trace behind.

Thus depressed in spirits, I entered my quiet room, and throwing myself languidly on a lounge, soon sank into a state of dreamy repose. I seemed, in my visions, to see with prophetic glance into the distant future. Faces strangely familiar, yet greatly changed, met my wondering gaze. I saw one whose fair brow and fragile form reminded me of the pale, blue-eyed girl whose dullness in figures had so taxed my patience that very day. Now, a highly-gifted soul beamed from those eyes, and she wielded a pen whose words of truth and beauty had reached the hearts of many in our land. In another, whose noble and dignified mien won the respect and admiration of all, I recognized the wild, romping girl, whose restless nature had set at defiance all my rules of propriety. She was now the honored principal of a female seminary, successfully imparting to others the treasures with which her own mind was so richly stored. In another—a generous, whole-souled philanthropist, whose life and property were devoted to the diffusion of happiness among his fellow men—I recognized the features of a fun-loving lad, whose freaks in the school-room had sorely annoyed his teacher and drawn upon himself many a merited reproof. Then I heard a voice of eloquence pleading at the bar the cause of injured innocence; I looked, and beheld in the manly form of the orator the *stupid* boy who *never could* learn the multiplication-table. Again—a female form appeared—a loving, intelligent mother, with a group of little ones around her, receiving their first lessons of truth and duty from her whom I regarded as incorrigibly willful and rude. Such were some of the scenes my fancy (whether waking or asleep I presume not to say) present to my view; and then whispered a kindly voice, "Weary teacher, see the fruits of thy toil and faint not under thy burden; many influences, it is true, were combined in the formation of these characters, but without *your* early teachings they would not have been what now they are. 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it *after many days*.'" I arose from those visions refreshed in body and cheered in spirits—resolving to labor with renewed energy for the highest good of my pupils, and trusting that 'after many days' the tiny seeds now implanted by a feeble hand, in the dark, unpromising soil may spring up into plants of usefulness and beauty that shall gladden the hearts of many.—*Illinois Teacher.*

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLE WORD.

BY LILLA A. CUSHMAN.

A gentle word—it falls like balm
Upon the worn and weary heart ;
And calms the agony within,
With more than magic art.

A gentle word—it hath the power
To win the erring back,
Though they have wandered far away
From virtue's beaten track.

A gentle word—O give to all
Sweet, gentle words of love,
For they shall all return to thee,
From God's own lips above.

—Conn. Common School Journal.

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

"Arthur, I see you have something, and we will hear it the next time. Now we will attend to our lesson, which is

I.—"THE CARPENTER-BEE.

"——The bee,
A more adventurous colonist than man,
With whom he came across the eastern deep,
Fills the savannas with his murmurings,
And hides his sweets, as in the Golden Age,
Within the hollow oak. I listen long
To his domestic hum, and think I hear
The sound of that advancing multitude
Which soon shall fill these deserts. From the ground
Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
Of Sabbath worshippers. The low of herds
Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain
Over the dark-brown furrows. All at once
A fresher wind sweeps by, and breaks my dream,
And I am in the wilderness alone,"

Bryant.

"There are some bees which lead a solitary life, and seem to exercise a mechanical art. The first of these performs the labor of a carpenter, the next, that of a mason, while the third may be termed an upholsterer.

"The carpenter-bee is almost as large as the humble-bee; not so downy but more deeply colored. In spring, it seeks out some old post, or withered branch of a tree, to commence its habitation, carefully stuning, with a wonderful instinct, the green wood, which, from its toughness, would not suit its purpose. The position, also, as well as the quality, of the material, is taken into consideration; for the bee will not select a place where the sun rarely shines.

"As soon as a piece of dry, rotten wood is found, our carpenter begins to bore in an oblique direction and having gone a sufficient depth to answer the purpose, changes the direction of the cavity, and it is now continued on an axis, perpendicular to the horizon. The insect is thus occupied for weeks, and sometimes even for months.

"What a lesson is here given of perseverance, to those who are continually disposed to change their employment when in the least degree fatigued by its sameness! For days together, the bee may be seen going in and out of the hole,—shoveling out the sawdust which has accumulated from the patient labor. The cavity is from twelve to fifteen inches in length, and frequently large enough to admit a man's finger.

"After the tube is finished, it is divided into about a dozen compartments, each of which is to receive an egg. The bottom of the tube forms the foundation of the first room. Having the house completed, the bee collects the materials of which to make and pile up in this room a quantity of bee-bread, about half an inch in height. Upon this, one egg is laid; and over the whole mass a roof is formed which serves as a covering to the first division, and a floor to the next above it. Each of these partitions is about the thickness of a fifty-cent piece.

"The bee follows a very systematic plan, as well as a very curious one, in partitioning the house, and in arranging the cells. She begins by fastening the particles of saw-dust with a kind of glue around the walls of the cavity, until an annular projection is made. Inside the ring she glues more, and thus works from the circumference to the centre until, at last, a perfect covering of concentric circles of sawdust is formed.

"Having completed her first cell and deposited an egg, she now proceeds to form another heap of bee-bread, and a second egg is deposited, which she covers with a similar roof of glue and sawdust. A second cell being finished, her labors are continued until the whole cavity is filled by cells, one above another.

"Wonderful as it may seem to us who are gifted with reason, it thus seems that God teaches this little creature not only how to construct its cell, so as to accommodate its young, but to know the exact quantity of food the grub will consume from the moment of its life until it arrives at maturity; and it deposits precisely that supply which it will want from the period of its tenderest state until the time it shall come out as perfect as its parent.

"The honey-bee, it will be recollected, is furnished with a kind of basket, to carry home the pollen collected in the fields. The carpenter-bee, destitute of this convenience, makes use of a different apparatus to carry food for its nest. Says a distinguished naturalist, Reaumur; 'I observed several of these little insects walking in the forest of stamens which surround the flower of the poppy. By their bulk and weight they upset and pressed down all the little filaments which crossed their path. During their progress their hind legs became covered with pollen, which adhered to the downy hairs upon their surface. After they had thus gone over several flowers, the last pair of legs appeared as if enveloped in a footless boot.'

"When a load is thus secured, the insect flies home, and brushes off the pollen, which is then mixed with a proper quantity of honey, and deposited in its place.

"Each of the circles visible in the partitions or floors marks a pause in the labors of the architect; and their number bears testimony to the unwearied industry which formed them grain by grain, into a solid mass. The sawdust used for this purpose was a part of that which was removed when the carpenter was excavating the tube. When shoveled out, it fell upon the ground, and formed a little heap. Now, when materials are wanted to floor or roof the apartments, the bee issues forth and alights upon this heap of sawdust, selects a grain, and flies away to the interior of the cavity, and so continues to do, until the work is finished.

"From the order in which the eggs are laid, it follows that the grubs hatched will be of different ages; consequently, the lowest is ready to come out first. But how is this to be accomplished? Shall it wait until all those above have escaped from their cells?

"Nature provides for this emergency. The grubs are placed in the cell with their heads downwards; consequently, the first efforts to move will not be toward the upper cells. The mother-bee makes a hole at the bottom of the cavity, communicating with the lowest cell, and through this opening the young inhabitant escapes. When the food in the next cell is consumed by its occupant, it gnaws a hole through the floor, comes out through the previously vacated cell, and finds its way clear to the outlet which has been provided by its mother.

"Natural history, abounding as it does in interesting facts, presents few things more striking than the industry of this insect. Consider her labor,—boring out a tunnel fifteen or twenty times her own size, descending and then ascending to carry off the sawdust, and then, after having cleaned out the tube thoroughly, returning to this heap of sawdust, and collecting, grain by grain, a sufficient quantity to partition off the number of nurseries which the young bees may require.

"With what language more suitable can we close the account of the habits of this insect—so small in size, yet endowed with such wonderful instincts—than that of David, 'O Lord God, how manifold are thy works; in wisdom hast thou made them all!'"

(To be continued.)

Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

— UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—A scheme has originated in Prince Edward Co., having for its object the conferring of a University Scholarship on the most deserving pupil in the schools of that county—the amount to be raised by the proceeds of a series of pleasure excursions in the steamer *Trenton*, from the 10th to the 16th July. Among the Executive Committee who have taken the scheme in charge, are the following:—Hon. S. Washburn, D. B. Stevenson, Esq., M.P.P.; Absalom Greeley, Esq., Warden; R. Ramsay, Esq., Mayor; and J. Macdonald, Esq., Sheriff.

— VICTORIA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—On Wednesday last the Academic year of the University of Victoria College came to an end. The commencement exercises took place in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at 7 p.m., the Rev. S. S. Nelles, A. M., President of the College, occupying the chair. The service was begun by the choir singing "The Seraph," followed by prayer from the Rev. John Ryerson. The delivery of the essays then

proceeded as follows:—"Pleasure of Science," Ashton Fletcher, Weston; "British Empire in the East," T. F. Shoemaker, Oswego, N. Y.; "One Idea," Henry Tew, Paris; "Shem, Ham, and Japhet," W. R. Parker, Bradford; "Conquest of Mind," R. A. Montgomery, Etobicoke; "Valedictory," John W. Kerr, Ameliasburg. The formal conferring of the degrees granted by the Senate on the preceding day was then proceeded with. The following are the names of the candidates ranged, under their respective degrees:—

B. A.—Robert A. Montgomery, John W. Kerr.

M. A.—Thomas Jaffrey Robertson, John Wilson, B.A., T.C.D., Professor of Classical Literature in Victoria College.

M. D.—J. R. Agnew, F. L. Bailey, C. V. Berriman, R. C. Curry, W. N. Drake, J. Donnelly, J. Dixon, M.D.; Robert Emery, Byron Gheut, M.D.; W. B. Gowans, Henry R. Haney, M.D.; R. I. Hickey, A.B., M.D.; J. A. Mullen, D. C. McIntyre, Hiram Noble, Fred. Pritchard, John Reeve, G. C. Shannon, F. D. Stevenson, C. D. Tufford.

Ad eundem.—John B. Selley, M.D.; John W. Corson, M.D.; Wm. C. Corson, M.D.

Dr. Geikie, of Toronto, one of the Medical Faculty of the College, then delivered a most admirable charge, replete with the most judicious counsels to the young medical graduates, who could not but appreciate the affectionate earnestness of tone and gentlemanly feeling which characterized the address.

The President then rose and said that he had anticipated the presence of Dr. Ryerson, but owing to the pressure of official duties he had been unable to remain. He (the President) next expressed his great thankfulness that a Session of unusual turmoil and anxiety had been brought to such an harmonious close. The interesting services of the evening then closed with the national anthem and the benediction.—*Cobourg Star*.

— At the late Wesleyan Conference held in the City of Toronto, the Rev. John Ryerson was appointed Governor and Treasurer of Victoria College, vice Rice; the Rev. W. H. Poole, Travelling Agent of the College East of Toronto, and the Rev. L. Warner, Travelling Agent, West.

— THOMAS MOLSON'S COLLEGE.—From the *Gazette* we learn that Thomas Molson, Esq., is about to erect a college and school in this city. The site selected is in the rear of St. Thomas' Church, in which building he has recently fitted up a clock and a fine chime of bells at an expense of £2,000. The college building will be built of brick, four stories high, with four towers. Its proposed frontage will be 230 feet, and its depth 40 feet. It is intended to devote this institution to the education of the poorer classes, and also for the preparation of young men desirous of studying for the ministry in connection with the Countess of Huntingdon's denomination. St. Thomas' Church now being occupied by that denomination, Mr. Molson having brought out a clergyman last fall. In the recent effort made in behalf of McGill College, it will be recollected that the Messrs. Molson founded a chair in that University, and when, therefore, we connect this act of Mr. T. Molson with the other, one cannot fail to admire the munificence which prompts this gentleman thus to seek to confer benefits on those around him.—*Montreal Pilot*.

— DEGREES, MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—The following honorary and *ad eundem* degrees were announced as having been conferred by the corporation:—The honorary degree of LL.D., on Principal Dawson, Canon Leach, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education, and E. Meredith, Esq., LL.B. The honorary degree of M.A., on D. Rodgers, Esq., of the High School Department. The *ad eundem* degree is of M.D., on Dr. Reddie, and of M.A., on B. Chamberlin, B.C.L.

— NOVA SCOTIA COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—The Legislative grant to Common Schools in Nova Scotia has been increased £4,000—from £11,000 to £15,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— THE NEW EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.—Some days since it was announced that a new educational movement was to be inaugurated in London next month, under the presidency of Prince Albert, and that on the second day of meeting sections would be formed with a view to take into consideration various important educational questions. The following arrangements have since been made:—The first section will be presided over by the Bishop of Oxford, and the Rev. F. Watkins, M.A., one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, will act as Secretary. The section will take

into consideration the facts, causes, and results of the alleged early removal of children from school. The second section, which will consider the systems of education pursued in foreign countries, will be presided over by Lord Lyttelton, and the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas Charterhouse and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, will act as Secretary. The third section, which will consider various suggestions which have been made for keeping children longer at school, will be presided over by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., formerly Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education; the Rev. T. Nash Stephenson, M.A., Incumbent of Shirley, near Birmingham, acting as Secretary. The fourth section, whose business it will be to discuss the "half time" schemes, will be presided over by the Very Rev. Henry Parr Hamilton, M.A., Dean of Salisbury; Mr. J. T. Bunce acting as Secretary. The following gentlemen have consented to form the committee for making the necessary regulations, particularly for receiving deputations from all the principal educational institutions throughout the country:—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Stanley, M.P., the Earl Granville, the Bishop of Oxford, the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., Sir Thomas Phillips, the Very Rev. Dr. R. Chenevix Trench, Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. H. P. Hamilton, Dean of Salisbury, the Very Rev. R. Dawes, Dean of Hereford, the Venerable John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, Mr. Henry Dunn, formerly Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, the Rev. H. Moseley, Canon of Bristol, Mr. Harry Chester, Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, the Rev. Frederick Temple, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Mr. John Reynolds, and others. Mr. Alfred Hill, and the Rev. John G. Lonsdale, M.A., Canon of Lichfield, and reader at the Temple, have consented to act as Honorary Secretaries. Prince Albert will open the proceedings on Monday, June 22, at Willis' Rooms.

UNITED STATES.

— DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—This institution, located on the bank of the Niagara River, about a mile from the suspension bridge, was formally opened on the 20th inst. The College is designed for the maintenance and education of orphan children, and was built and is endowed from a legacy by Judge Samuel DeVeaux of Niagara Falls. The opening was an occasion of much interest. Addresses were delivered by Bishop De Lancy, Rev. Dr. Gregory, president of the College, and Hon. Washington Hunt, one of the trustees of the college fund, who paid a just tribute to the memory of the founder, whose life he briefly but felicitously sketched.

— NEW YORK COMMON SCHOOLS.—We learn that Governor King has appointed W. H. Neilson, T. B. Stillman, Charles C. Nott, Robert A. Adams, and Charles Tracy, a Commission to examine into the condition of the school system of the city, and report to the next Legislature, with a bill to amend the school law. The Legislature at its recent session passed a bill providing for the appointment of this Commission.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

— EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH WEST.—The British Government is fitting out an exploring expedition for the North West, or Hudson's Bay Territory. It is under command of Mr. Palliser, with Dr. Hector as Geologist, Naturalist and Surgeon; Lieut. Blackstone to take magnetical observations, and a Botanist not named. The expedition may be expected in Canada in a few days, and will proceed from the west of Lake Superior as a starting point, to the Saskatchewan, examining the capabilities of the habitable portion of this great region. Another of its duties will be to endeavor to discover a practicable road through the Rocky Mountains as a means of communication between Vancouver's Island and Canada. The prompt action of the British Government in this matter shows that it has fully awakened to the value of this domain; and we may shortly expect an accurate description of a country which the monopoly of a trading Company has hitherto made a sealed book. The troops about to be sent to Red River are probably intended to assist in or aid this survey.—*Montreal Advertiser*.

— ROUTE TO RED RIVER.—The Canadian Parliament has lately appropriated \$20,000 toward opening up a communication with the Red River by way of Lake Superior, &c.

— SCIENTIFIC MEETING AT MONTREAL.—At the Meeting of the French

Academy of Sciences at Paris, April 27, was read the invitation of the American Association for the Advancement of the Sciences, to their meeting at Montreal, August 12. The invitation was accompanied by three passage tickets from Havre to New York, put at the disposal of the American Association by the company owning the line of steamers.

— **CANADIAN BOARDS OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.**—A bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet. It provides among other things, for the formation in each section of the Province of a Board of Arts and Manufactures, to consist of the Minister of Agriculture, Professors of and lecturers on the physical sciences, in the chartered Universities and Colleges, the President and one Delegate from each Board of Trade, and the President of, and delegates from each Mechanics' Institute, qualified as in the Bill mentioned.—in Upper and Lower Canada respectively.—Such Boards also, and the President of all legally organised Horticultural Societies to form part of the "Agricultural Association" of their respective sections of the Province. It also provided for the formation at Toronto and Montreal respectively, of a museum of minerals and other substances used in the arts and manufactures, models of useful inventions, (unconnected with agriculture,) a library of reference, &c., &c., and connected therewith, schools of design for women, and schools or colleges for mechanics.

— **THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.**—The foundation stone of the new building in Shaw's-brow, opposite St. George's Hall, was recently laid by the founder, Mr. William Brown, M. P., who after defraying the entire cost of its construction, estimated at about £30,000, will present it as a free gift to the people of Liverpool. The Free Public Library was opened in October, 1852, in temporary premises in Duke street, where the collection in natural history belonging to the late Earl of Derby, by whom it was bequeathed to the town, was removed. The library was opened with 10,000 volumes, which number had increased to 21,021 in August, 1856, exclusive of 13,524 books in two free lending libraries, one in the North and the other in the South district. The proceedings of the day commenced with the presentation of addresses to Mr. Brown, at the Town Hall, after which that gentleman, the guests, visitors, and others, went in procession to the site of the building. After the ceremony of laying the stone a banquet was held in St. George's Hall.

— **ART TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.**—No fewer than 200 general meetings have been held by the Executive Committee, and the weight of their responsibility may be imagined when it is stated that the marketable value of the property under their charge is estimated at the enormous sum of £4,000,000, or double the value of the whole contents of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. In order to make the undertaking remunerative at the low prices of admission already fixed, it is necessary that during the period the Exhibition will remain open no fewer than between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 visits should be paid to it. Many, of course, will go more than once, but, after making a liberal reduction for season tickets and repeated visits, nearly, if not quite, 2,000,000 persons must enter the Exhibition to insure its financial success. 105 "men of Manchester" have become responsible for £73,000 of the expenses. A kitchen, in which dinners for 20,000 persons may be cooked in one day, has been established in connexion with the exhibition. The value of the paintings and articles of *virtu* about to be exhibited at Manchester is estimated at £7,000,000. Insurances are to be effected with a number of offices. "We have," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "made a rough calculation of the superficial extent of wall space in the Great Hall, the six picture galleries, and the four ante-galleries, destined for the reception of pictures—that is, oil paintings exclusively; and if we are correct (and we have endeavoured to be within the mark), the aggregate space is not less than 4,400 square yards, or very nearly an acre of paintings, the aggregate money value of which would certainly reach some fabulous amount." Prince Albert opened the Exhibition on Monday, the 5th of May.

Departmental Notices.

PRIZES IN SCHOOLS.

The Chief Superintendent will grant one hundred per cent. upon all moneys transmitted to him by Municipalities or Boards of School Trustees for the purchase of books or reward cards for distribution as prizes in Grammar and Common Schools.

The Form of Application should be as follows :

SIR,—The School Trustees [or Reeve of Municipal Council] of ———, being anxious to supply the Section (Township, &c.) with suitable books for school prizes, hereby make application for the books enumerated in the accompanying list, in terms of the Departmental notice, relating to Prizes in Schools. The books selected are, *bonâ fide*, for distribution as prizes in the school [or schools of the municipality, &c. :] and the school [or municipal] corporation hereby pledges itself and its successors in office, not to dispose of these books, nor permit them to be disposed of to any private party or for any private purpose whatsoever; but that they shall be distributed exclusively as prizes in the school, [or schools of the municipality, &c.] in terms of the Regulations granting one hundred per cent. on the present remittance of \$——.

In testimony whereof, the Trustees [Reeve, or Chairman of Board of Trustees] of the ——— above mentioned—hereto affix their names and seal of office this—day of—, 185—, at ——— [Name of Trustees, &c.] [Seal.]

We hereby authorise— to procure for us the ——— above mentioned books, in terms of the foregoing application.

TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, TORONTO.

NOTE.—A Corporate Seal must be affixed to the foregoing application, otherwise it is of no legal value. Text-books cannot be furnished on the terms mentioned above. They must be paid for in full at the net catalogue price. The 100 per cent. will not be allowed on any sum less than \$5, which must be remitted in one sum.

Annual Examination of Common School Teachers for the County of York.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Meetings of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of York will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th of August next, at 9 a.m., at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, at Richmond Hill, on the same days and hour, and at Newmarket on the same days and hour, for the examination of Common School Teachers whose certificates will expire on the 30th September, 1857, and also for all who intend becoming Teachers during the ensuing year.

By virtue of a Resolution of the Board, unanimously adopted, to the effect that, in order to raise the standard of Common School Education, all Teachers now holding First Class Certificates are required to present themselves for re-examination, at the time above stated, and all Teachers presenting themselves for examination, are required to produce Certificates of Moral Character from their respective Ministers, and from the Trustees of the Schools in which they were last engaged.

JOHN JENNINGS,
Chairman.

City of Toronto, 4th July, 1857.

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