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FOR

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To the Trustees of _____

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would be avoided, and the harmony of the section would be undisturbed.

There is one other point to which we would call particular attention, and that is the regulations in regard to appeals to the Educational Department. Those regulations are so frequently lost sight of, that much delay and unkind feeling is the consequence. Besides, the Department is placed in the unpleasant position of being considered partial, should an opinion even on a legal point be given, without hearing both sides alike. The regulations will be found on page 3 of this *Journal*.

1. RATE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES—MANDAMUS—CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF U. C., CHAP. 64, SEC. 79.

A mandamus was granted to compel a city council to levy a sum required for school purposes for the year, according to the estimate furnished to them by the school trustees.

It appeared in this case that the corporation having received the estimate did not object to it, but passed a by-law to provide the sum required, which they afterwards repealed, and substituted another, imposing a smaller and insufficient rate; and no reason was given for refusing to provide the sum called for. *The School Trustees of the City of Toronto v. The Corporation of the City of Toronto, Q.B. Reports, xx., 302.*

2. BY-LAW TO LEVY RATE FOR SCHOOL HOUSE—EXTRINSIC OBJECTIONS—REFUSAL TO QUASH—HOW THE DESIRE OF RATE PAYERS MUST BE EXPRESSED—CONSOL. STATS. U. C.

The township council, by resolution, agreed to lend to the school trustees, out of the clergy reserve fund, a sufficient sum to build a school-house, taking as security their debentures. This arrangement was made by the trustees without any reference to the rate-payers, but at the next annual school meeting, at which the applicant was present, the matter was discussed, and the contract and plans for the building examined. The council subsequently, on the requisition of the trustees, passed a by-law to raise a sum for school purposes, which was required to pay the interest of these debentures and redeem one of them. The applicant moved to quash this by-law, objecting that the loan effected by the trustees without the consent of the rate-payers was illegal; but it appeared that the school-house had been finished and occupied, many of the rate-payers swore that they were satisfied with what had been done, and the affidavits were contradictory as to how far the applicant had acquiesced in the proceedings. The by-law not being illegal on the face of it, the court under these circumstances refused to interfere.

DIGEST OF SCHOOL CASES LATELY TRIED BEFORE THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

In this number of the *Journal* we insert a digest of the cases affecting the public schools which have been tried before the Superior Courts since the publication of the *Trustees' School Manual* in the early part of 1861. In addition, we insert several extracts from the Departmental decisions, especially applicable to cases which arise out of the election of Trustees, the appointment and report of school auditors, and other proceedings of the annual school meetings.

We would particularly call the attention of Trustees, school electors, and other persons interested, to the provisions of the law which require that all appeals against the election of Trustees and other business of the annual meeting be made to the Local Superintendent (and not to the Educational Department), within twenty days after the day of meeting. A great deal of additional correspondence has yearly been thrown upon the Department in consequence of the anxiety of persons interested to appeal first to the higher tribunal instead of to the officer specially authorised to receive these complaints and settle disputes arising out of them.

Another point we would notice. The law requires the Trustee-elect to make an official declaration of office before the Chairman of the school meeting after election. In consequence of the neglect of parties to make this declaration, innumerable disputes as to the legal completeness of the election and the legality of such Trustee's official acts, have been the consequence. By attention to the simple and appropriate provision of law in regard to the declaration of office, all these disputes

Quere, whether under the Consol. Stat. U. C., ch 64, sec. 27, sub-sec. 10, and sec. 34, the concurrence of the freeholders and householders required to enable the trustees to call upon the council to levy money for the purchase of a school site, &c., can be expressed at the annual school meeting, without notice that the question will then be brought up. *In the matter of Taber and the Corporation of the Township of Scarborough, Q.B.R. xx., 549.*

3. SCHOOL TRUSTEES—MANDAMUS—ATTACHMENT—PRACTICE.

A mandamus nisi having been issued to school trustees to levy the amount of a judgment obtained against them, no return was made, and a rule nisi for an attachment issued. In answer to this rule one trustee swore that he had always been and still was desirous to obey the writ, and had repeatedly asked the others to join him in levying the rate, but that they had refused. Another swore that owing to ill-health, with the consent of his co-trustees and the local superintendent, he had resigned his office before the writ was granted. The court, under these circumstances, discharged the rule nisi as against these two, on payment of costs of the application, and granted an attachment against the other trustee, who had taken no notice either of the mandamus or rule.—*Regina v. The Trustees of School Section No. 27, in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, Q.B.R. xx. 528.*

4. BY-LAW—SCHOOL SECTIONS—UNCERTAIN BOUNDARIES—COLOURED PEOPLE.

A by-law recited that certain coloured inhabitants had petitioned for an alteration of school section No. 9, and for the establishing of two separate schools for coloured people in the township, and that it was expedient to grant their request, by defining the boundaries of said sections so as to include the colored inhabitants of the township; and it set out the limits of each section to be established, the last boundary of No. 1 being "thence to include all and singular each and every lot or parcel of land occupied, or which shall or may be occupied, by any coloured person or persons in the front part of the said township of Chatham," and the last boundary of No. 2 thence to include all and singular each and every lot or parcel of land occupied, or which shall or may be occupied, by any coloured person or persons in that part of the said township not included in the section No. 1, as described in the first section of this by-law."—*Held*, that these boundaries were indefinite and fluctuating, and that the by-laws were therefore bad. Remarks as to how far the court are bound to quash by-laws, even when moved against properly and found bad. *In the matter of Simmons and the Corporation of the Township of Chatham, Q.B.R. xxi. 75.*

5. REPLEVIN—SCHOOL SITE—TRUSTEES—ARBITRATION—AWARD—BLANKS FILLED IN AFTER EXECUTION—RENDERED INVALID THEREBY.

Replevin.—Two defendants avowed; the third pleaded the convening of a special meeting of the freeholders and householders of a certain school section to procure a school site, when it was agreed to procure a certain piece of ground and erect a school house thereon, which was done. That plaintiff was a resident freeholder when the meeting was held and when his goods were seized, and was assessed \$80 for building said school house, &c.

The plaintiff pleaded that the meeting above set forth was null and void, because, before the said meeting another meeting had been convened according to law, when a difference of opinion existed between a majority of the freeholders and householders as to choosing a school site, and arbitrators were appointed, who decided upon a certain site, which decision remains in force, and the defendants in contravention thereof wrongfully purchased the site mentioned in their plea, and wrongfully distrained, &c.

Upon demurrer, *held*, that the second meeting pleaded by the defendants was a violation of the provisions of the statute, and that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment.

The arbitrators to whom a reference in this cause was made under the school act executed an award, the description of the lot not being fully inserted, but a blank being left therefor, which was afterwards filled in and the word lot altered into gore.

Held, that the award was insufficient. *Held*, also, that school trustees who executed a warrant as such trustees under the seal of the trustee corporation were not personally responsible.—*Ryland v. King et al. C.P.R. xii. 198.*

6. DIFFERENCES AS TO SCHOOL SITE—REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION—CHOICE OF SITE BEFORE AWARD MADE—AWARD ALTERED AFTER EXECUTION—PLEADING—DEMURRER.

Replevin against two school trustees and one K., a bailiff, for a horse. Defendants pleaded, 1. That they did not take; and, 2, an avowry, setting out in substance that on the 30th of October, 1858, a special meeting of the freeholders and householders of the section had been duly called to procure a school site and erect a school-house thereon, at which it was agreed to procure a certain site named:

that this was procure, and the school house built: that the plaintiff was duly assessed for a sum specified: that the trustees by their warrant commanded K. to collect it; and that after demand and default made he seized the horse. The plaintiff pleaded to the avowry, 1st, *de injuria*; and, 2nd, as to the justification by the trustees, that the meeting was void, because before it took place a special meeting of the freeholders was duly held to procure a school site, at which a majority of the trustees differed from a majority of those present with regard to the site, in consequence of which the freeholders and householders, the trustees, and local superintendent, each appointed an arbitrator to decide the question; that the arbitrators determined upon a site specified, different from that mentioned in the avowry, which award remained in force, and that the trustees contrary to this decision wrongfully purchased the site mentioned in the avowry. The defendants replied that there was no such award.

As to the issue taken upon the first plea of the defendants, it appeared that the horse was seized by K. under a warrant signed by two trustees, commencing: "We, the undersigned trustees of school section," &c., and sealed with the corporate seal. *Held*, that the trustees were liable personally, not in their corporate capacities only.

With regard to the second and third issues, raised by the plea of *de injuria* to the avowry and replication denying the award, the evidence showed that in 1857 the inhabitants were divided as to the choice of a school site, and an award was made but not acted upon: that in 1858 the same difference existed, and one of the trustees also differed from his co-trustees: that in March the two trustees, defendants, obtained a conveyance of half an acre, part of lot 15, and in May a meeting was held at which arbitrators were named and an award made; but the inhabitants being still dissatisfied another meeting was held in July, when the arbitrators mentioned in the plea to the avowry were chosen. In the meantime the building was commenced upon the land conveyed. On the 4th of September an award was drawn up, which, as produced at the trial, directed that the site should be "a part of the gore lying between 16 and 17, now in the tenure of John Landon, situated on the south-west of the road, and in the westerly limit of the said gore;" but it appeared that the words in italics were not in the award when signed, but added by two of the arbitrators in May, 1859; and that the word *gore* stood originally *lot*, and so remained until the other words were filled in. On the 30th of October, 1858, a meeting was held, having been regularly called by the two trustees, to settle the question finally, and a resolution passed adopting the land conveyed. In April, 1859, the two trustees, defendants, met, the third being absent from the country, and resolved upon the rate, which was inserted by the clerk in the roll, and the warrant was issued to K., who seized the plaintiff's horse. The plaintiff after that procured the award to be filled up by two of the arbitrators, who stated that it had been left blank because they did not know the precise description of Landon's land.

Held, that upon the second issue defendants were entitled to succeed, for the evidence sustained the avowry.

And that upon the third issue they were also entitled to the verdict, for there was in fact no award made, and even as it was altered after execution the description was too uncertain.

Ryland v. The same defendants, in the Court of Common Pleas, commented upon. *Held*, that under the circumstances proved the reference did not make the subsequent meeting illegal.

Held, also, upon demurrer, that the avowry was good, the omission of any averment essential to the validity of the rate being cured by the second plea to it, which relied wholly upon the award: that the second plea was bad, for not shewing that before the award the trustees and inhabitants had not duly selected the site built upon, as they might do notwithstanding the reference; and that the replication to it denying the award was a good answer. *Vance v. King, et al., Q.B.R. xxi. 187.*

7. SCHOOL TAXES—RIGHT TO COLLECT AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR—APPEAL FROM THE DIVISION COURT.

Held, on appeal by the Chief Superintendent of Education, that a collector of school taxes might in 1861 collect by distress the taxes for 1859 and 1860, not having made his final return of such taxes as in arrear, and being still collector; and *semble*, that in this case the plaintiff who complained of the seizure having led to it by his own conduct, the proceeding should in the division court have been upheld at all events. *The Chief Superintendent of Schools, Appellant, in the matter of McLean v. Farrell. Q.B.R. xxi. 441.*

8. ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS—CLAIM OF EXEMPTION BY PROTESTANTS AS SUBSCRIBERS TO—MISCONDUCT OF CLERK—MANDAMUS.

A rate having been imposed for the purpose of building a new school house in the town of Amherstburgh, certain persons who were

not catholics, but protestants signed a notice to the clerk, he himself being one of them, that as subscribers to the Roman Catholic separate school they claimed to be exempted from all rents for common schools for the year 1861; and the clerk, thereupon, in making up the collector's roll omitted this rate opposite to their names.

Held, that the clerk, who had been notified before making up the roll that it would be illegal to exempt these persons, had done wrong, and might be punished under C. S. U. C., ch. 55, secs. 171, 173, but that the court could not in the following year interfere by mandamus to compel him to collect the roll.—*In the matter of Riddale and Brush, Clerk of the Corporation of the town of Amherstburgh.* Q.B.R. xxii. 122.

9. TRUSTEES—WARRANT—DISTRESS—TRESPASS—NOTICE OF ACTION—LIMITATION OF TIME FOR BRINGING—COLLECTOR.

Held, in deference to former decisions of this court, that a school trustee who is sued for any act done in his corporate capacity is entitled to notice of action, and that the action must be brought within six months. And that a school trustee acting in the discharge of his duty as such, is entitled to the protection of, and comes within, the statute 16 Vic., ch. 180, notwithstanding he should have signed a warrant individually instead of in his corporate capacity.—*Held*, also, that a collector who committed a trespass while acting under a warrant issued by a competent authority was entitled to notice of action, and that the action should be brought within six months.—*Spry v. Mumby et al.* C.P.R. xi. 285.

10. SCHOOL SECTION—BY-LAW—QUASHING OF.

On a motion to quash a by-law passed on the 1st of October, 1859, by defendants, doing away with school section No 7, in the township of Darlington, and attaching a portion thereof to school section No. 6, and other part to No. 8. *Held*, 1st, that it is unnecessary that a by law should state on its face that the alteration shall not go into effect till the 25th December following the passing thereof—13 & 14 Vic., ch. 48, sec. 18, sub-sec. 4. 2nd, that no step having been taken to quash a by-law for a year and more from the passing thereof, the decision in *Hill v. Municipality of Tecumseth*, 6 C. P. 207, adhered to, and the motion was refused on account of delay in making the application.—*Cotter v. Municipality of Darlington.* C.P.R. xi. 265.

11. SCHOOL—TRUSTEES—MONEY COLLECTED FOR BY TOWNSHIP.

Held, that a demand or order from a majority of the school trustees of a school section is necessary to sustain an action for money collected under a by-law passed under the authority of sec. 34, of 22 Vic., ch. 64.—*The Trustees of School Section No. 3, of the Township of Caledon v. The Corporation of the Township of Caledon.* C.P.R. xii. 301.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL DECISIONS.

1. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL SECTION AUDITORS, &c.

And it shall be the duty of the Auditors to examine into and decide upon the accuracy of the accounts of such section, and whether the Trustees have truly accounted for and expended for School purposes the moneys received by them, and to submit the said accounts with a full report thereon at the next annual School meeting; and if the Auditors or either of them object to the lawfulness of any expenditures made by the Trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference* to such meeting, which may either determine the same or submit them to the Chief Superintendent of Education, whose decision shall be final, and the Auditors shall remain in office until their audit is completed. The Auditors or either of them shall have the same authority to call for persons or papers and require evidence on oath and to enforce their decisions as have Arbitrators appointed under the authority of the *eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, and eighty-sixth* sections of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act; and it shall be their duty or that of either of them to report the result of their examination of the accounts of the year to the annual School meeting next after their appointment, when the Annual Report of the Trustees shall be presented, and the vacancy or vacancies in the Trustees Corporation be filled up, as provided by the law.

2. POWER OF TRUSTEES TO ERECT SCHOOL HOUSES.

In regard to the erection of a school-house, and everything appertaining to it, the power is vested in the elected Trustees, the same as the power of making laws is vested in the Legislature; and not in any public meeting in the one case any more than in the other. The Trustees may call a public meeting to consult on the subject, but the legal decision is with the Trustees. The only power of a public meeting in such a case is to decide upon the manner in which the sums requisite to purchase a school site, or pay for a school-

*That is, the lawfulness, and not the expediency, of the expenditure. The Trustees are the sole judges of the expediency of any expenditure.

house, or support the school, shall be provided; but the amount required in all cases, the kind of school-house to be erected, or kind of teacher to be employed, is with the Trustees; and if a public meeting does not provide for all the sums required, the Trustees can provide the balance by rate on the property of their section.

3. USE OF THE SCHOOL FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES ONLY.

The Trustees have no legal power under the School Act, to permit their School House to be used for other than school purposes.—Usage, however, has invested them with a sort of discretion in this respect. If they should abuse their trust, an application can be made by any dissatisfied party to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to compel the Trustees to confine the use of their School House to School purposes; although no mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench would likely be granted to compel the Trustees to allow it to be used for other than School purposes, unless there was any express provision in the deed, requiring the Trustees to open it for public or religious meetings. The teacher has charge of the School House on behalf of the Trustees. He has no authority to use the School House other than as directed by the school Trustees; nor to make use (or prevent the use) of it at any other time than during school hours, without the sanction of the Trustees.—At the request of the Trustees he must at once deliver up the School key to them.

4. CLEANING THE SCHOOL HOUSE, MAKING FIRE, &c.

It is not the duty either of the Teacher or pupils to make the school house fires, or to sweep the house itself. The Teacher is employed to teach the school, but he is not employed to make the fires or clean the school house, any more than to repair it.

It is the duty of the Trustees to provide for warming and cleaning the school house; and it is the duty of the Teacher to see that the provision thus made by Trustees for these purposes is duly carried into effect by the parties concerned. If the teacher undertakes to see these things done, for a certain remuneration, or for what he may have to pay to get them done, very well; but it is clearly the duty of the Trustees to make provision for having them done at the expense of the section.

5. OBLIGATIONS OF TRUSTEES IN REGARD TO KEEPING OPEN A SCHOOL.

Unless a school be kept open at least six months of the year it is not entitled to share in the School Fund at all; but if the Trustees close it six months in the year, they forfeit and lose to the School Section one half the amount of the School Fund, which they would receive did they keep open the school the whole year. Trustees are personally responsible for all school moneys forfeited and lost to their section through their neglect.

6. USE OF UNAUTHORIZED BOOKS FORBIDDEN.

If Teachers employ text-books not authorized to be used in the Schools, such Schools are not entitled to the School Fund apportioned to them, as they are not conducted according to law; nor can any foreign book be used in a School, without such School forfeiting its right to share in the School Fund. The great evil in the country schools in the State of New York is, the multiplication of text-books, according to the fancy of each Teacher or his agreement with some bookseller,—parents being called upon to buy new books as often as they get new Teachers,—an evil which we have studiously guarded against in Upper Canada. Trustees and Teachers should observe that the School Act declares that *no foreign books in the English branches of education* shall be used in any Model or Common School, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction. The School Act also provides that the Council of Public Instruction shall examine, recommend, or disapprove of text-books for the use of Schools; and further, that no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be employed in aid of any School in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council.

7. REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO APPEAL CASES.

All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Laws, have the right to appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education, who is authorized to decide such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice,—to prevent delay, and to save expense,—it will be necessary for any party thus appealing: 1st. To furnish the party against whom the appeal may be made, with a correct copy of the communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer which may be deemed expedient. 2nd. To state expressly, in the appeal, that the opposite party has been thus notified; as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will form an opinion, much less decide, on any point affecting different parties without hearing both sides,—whatever delays may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such a hearing. Application for advice in

Common School matters, should in all cases, be first made to the Local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the Municipality.

8. THE ASSESSORS' ROLL THE SOLE GUIDE OF TRUSTEES.

The only ground and guide on which the Trustees of any school section (union or otherwise) can lawfully levy and collect a school-rate is the valuation of property expressed on the Assessor's Roll of the Township within the limits of which the rate is levied. There is no power in a public meeting, either by a majority or a unanimous vote, to fix any other valuation of property than that stated in the Assessors' Roll; and should the Trustees adopt any other valuation and levy a rate accordingly, such rate would not be lawful, and the Trustees and their Collector would render themselves (as has been the case in two or three instances) liable to be prosecuted by every ratepayer on whose property they thus levied a rate.

II. Original Communications.*

TEACHERS' SCHOOL VISITS.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Education*.

SIR,—In perusing the columns of the "*Journal of Education for Upper Canada*," I find that it inculcates the importance of teachers visiting each other's schools, and my own experience in conjunction with the educational works of scientific men causes me to concur with the excellent idea. But in turning to the *School Manual* for the time to make such visits, to my surprise it was not there.

As we live in the bright 19th century, and as the idea of visiting each other's schools is conceded as necessary, I hope the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada will set a time for such, as it is impossible under the present School Act to visit a single school and do it legally.

The Hamilton Convention of School Teachers saw the want of such prescribed time and I presume all intelligent teachers do the same. Hoping that the Upper Canada Common School Act will be amended in this particular, I subscribe myself,

WILLIAM FLEMING, Teacher, S. S. No. 4, Derby,
Kilsyth P.O., Co. Grey, C. W.

Derby, 27th Dec., 1862.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Education*.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to suggest to the Council of Public Instruction the propriety of publishing the special reports of each Grammar School Inspector on the several schools in his district. Isolated as the Grammar School teacher generally is, (especially in the rural districts) and unappreciated as his labours too often are, he needs the stimulants of praise or censure by those legally entitled to bestow both quite as much as any of his fellow mortals. Situated as he often is, without a single educated mind to commune with, much less the spur of an educated public opinion, is it wonderful if he too often sinks into a mere perfunctory discharge of his duties, or aims at that superficial showiness so often mistaken for ability. To such the public verdict of the Inspector would be a real salutary terror and not a mere *brutum fulmen* as at present, while for others striving to do their best in their little world his applause would satisfy the desire of fame, that last infirmity of noble minds. Good men would be pointed out to public notice; the incompetent would soon be obliged to quit the profession, while the few and extremely moderate prizes which our educational system offers would be given to the most deserving instead of the most fortunate. Trustees in general have the interest of their schools at heart, though in the selection of masters they have no other guide than academical distinctions, unquestionable proofs of attainment but not of teaching capacity. The published reports would furnish them the necessary data, and we should then see less of those frequent changes, so prejudicial to all parties, the inevitable result of the common haphazard system of selection.

May I add that if Parliament could be induced to increase both the pay and powers of the Inspectors it would be greatly to the advantage of the schools. The present small grant renders the office almost useless. The annual visits are generally paid about harvest, when the best scholars in country places are absent. The visits, too, ought to be half-yearly. With the present allowance this is of course impossible, the only available time being the summer vacation of the Model Grammar School. The Inspector's powers also should be real and substantial. At present it is hard to say whether he has any at all beyond the privilege of contributing a few pages to the annual educational blue-book. I am Sir, yours faithfully,
Vankleek Hill, Dec. 29th, 1862.

SIGMA.

* It is proper to state that we do not concur in many of the opinions expressed in these communications, nevertheless we insert them, with pleasure.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Education*.

SIR,—Imperfection to a certain extent may be marked on all the labours of man, but the Canadian system of education in point of fitness, and usefulness, is allowed even by strangers not to be second to any other on earth. However, I am one of the many who feel very happy at the last attempted alteration, being for the present laid aside, and suggestions required as to what may, and should be done to bring the children of school age to accept the provision which the law compels all to make for their use. Undoubtedly, the complaint of the Chief Superintendent is just, as to the very great number in Town and Country never sent to school, though the door of the school-house is as freely open as that of the church, or the mill, and a far greater number mere nominal scholars for a few days or weeks in the year, and thus parents, through ignorance, stupidity or carelessness, entailing on their offspring one of the worst hereditary evils that can affect humanity. But above all to do this, and refuse a fit and a proper cure provided by the humanity and patriotism of the State, brought to their door and placed as a free gift in their hand, is really too bad, and a gigantic evil of such dimensions call for the immediate, the free and the effectual agency of law to do away. Yes, I go for the Prussian principle. I am a convert to it—it is the real cure of the evil—the country shall gladly accept of it—it is the one measure to be added to secure the perfection of our School Law, "That wherever compulsion shall be used to make the provision, parents should be equally compelled to use the same for the benefit of their children."—All that is said against it for its compulsory character is perfect nonsense.

Every single Act on the Statute Book is compulsory, binding the subject by pains or penalties; never a mere piece of advice which may, or may not be taken at pleasure. The freedom of worship, the rights of conscience, with every reasonable share of the rights and liberty of man, I would have to myself, and freely give to all. Only let the right and freedom of one not be allowed to injure another. For, if in social order, Law has only province or office at all, there is none more just and legitimate than to protect—the weak against the strong—the poor and the helpless against the unnatural and injurious effects of a false charge. When a subject comes to age he may have many ways to help himself. During the first stages of a helpless infancy, if any subject has a right to the protection of the law, the right of that age must be evident and just. Surely, if we compel a rich, a large and influential party in the community to pay yearly, many of them from \$10 to \$100 each, for the education of the children of the poor, the unnatural parents of these children should not be allowed to step in and forbid their children the benefit of it. The arguments of compulsion in the last are surely equal and much stronger than in the first. We leave the office of Law open to the child, and every relation of life in other matters. Why not in this most important one!

A criminal neglect here entails great evils on the child—on the neighbourhood, on the State, and on the parent himself. We have been told that every cent given for the education of the poor is saved with double interest in the punishment of crime, and in the protection of life and property. That free institutions although established cannot stand, but on the foundation of a reasonable share of education. "That knowledge is better than strength," and to make any state great in peace, in morals, in labour, in wealth and commerce, the great map of the people must have a proportionable share of training. Believing the truth of these self-evident sentiments, we have submitted to the tax, and we fear not the result when the tax is fully and faithfully applied, and no one allowed to prevent the application. The very existence and well-being of the State depend on the spiritual and natural training of the subject. It is the duty of the church, as the instrument under God, to give the one, and the state the other. But the theory of the principle may be admitted, but how shall we be able to work it out? I answer, you have right and the conscience of man with you—the large and expensive experiment made, proving the necessity of the measure. So, amongst different plans let me propose the following as perfectly simple, easy, and inexpensive, viz.: Let the Board of trustees in each school section whose present duty is to take the census of all the children of school age within their bounds, hand over that list to the school Teacher. Let the Law make it the duty of every Teacher at the end of every six months to hand over to the Trustees a list of every defaulter in the section; that is every parent whose child is short by the School Register of half-teaching time.

Let the Board of Trustees hold two meetings in the year, to hear these defaulters, and exempt such as can give and prove a reasonable excuse from sickness, destitution, or indispensable necessity of the child's aid, but fine all the rest no less than \$1, nor more than \$2 per child, in each case, and send a list of the same in time

to the Municipal Council for collection with the other taxes for the benefit of the school.

Pardon the length of this scroll.

Yours most respectfully,

Kincardine, County Bruce,
Dec. 28, 1862.

WM. FRASER,
Local Supt. of Schools.

III. Papers on Practical Education.

1. GYMNASTICS FOR OUR COMMON AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The School Board of Brantford have commenced a truly good work in recommending the incorporating of physical training with mental culture. This branch of education has been almost totally neglected in Canada to the great injury of our youth. In Port Hope and a few other places the school authorities have employed drill sergeants or other qualified persons to teach the male portion of the scholars such military tactics as have chiefly reference to bodily carriage and movements. This is an excellent idea, forasmuch as this drilling of the boys will prepare them for Militia service in future years, and the early training thus received will give them a soldierly bearing, and impress upon their minds the fundamental principles of army service. Without reference, however, exclusively to the defence of the country and the future duties of the soldier, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises rightly managed conduce much to the present health, strength and symmetry of the children. Wherever a proper system of bodily exercise is practiced there we find the human frame properly developed, and a robust people to exist. The ancient Romans and Grecians, practising as they did extensively in athletic games, were remarkable for their strength, vigor and manly development; whereas the inhabitants of our modern crowded cities present almost every species of deformity, contraction and malformation. Where physical exercise is not taken, there we find the pupil's health delicate, for if he is remarkably studious he will almost entirely neglect proper exercise, and thus the brain will become unnaturally enlarged, procreancy will be induced, and perhaps premature decay and sudden or early death, if on the other hand the youth be buoyant and negligent of his studies—when let loose from the school in which he has been perhaps for hours confined—he will most likely enter upon such violent exercises as will be highly injurious, and perhaps cause illness by the sudden change. We have heard of even sudden death occurring by the breaking of a blood vessel in this way. If, however, advantage be taken by proper teachers, of certain portions of each day to train the children in military evolutions and suitable gymnastics, neither of these calamities will be likely to occur. Nor should such instruction be imparted to the male sex alone; our girls should also be carefully trained to move with elegance and grace, and to take such bodily exercise as shall advance their health and secure to them elasticity and cheerfulness. We trust these guardians of our youth will follow up the good work which they have so nobly commenced.—*Brantford Courier*.

2. GRAMMAR SCHOOL DRILL.

The advantages of military drill as a means of physical training for youth are now recognized and admitted. By the admirable system of exercises which is in use, the carriage and bearing of boys are rendered erect and easy, while the muscles of the whole body are developed and strengthened. Prompt attention to the word of command, and quickness of execution when the order is given are also acquired by instruction of the above kind. The great public schools of Great Britain have for some time had regular classes for drill and military gymnastics, and the system is gradually gaining ground in Canada. Recently the boys at the Grammar School have been formed into a Company for drill under the efficient instruction of Sergeant Pooley of the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Woods, it was understood, is to be captain of the company, a post for which he is well qualified, having been an officer of the University Rifles of Toronto. It has been intimated that this most valuable opportunity for instruction Drill, Gymnastics, Fencing, or Singlestick, is open to all boys on application to Mr. Woods, and the payment of a small fee.—*Kingston News*.

3. THE REGULAR COURSE OF STUDIES,

In our public schools, should not be extended, at present. We must require more thorough instruction in the elementary branches. Teachers must be more thoroughly drilled and be made to feel the importance of spending more time and strength in drilling their pupils, in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; in Geography, History

and practical Grammar. No higher branches should be allowed in the common school that will divert the attention or consume the time which should be bestowed upon these.

But those of our pupils who can never enjoy the advantages of the Academy or Seminary, must remain very deficient on many subjects connected with a practical education, if these higher branches are excluded. The Chemistry, Philosophy and Physiology of common life, should constitute a part of every one's education. Should not all understand the properties of the air we breathe and the water we drink, with their relations to health and life? Should not all be acquainted with the nature of the soil we cultivate and the plants we rear, since from these we derive our sustenance? Should we not know the qualities of the bread we eat, the sweets we extract, the liquors we ferment, the narcotics we indulge in,—as health or sickness, life or death, depend upon our knowledge or ignorance of these facts and the principles upon which they rest? Is it not important also that all understand the functions of the lungs and heart; why we breathe and why we digest, and why life's red current flows its endless round of circulation? Should not every one be familiar with the laws of his own being and the laws of health? And how many of the common facts upon which depend our convenience and success in life, are the result of philosophical principles. And may our pupils leave the school and enter upon the trade or profession, entirely ignorant of these principles?

But Chemistry, Philosophy and Physiology, cannot be generally introduced in our Common Schools, with an additional text-book and course of daily recitation. There is no time nor place for them, without interfering with the still more important branches. What then can be done to overcome the difficulty?

I answer much may be done by the introduction of a course of familiar lectures, or oral lessons, during each term of the school.—Such a series of lectures occupying no more than fifteen minutes a day, would impart a vast amount of useful information on these subjects and result in many other positive advantages to the school.

Every experienced teacher has felt the need of some general exercise in school, to afford the pupils relaxation from study and give variety. The familiar lecture is admirably adapted to this end. It may be introduced at the opening of the school, and be made so interesting as to cure the evil of tardiness. It may come at any time when the school, wearied by hard study or vexed by the tiresome monotony of every day life, has become disorderly and troublesome. Such an exercise at such a time would not only detract nothing from the successful prosecution of other branches, but would infuse new life and vigor into the classes and impart new ability to learn other lessons.

The pupils should be required to take notes and remember all the facts brought out in such a lecture or oral lesson. This serves to fix the attention and aids in forming the important habit of following a public speaker in his discourse.

This course of lessons may embrace a vast variety of subjects and constitute a new department in the school, and yet, in no way, interfere with the work to be accomplished in other departments.—Yea, as we have seen, it adds new interest, infuses new life into the school, and thus aids in securing order and progress. It opens a new field of investigation and imparts much useful knowledge that would not be secured in any other way.

Moreover it is entirely practical. Any teacher of common schools who has suitable qualifications, may adopt this method of instruction, and at once, realize all its advantages. Try it fellow teacher.—*O. in Vermont School Journal*.

4. HABITS OF INATTENTION IN PUPILS.

If a child is habitually inattentive, the teacher must try to ascertain what causes have led to this bad habit. It will often be found that it is attributable to the injudicious management of ignorant and careless parents; perhaps, also, to the faulty discipline, etc., of other schools. It will be found, also, that where gross inattention prevails, it is not the only fault; there will often be found associated with it dullness, indifference, absence of mind, etc. In fact the faults of children are frequently only reflected images of the faults of character, etc., that predominate in the grown persons under whose influence they have been placed. Having ascertained the cause and extent of the evil, the teacher ought to apply himself to remedy it. One of the first steps will be to acquire the confidence of the inattentive one. The next thing will be to find out the kind of employment which is least irksome to him, and to engage him in it, and to take care that he pursues it with some degree of steadiness. If he can be brought to concentrate his attention upon any subject, a great step is gained, and by following it up judiciously, the bad habit of inattention may, in time, be quite overcome.

5. CATCHING THE BOYS.

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching idle boys. One day he called out to us—'Boys, I must have closer attention to your books. The first one of you that sees another boy idle, I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case.' 'Ah,' thought I to myself, 'there is Joe Simpson that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book, I'll tell.' It was not long before I saw Joe Simpson look off his book and immediately informed the master. 'Indeed,' said the master, 'how do you know he was idle?' 'I saw him,' said I. 'You did, and were your eyes on your book when you saw him?' I was caught and never watched for idle boys again. If we are sufficiently watchful over our own conduct we shall have no time to find fault with the conduct of others."

6. EXTREMES OF OPINION AND PRACTICE IN SCHOOL MATTERS.

The danger of running into extremes in matters of school discipline and instruction, is apparent on the slightest observation.

Thus, in discipline, the common opinion and practice formerly demanded the severer forms of corporal punishment. More recently we have fallen into the opposite extreme,—an entire abandonment of such punishment, as barbarous and inhuman. The truth lies, doubtless, in a wholesome medium.

In school instruction also, the same tendency to extremes is noticed in the efforts of some teachers to introduce constantly something new, in method or matter; while others adhere as pertinaciously to the methods and the studies pursued by the fathers. The latter abide by the three R's as the sum and substance of school education. The former would crowd into the common school course the whole circle of the sciences, and add the foreign tongues.

Some are in danger of consuming too much time with mere school diversions. Others as carefully exclude everything which cannot be reckoned hard study.

Some teachers confine themselves in recitation to the lesson as contained in the book. Others, leaving the book and all careful questioning upon the assigned lesson, ramble into the wide fields which lie around it,—forever lecturing upon the topic and its related subjects, rather than drawing out from the pupil an exact and definite statement of what the book contains. Such are some of the extremes in the methods of school management.

So again, some of our people may suppose that the school-room is a proper place for the religious education of the child, and others would exclude all instruction which is not simply intellectual.

Some maintain that the teacher is responsible for the conduct of his pupils beyond school hours. Other deny his right to deal with them for any offence occurring beyond the limits of the school-room and the school-day.

Now, in all these matters, there is clearly a happy medium between the extremes into which men so easily run. To ascertain the just equilibrium between such opposite opinions should be the aim of the true educator.

7. COMPOSITION OF BLACK BOARDS.

Nothing is more necessary in a school-room than an abundant supply of good Black Boards, and yet we find few school houses well supplied, while the board in use are generally of a very inferior quality.

It is the object of this article to give a few plain directions, deduced from experience, in regard to the subject, which may be made more or less available in our schools.

A Black Board may be board, slate, paper or plaster. It may be black, blue, brown or dark gray. The cheapest way of making a Black Board surface, is to put common wall paper on the wall, *wrong side outward*, so as to have a tolerably smooth surface, applying with a soft brush, a thin coat of the following mixture; common rye or wheat flour paste mixed with sufficient lampblack to give it the requisite color. This dries quickly, and makes a hard surface, which if kept dry, will last a long time, provided crayons are used, which should always be the case. The expense of covering this surface will not exceed one cent per square foot. This process, though giving a cheap board, is not to be recommended. If after the paper is on, it be painted dark blue or green, it will make a good durable surface, which has also the advantage of cheapness, and is nearly noiseless.

The most common and perhaps the next cheapest boards in use, are black boards proper; made by jointing and glueing together firmly, well-seasoned white wood or pine boards, (if pine they should be free from pitch) and painting the surface. These should have end pieces to keep them from warping, and should be so arranged that shrinking will not cause them to check or split. This may be covered with the mixture of paste and lampblack, which does better

on the board than paper, as it can be washed off and renewed when worn, after a couple of hours soaking. They are more commonly painted. A mixture of lampblack and skimmed milk is often used, but blackens the hands and rubbers, for some time after prepared.* Lampblack and spirits of turpentine dries quickly, but is open to the same objection. Black paint dries very slowly, even when the best driers are used, and the surface of this and all other *paints* glisten so as to make it impossible to see figures, except in certain positions. If paint is used at all, blue or dark green paint is preferable to black, as they dry quicker, and having white lead for the base have more *body*, and are therefore more durable. A *stain* is much better to apply to a board than paint, as it leaves the dead surface of the wood which abrades the chalk well and is durable. There is some difficulty in getting a stain of sufficient blackness. I have succeeded in making a good stain by using bichromate and prussiate of potash, logwood, nutgalls, copperas and alum boiled in vinegar. The proportions were "guessed at."

Plaster black boards are coming much into use and are prepared as follows: Take masons' "putty," ground plaster, sand and a little salt, mixed in the usual proportions for hard finish. The coloring matter is lampblack mixed with whiskey, alcohol or sour beer, to the consistency of paste. Mix this well with the other ingredients just as they are to be applied to the wall. The quantity of coloring matter can be easily determined by experiment. It must be enough to make a black wall. Of course this is applied to the rough or scratch coat. It should be well worked down, so as not to abrade the chalk too much, and finished off, by smoothing with a wet brush. This makes a good board but after use, will glisten so as to be somewhat objectionable.

Holbrook's Liquid Slate comes nearest to slate itself, and is in many respects superior to any other article for covering black boards. It may be applied to plaster, boards, or paper, and makes a hard, durable and nearly dead surface. It is easily applied, dries quickly, and may be used with either chalk, crayons or pencils. The mixture is somewhat expensive, and yet it is probably good economy to use it. The cost is \$1 per pint or \$1.50 per quart. One pint will cover 25 square feet of surface, making but 4 cts. per square foot. Directions accompany each can.

Slates are of course best for school purposes, but their expense places them out of reach of most of our schools. They cost from 40 to 80 cts. per square foot. There is said to be an excellent slate quarry in our own State, in the Lake Superior region, which if worked might so reduce the price of slates as to put them in the reach of all. It is to be hoped that the matter may be investigated. So much for the preparation of black boards.

A few words in regard to position. If possible the main board should be in front of the school when in their seats. Other boards may well be distributed around the walls. It is next to impossible to get too much black board room. Boards are usually placed too high, especially in primary schools. They should in primary rooms, extend to within two feet of the floor.

If the board is of any value, it is always economy to use crayons. They should be used only for the regular purposes of school, and not worn out in useless scribbles and caricatures, as is often the case. Pupils should be permitted to use the Boards only when they will draw and write as well as they can, and for the purposes of improvement. White crayons should cost but twenty-five cents a box, and can be made much cheaper.—C. H. A. in *Wisconsin J. of E.*

8. DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CRAYONS.

A school, or the schools of a town, may be supplied with crayons very cheaply, made after the following directions given by Professor Turner of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb:

Take 5 pounds of Paris White, 1 pound of Wheat Flour, wet with water, and 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 should also be pine, a foot long, and nine inches wide, having nailed on the under side, near each edge, 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 them 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.

* A good Black Paint for Black Boards.—"Alcohol, 1 gallon; Lampblack, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Shellac, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; pulverized Pumice Stone, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb." Black Canvas Substitute for black-boards are supplied from the Educational Depository, Toronto.

Near at hand, should be another board 3 feet long and 4 inches wide, across which each crayon, as it is made, should be laid so that the ends may project on one 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.

An experienced hand will make 150 in an hour.

III. Papers on Colonial Subjects.

I. THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY—THE FUR TRADE.

Whosoever chuses to wade through the voluminous documentary History of the early British colonies in America, will find that the Fur trade was the all absorbing interest for more than one hundred and fifty years in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and the vast region tributary to Hudson's Bay, previous to the Second Conquest in 1759. (1)

The Beaver, the present symbol of Canada, was early a source of considerable revenue to the colonies, and has far surpassed in importance all other furbearing animals, although now it is comparatively valueless, the tax on Beaver skins alone in early times being more than the present worth of the pelt, when the difference in the value of money is taken into consideration. In 1678 Sir E. Andros, Governor of New York, reports that "the rates or duties upon goods exported are 2s. for each hogs-head of tobacco, and 1s. 3d. on a beaver skin, and other peltry proportionally."

Governor Dongan, under date 1687, in a Report on the Province of New York, writes, "It will be very necessary for us to encourage our young men to go a beaver hunting as the French doe." "I send a map by Mr. Spragg, whereby your Lops may see the several govermts, &c., how they lye where the beaver hunting is, @ where it will bee necessary to erect our Country Forts for the securing of the beaver trade, @ keeping the indians in community with us." (2) In the same report Governor Dongan notices "the custom or duty upon every beaver skin commonly called a whole beaver, ninepence." "And that all other fur and peltry be valued accordingly, that is, for two half beavers ninepence; for four lapps ninepence; three drillings one shilling and sixpence; ten ratoonns ninepence; four foxes ninepence; four and twenty mees-cats ninepence; ten maller ninepence; twenty four pounds of moose and deer skin ninepence. And all other peltry to be valued equivalent to the whole beaver exported out of the province (bull and cow-hides excepted)." Father de Lamberville, a cunning, zealous, but not over scrupulous missionary, wrote to M. de Denonville, Governor of Canada, in 1684, that "the envoy of the Governor of New York, who is here, promises the Iroquois goods at a considerable reduction: 7 @ 8lbs of powder for a beaver; as much lead as a man can carry for a beaver, and so with the rest." It must not be supposed that this was the actual price paid for a beaver skin at that time. Father de Lamberville merely mentions these items to show that the English were bribing the Iroquois to adopt their side in the event of war with the French, or in future extension of trade. It was a system of presents which gave origin to the Indian expression, "Underground or secret presents," in order to avoid the appearance of bribery. The word "underground," has recently acquired a different application, familiar to every ear. The fugitives from the slaveholder reach Canada by the "underground railway." The Confederates obtain information of the movements of the Federalists by the "underground telegraph," and the late rush across the Canadian frontiers from the drafting in the United States was chiefly by the "underground line."

Father de Lamberville defeated Colonel Dongan's attempts to draw the Hurons and Ottawas to his side by the "underground presents," although Dongan offered seven pounds of powder for a beaver, or as much lead as a man could carry.

The mission and the beaver were too frequently associated by the early French Missionaries. They made the fur trader and the proselytizer one. There is no doubt that wherever the fur trade extended there was but too much need of the humanizing influence of Christianity, but as long as the missionaries traded in furs, the gentle influences of religion were not felt. The condition of the colony in Dononville's time was deplorable. He himself writes: "I receive letters from the most distant quarters, from the head of River Mississippi, from the head of Lake Superior, from Lake des

Lenemyngon (Lake St. Ann north of Lake Superior), where they propose wonders to me by establishing posts for the missions and for the beavers, which abound there. But in truth so long as the interior of the colony is not consolidated and secured, nothing certain can be expected from all those distant posts where hitherto people have lived in great disorder, and in a manner to convert our best Canadians into banditti." (1)

The failure on the part of the different French companies to establish successful monopolies arose in great part, from a spirit of personal aggrandizement which influenced men in power, and the excellent opportunities which the form of government then prevailing in the colony secured to them. In 1731 the administration of M. de Beauharnois was marked by continued erection of new forts and displays of military force, for the purpose of keeping the English traders within proper limits. Soon after the whole valley of the St. Lawrence came under British sway, the merchants of Montreal, among whom were many Scotchmen, seeing the advantage of united action, formed themselves into a company in 1784, and assumed the title of the North-west Company of Montreal. The stock of this company was at first divided into sixteen shares, without any capital being deposited, each shareholder furnishing a proportion of such articles as were necessary to carry on the fur trade. It was soon found, however, that some of the traders in the Indian country were adverse to this union of interests, and a few of them joined together and established a rival company. As might have been expected, a collision between the two companies soon took, murder was committed (2) and many of the injuries which rivalry and jealousy could engender, were inflicted by both sides, far beyond the reach of retributive justice. At length, in 1787, the discontented traders and the North-west Company, came to an understanding, united their interests, and founded a commercial establishment on a sound basis, divided into twenty shares, a certain proportion being held by the merchants in Montreal, the remaining by the traders in the Indian country. The adventure for the year amounted to £40,000, but in eleven years from that date, or in 1799, it reached treble that sum, yielding large profits to the company. In 1798 the number of shares were increased to forty-six, and so rapid was the increase in power and wealth of the corporation, that the army of employees enlisted in its service rose to upwards of four thousand.

The agents of the North-west Company came into frequent collision with the servants of the Hudson Bay Company, which not only led to a spirit of rivalry in trade baffling description, but also to numerous encounters in which much blood was shed and many lives lost. Wearied of this ruinous competition, and harrassed by the threatened difficulties to which the continuance of so much crime and bloodshed amongst their half wild subordinates were drawing upon them, the two companies agreed to unite, and in 1821 an end was put to contention and rivalry, by the amalgamation of the two bodies under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company. From the date of union a new era in the fur trade began, which will be better described after a brief history has been given of one of the most successful and flourishing monopolies the world has even seen.

The Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated in the year 1670, under a royal charter of Charles the Second, which granted them certain territories in North America, together with exclusive privileges of trade and other rights and advantages. During the first twenty years of their existence the profits of the Company were so great (3) that, notwithstanding considerable losses sustained by the capture of their establishments by the French, amounting in value to £118,014, they were enabled to make a payment to the proprietors in 1684 of fifty per cent., and a farther payment in 1689 of twenty-five per cent.

In 1690 the stock was trebled without any call being made, besides affording a payment to the proprietors of twenty-five per cent. on the increased or newly created stock; from 1692 to 1697 the Company incurred loss and damage to the amount of £97,500 sterling from the French. In 1720 their circumstances were so far improved that they again trebled their capital stock, with only a call of ten per cent. from the proprietors, on which they paid dividends averaging nine per cent. for many years, showing profits on the originally subscribed capital stock actually paid up of between sixty and seventy per cent. per annum, from the year 1690 to 1800, or during a period of 110 years.

Up to this time the Hudson's Bay Company enjoyed a monopoly of the fur trade, and reaped a rich harvest of wealth and influence.

In 1783 the North-west Company was formed, having its headquarters at Montreal. The North-west Company soon rose to the position of a formidable rival to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the territory of the two Companies traded in became the scene of

(1) Quebec was taken by the British in 1629. Champlain and most of the Jesuits returned under free passes to France. In 1632, Charles I, by the treaty of St. Germain, resigned to Louis XIII. of France all his title to Canada and Nova Scotia, and Champlain returned to Quebec a Viceroy of Canada.
(2) Documentary History of New York.

(1) Denonville's Expedition, Paris. Doc. III.

(2) Sir Alexander Mackenzie—A General History of the Fur Trade.

(3) See letter from the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, February 7th, 1838.

animosities, feuds, and bloodshed, involving the destruction of property, the demoralization of the Indians, and the ruin of the fur trade. Owing to this opposition, the interest of the Hudson's Bay Company suffered to such an extent, that between 1800 and 1821, a period of twenty-two years, their dividends were, for the first eight years reduced to four per cent., during the next six years they could pay no dividend at all, and for the remaining eight years they could pay only four per cent.

In the year 1821 a union between the North-west and Hudson's Bay Companies took place under the title of the last named. The proprietors were called upon to pay £100 per cent. upon their capital, which, with their stock in trade of both parties in the country, formed a capital stock of £400,000 on which four per cent. dividend was paid in the years 1821 and 1824, and from that time half yearly dividends of five per cent. to 1828, from 1828 to 1832 a dividend of five per cent., with a bonus of ten per cent. was paid, and from 1832 to 1837 a dividend of five per cent., with an average bonus of six per cent. The distribution of profits to the shareholders for the years 1847 to 1856 both inclusive, was as follows:—

1847—1849, ten per cent. per annum; 1850, twenty per cent. per annum, of which ten per cent. was added to stock; 1851, ten per cent.; 1852, fifteen per cent., of which five per cent. was added to stock; 1853, £18 4s. 6d., of which £8 4s. 6d., was added to stock; 1854 to 1856, ten per cent. per annum dividend. (1) Of 268 proprietors in July, 1856, 196 have purchased their stock at from 220 to 240 per cent. (2)

The affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company are managed by a Governor-in-Chief, sixteen chief factors, twenty-nine chief-traders, five surgeons, eighty-seven clerks, sixty-seven postmasters, twelve hundred permanent servants, and five hundred voyageurs, besides temporary employés of different ranks, chiefly consisting of voyageurs and servants. The total number of persons in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company is about 3,000.

The late Sir George Simpson was Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company for forty years. He exercised a general supervision over the Company's affairs, presided at their councils in the country, and had the principal direction of the whole interior management in North America. The Governor is assisted by a council for each of the two departments into which the territory is divided.

The seat of council for the northern department is at Norway House, on Lake Winnipeg; for the southern department at Michipicoten, Lake Superior, or Moose Factory, on James' Bay.

The council consists of the chief officers of the Company, the chief-factors being ex-officio members of council. Their deliberations are conducted in private. The sixteen chief-factors are in charge of different districts in the territory, and a certain number of them assemble every year at Norway House, for the northern department, generally about the middle of June, to meet the Governor and transact business. Seven chief-factors, with the Governor, form a quorum, but if a sufficient number of the higher rank of officers are not present, a quorum is established by the admission of chief-traders.

The Hudson's Bay Company's operations extend not only over that part of North America called Rupert's Land and the Indian territory, but also over part of Canada, Newfoundland, Oregon, Russian America, and the Sandwich Isles.

The operations of the Hudson's Bay Company extend over territories whose inhabitants owe allegiance to three different and independent governments, British, Russian, and the United States. These immense territories, exceeding 4,500,000 square miles in area, are divided, for the exclusive purpose of the fur trade, into four departments and thirty-three districts, in which are included one hundred and fifty-two posts, commanding the services of three thousand agents, traders, voyageurs, and servants, besides giving oc-

casional or constant employment to about one hundred thousand savage Indian hunters. Armed vessels, both sailing and steam, are employed on the North-west coast to carry on the fur trade with the warlike natives of that distant region. More than twenty years ago the trade of the North-west coast gave employment to about one thousand men, occupying twenty-one permanent establishments, or engaged in navigating five armed sailing vessels, and one armed steamer, varying from one hundred to three hundred tons in burden. History does not furnish another example of an association of private individuals exerting so powerful an influence over so large an extent of the earth's surface, and administering their affairs with such consummate skill and unwavering devotion to the original objects of their incorporation.

The Hudson's Bay Company, even when they relinquish the valley of the Saskatchewan, and confine their operations to the region north of the 66th parallel of latitude, will still hold much of the Fur trade in their grasp. But they will do so as an independent company engaged in open competitive rivalry with all who choose to engage in that difficult and precarious traffic. The organization existing among the officers and servants of the company, their acquaintance with the habits, language, and hunting grounds of the Indians of the North American continent; and more especially the fact that they are not only personally acquainted with almost every Indian in North America, but have the means, if it suit the purposes of the trade, of communicating with them and of supplying their wants, will secure to this admirably organized association, the command of the most lucrative branches of the fur trade, for many years to come. If the history of any fur-trading company in America were faithfully written, it would exhibit to the world a systematic course of action as surely destructive to the Indian race on this continent, within the limits of the law, as if it had been a predetermined object from the beginning of their operations to the close. The history, indeed, of almost any one abandoned fort or post, during the prosperous existence of a company, would be a type of the history of the entire trade and its prejudicial influences on the Indian races. An abandoned post implies in general, the utter destruction of the fur-bearing animals or of the sources of food upon which the Indian hunters formerly subsisted. It is an acknowledgment that the country which once served the post has been converted into an inhospitable desert, wholly incapable in its wild and uncultivated state of supporting the small demands of the former inhabitants of the district it served.

On another page, under the heading of Canadian Industry and Trade, will be found a table showing the annual exportation of furs and skins from Canada exclusive of the Hudson's Bay Company's exports. Although the annual amount is considerable, yet it falls into insignificance when compared with the vast exportations and profits of the present monopolists of the great North West. — *Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for U. C.*

2. NEW WESTMINSTER—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron in a letter to the *Sarnia Observer*, under date of Sept. 3 thus describes the capital of British Columbia: New Westminster he says is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Fraser River, as you descend from the Gulf of Georgia. About twelve miles up the ground is high, some two hundred feet to the Royal Avenue, which is opened one hundred feet wide on the level land in rear of the present town, which is all built on the slope. The site of the town is admirably chosen, being the first high land met in ascending the river; is on the bank furthest from the American frontier; and having a position of singular beauty, owing to its rise, the bay and course of the river above, the islands just below, the glorious mountains to the north-east, and the mountains of Vancouver to the south-west.

COLONEL MOODY, R. E., AND OTHERS, AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Cameron thus refers to the state of society at New Westminster. Col. Moody, R. E., who resides here is a man of great talent, of most liberal principles, and great moral worth; his staff of officers were selected for their special fitness for such service, and a more appropriate selection never was made. If the British Government was as well served by all their officers, most fortunate would England be. Jealousy between military men and civilians would for ever cease. Col. Moody has a printing machine, and does very much of the work for the Governor of Vancouver free; has a lithographic press also, and executes all the maps and plans of the country; and any man bringing in reliable information of any creek or section of country, gets it lithographed free. He has a gymnasium for his men, and a theatre for their improvement and amusement. I dined at the mess. The chaplain, with three Crimean medals on his breast, was present; he is now Archdeacon, and a more intellectual, happy dinner set, I never met. The feeling between colonel and officers, priest and people, was all one

(1) Letter from R. G. Smith, Esq., Secretary to the Hudson's Bay Company, to H. Morival, Esq.—Appendix to Report from the Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company.

(2) The capital employed by the Hudson's Bay Company is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount of assets.....	1,468,301	16	3
Amount of liabilities.....	203,233	16	11
Capital.....	1,265,068	19	4
Consisting of			
Stock, standing in the name of the proprietors.....	500,000	0	0
Valuation of the Company's lands and buildings, exclusive of Vancouver's Island and Oregon.....	318,884	12	8
Amount expended up to 10th September, 1856, in sending minors and laborers to Vancouver's Island, in the coal mines, and other objects of colonization, exclusive of the trading establishments of the Company, and which amount will be repayable by Government if possession of the Island is resumed.....	87,071	8	3
Amount invested in Fort Victoria and other establishments and posts on Vancouver's Island, estimated at.....	75,000	0	0
Amount paid to the Earl of Selkirk, for Red River Settlement.....	84,111	18	5
Property and investments in the territory of Oregon, ceded to the United States, by the treaty of 1846, and which are secured to the Company as possessory rights under that treaty—\$1,000,000.....	200,000	0	0
Total.....	1,265,067	19	4

could desire; and the library, museum, musical instruments, &c., of the doctor, showed that intellectual pursuits, literature and science, are the truest preventatives of bad habits. The whole society here is good, and the upper classes being men and women of education and good connections, know how to value the good sense and sterling worth of the middle classes, and meet them more cordially and on a better footing than in most of our provincial towns. They are, however, sensitive and jealous of a stepmother they have at Vancouver; worse to them than Toronto was to the West, but without the wealth, position, or talent of Toronto; this being the continent—the gold country, the pine country, and the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railroad, need fear no stepmother's breath, for very soon she, Columbia, will stand Queen of everything north of the golden gate, which bids fair to be the Queen of the seas. "The Governor of Vancouver is an old North-West Company man, a noble specimen of a highlander, the model of a British General, and a princely fellow, physically; and for hospitality, all the Gael, in his highland home. Many here think him arbitrary; too favorable to the Island, and willing to keep this colony back; but all admit his private worth, his great intelligence, his firmness, and personal honesty,—which I consider the all-important matter, where a man really has absolute power. The time has come, however, when British Columbia must have a resident Governor, and laws made by her own inhabitants, independent of Vancouver; and the sooner it is granted the better for all parties,—Governors or governed, both here and at home."

"The country is large, and full of pine, that only requires to be known to be in demand in every locality: with abundance of good land, though heavily timbered and expensive to clear; and gold fields that every days experience proves to be not inferior to either Australia or California. The Cariboo country is being developed rapidly, and more gold will come down this year than last. Many say the yield this year will amount to \$12,000,000; and I really think it will not be much under that sum. Many have been disappointed, because roads were not made, and because the great rush which took place raised flour up to \$1 per lb; in fact \$225 for a barrel was the average price all summer, and more for beans. Pork ranged about \$250 per barrel, so that no poor man could mine; and hence the disappointment of Canadians and others, who left home with their \$300 or \$400. \$1,000 was the least that would authorize a man to leave this town to open a mine upon his own risk. But even those who returned "dead broke," all tell me there is abundance of gold.

"The Frazer River is a magnificent stream, and will be navigable with two or three carrying places, to 'Tete Jaune Cache' about 750 miles, and only 250 miles from Fort Edmonton, by the Leather Pass; and thus the worst half of the road to Canada is done,—a distance of 2,000 miles from this place,—but through immense gorges and 'canons,' (a Spanish word for gorge), on the river. \$400,000 is being laid out on the road this year, out of British Columbia Funds, and they have good boats on the river, and several of them; but still they are building new ones, better adapted to the depth of water at all seasons. I was up in one of them yesterday, 25 miles above this place, at a very large picnic excursion, made on my account which cost the inhabitants \$350, and gave me an opportunity of seeing so much of this grand stream. I saw prairies, open meadows, and pine lands, all of which are fit for agricultural purposes.—The price of wages is the sole difficulty, as the character of the soil and its extraordinary productiveness is shown every day in the enormous cabbages, beets, parsnips, peas, corn, barley, oats, and wheat which are raised."

3. WONDERFUL COPPER DISCOVERY.

Some two years ago, a huge mass of float copper, weighing at least 20 tons, was discovered on the location of the Mesnard mine at Portage Lake. In size it was some 16 feet long, 4 wide and 1½ thick, which is far the largest float mass ever before found upon the lake. Such being the prodigious weight, it was patent that it came from a vein near by, as it was impossible that any human agency known to exist in the past could have moved it a great distance. Beneath it, charcoal was found, and also stone hammers, indicating plainly that the ancient miners, whose history is unwritten and of whom nothing is known, except as traces of their working are thus found, had either taken it from its original bed and placed it in the fire, in order to burn the rock from it, or finding it upon the spot where it was now discovered, placed it in the fire for the same purpose.

We find those who had been of the opinion that it never was put in the place where it was found by human agency for the reason that a large amount of the float of copper in small masses, weighing from a half pound to fifty, are found scattered immediately around it. Already some two tons have been gathered, whose existence in proximity with the large mass would indicate that water and ice may have been the agencies by which they were thus moved and scatter-

ed from their original resting place. The agency, however by which they were thus placed over the surface, it is not so important to know, as their existence, and the more important fact to which they point, viz: that they must have come from some vein near at hand. With this conviction simultaneously were the cutting up of the huge masses, and the collection of the smaller ones, the work of a most thorough exploration was begun in order to find the vein from which they came. What was thus reasonably manifest, seems to have been accomplished, for the work of a few days uncovered about forty feet distant from the huge float, a mass of still larger dimensions in the vein itself.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

4. CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

A very interesting and animated discussion took place at a recent meeting of the Mechanic's Institute on Canadian Manufactures and the obstacles to their progress. Mr. Edwards read a carefully prepared paper, enumerating various articles imported into the province amounting in the aggregate to over \$8,000,000, for the manufacture of which Canada produces ample materials; and, among others, instanced the article wool, which is produced here in abundance and sold to foreign manufacturers for about twenty-five or thirty cents per pound, which, when returned, realizes four or five times that amount. Mr. Edwards contended that whilst articles of universal consumption which cannot be produced here should be admitted at a mere nominal duty, other articles which can be manufactured in the Province should be charged a heavy protective duty; by this means many of the common necessities of life would become reduced in price, and an opportunity given to greatly benefit the country by developing its manufacturing resources. Many gentlemen present took part in the discussion, and on the whole the meeting was the best of the kind yet held.

D. Papers on European Subjects.

1. A DAY AT CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Cambridge is scarcely the size of Hamilton, and in all except the colleges quite inferior to your now much-abused "ambitious little city." In fact, Cambridge exist *by* and *for* the colleges—it is the creation of the colleges. Of these there are seventeen, each presided over by a Master—that of King's being called *Provost*, and of Queen's *President*. Each college is called a society, consisting of the master, professors, fellows and students. Usually there are about fifteen hundred students, the greatest number in any one college being in Trinity, 500; the next is St. John's, 250; in Gouville and Caius, 120; in Christ's, 100; the least is King's, 20 and Downing but 8.—There are about 370 fellows, and about 25 professors. Of the scholarships, there are in St. John's 68, in Gouville and Caius 66, in Clare 45, in Jesus 38, &c. Those scholarships are worth from some £20 to £60 annually. For example, there are in St. Peter's five scholarships of £20, six of £40, and twelve of £60, which gives a good idea of the others. The fellowships in most of the colleges can be held only by *beneficiaries*; when a *fellow* (a Cambridge fellow) marries, it is like taking the Chiltern Hundreds—he resigns his seat; he, in fact sacrifices his old fellowship in entering upon his new.

Great preparations have been made by the University for the reception of the members of the British Association. The Halls of the several Colleges had been thrown open for their accommodation. More than this: although term begins on the 1st of October, the students do not arrive for two or three weeks after, and the members of the Association were accommodated with room, beds, breakfast and dinner. The town, too, vied with the University in courtesy and liberality. Every place of interest in both the town and Colleges was thrown open, the Town Hall, or Guildhall, the Senate House, the Museums, the Observatory, the Botanic Gardens, &c. The days were taken up in reading and discussing papers, and the evenings in soirees, dinners, &c. That much of the interest connected with such Associations of scientific men arises from the acquaintance, or reunion of men of science, cannot be denied. These convivialities, too, contribute their share, and I think justly. Nor can we forget here the presence of more than two hundred ladies who joined the Association, attended its meetings and of course its dinners, &c. Many men of mark and science were present; there were Airey, and Adams, and Sedgwick of Cambridge renown; Phillips, Rolleston and Daubeny of Oxford fame; Owen and Huxley and Chadwick of London. Dublin, too and Edinburgh and both continents had their representatives in mathematical, physical or chemical, or economic, or mechanical science, in geology, in zoology, in botany, in physiology, in geography, or in ethnology. Many names too, known in the foremost ranks of science, were about.

Many important movements have arisen from, or in connection with, the British Association. Its labours extend over some 32 years,

its proceedings embrace 31 large octavo volumes of 18,000 pages.—Its great object, as the President pointed out, was “to suggest.”—We can enumerate amongst its results, three complete catalogues of stars upon which were expended £1,800; the laborious observations embracing nearly the entire surface of the globe, which have determined the course of the tide-wave in regard to the course of the Atlantic on the shores of Europe and North America, of New Zealand and of the east coast of Australia; £7000 to £8000 expended on instruments and the maintenance of the Kew observatory for meteorological and magnetical observations; the magnetic survey of the British Islands in 1854 to 1858, from which spring the naval expedition to make the magnetic survey in the Southern portions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the voyage of Sir James Clark Ross, in 1839 to 1843; hence also the magnetic survey of the British possessions in North America, completed by Sir James Ross in 1845, the magnetic survey of Indian seas by Capt. Elliot in 1849, the magnetic survey of British India in 1852, and a new survey of Britain in 1839; the organization in 1849 of simultaneous magnetical and meteorological observation, by the British and foreign governments; the observations under Admiral Fitzroy, similar to those of Lieut. Maury; Scott Russell's investigations on the motions and nature of waves; the assistance to Agassiz and Owen in their fossil mammalia and reptiles, &c.; experiments on the strength of hot and cold blast iron, &c.; on the vitality of seeds, &c. These and many similar results show the nature of the labours of this and kindred associations.

In this connection too, one cannot forget the co-operation of W. Armstrong, Whitworth, and others, who take part in these meetings to suggest and get suggestions. In the great naval and military yards of Britain, we find the practical applications of principles discussed in such meetings and amongst military men a goodly number of whom attend the meetings of the Association to teach may be rather than learn. I saw at Chatham, and Woolwich, Milford Haven, in these great dock yards of England's might, similar experiments to those conducted by the late Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson on all that relates to the strength of the materials used in building these mighty iron clad ships, of which the Warrior is a type; but only a type, for on the Achilles, now in the course of construction far surpasses her in size, being second only to the Great Eastern. Art perfected by Science—that must rule the world. In past ages, science, so-called, stood aloof from art; in other words, scientific men were all void of practical knowledge, and practical men were ignorant of science. The blending the two in the same persons in modern times has contributed to the amazing advancement of art and such associations as the British in this respect do a good work.—*J. B. H. in the Hamilton Spectator.*

2. THE THOUSANDTH BIRTHDAY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Letters from St. Petersburg inform us that Russia celebrated her thousandth birthday on the 20th ult. There were great rejoicings at St. Petersburg and Moscow, but the chief festival was held at Novgorod, which, as our readers are aware, is regarded by native historians as the cradle of the Russian Empire, though the Police assign a more modern origin to what is now called “Russia,” and look upon it merely as an aggrandizement of the Grand Duchy of Moscow, whose Tartar traditions it continued, and has not yet entirely departed from.

But if the political origin of modern Russia is to be found in old “Muscovy,” and if Muscovy had the misfortune to be subjected for two centuries and more to the Tartars—to whom she never would have been abandoned by Western Europe had she consented to abjure her ancient religion and acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope—that is surely no reason why the Russians of the present day should not look back to the period before the Tartar invasion, and trace their history through various channels to its true starting point.

The founder of St. Petersburg was of the same race as the founder of Moscow, and the founder of Moscow was lineally descended from Ruric, the great Russo-Norman, who, when the Republicans of Novgorod were disgusted with liberty, kindly went over to them a thousand years ago, to teach them the blessings of despotism. As, in spite of this more or less friendly invasion, the Novgorodians retained the popular institutions until many centuries afterward, when they were destroyed by the Moscow Czars, it is clear that despotism in Russia was of a milder character in the ninth century than it has shown itself on several occasions in the nineteenth. For this reason, and on account of the reflections which Novgorod must suggest, it is well that that city should have been chosen for the great commemorative festival that has just been held.

About half a thousand years have now elapsed since the establishment of the Czarate of Moscow, and, according to many historians,

it is there, where the great bell of Novgorod is preserved as a trophy taken from the free city after the massacres of its inhabitants, that the Russian Empire ought to celebrate its birthdays. Any departure, however, from Muscovite traditions, is desirable; and no man—not even an Emperor—can be expected, in recalling his ancestors, to dwell upon the merits of those who are known to have been the least meritorious. Whatever strict historians may say, it is better that Russia should regard Novgorod and not Moscow as “the cradle of the Russian monarchy.”

Besides, in plain truth, Russia has not inherited Tartar-Muscovite traditions alone. Novgorod and the other duchies in which representative institutions were maintained were not without their effect on the central duchy which destroyed and absorbed them. At the beginning of the 17th century the first of the Romanoffs was elected by the States-General of Russia, and in accepting the crown accepted also the constitution, which was abolished by Peter the Great, but which since his death has been constantly redemanded; and in the reigns of Nicholas, Alexander I., Catherine, and her predecessors, by conspirators; in that of Alexander II. by the nobility of the Empire in open assembly.

VJ. Papers on Natural History.

1. SAGACITY OF AN ENGLISH DOG.

A short time ago a dog, well known to the railway officials from his frequent travelling with his master, presented himself at one of the stations on the Fleetwood, Preston, and Longbridge line. After looking round for some length of time amongst the passengers and in the carriages, just as the train was about to start he leaped into one of the compartments of a carriage and laid himself down under the seat. Arriving at Longbridge, he took another survey of the passengers, and, after waiting until the station had been cleared he went into the Railway Station Hotel, searched all the places on the ground floor, then went and made a tour of inspection over the adjoining grounds; but being apparently unsuccessful trotted back to the train, and took his old position just as it moved off. On reaching the station from which he had first started, he again looked around as before, and took his departure. It seems that he now proceeded to the General Railway Station at Preston, and after repeating the looking around performance placed himself under one of the seats in a train which he had singled out of the many that are constantly popping in and out, and in due time arrived in Liverpool. He now visited a few places where he had been with his master, of whom, as it afterwards appeared, he was in search. Of his adventures in Liverpool little is known; but he remained all night, and visited Preston again early next morning. Still not finding his missing master, he for the fourth time “took the train”—this time, however, to Lancaster and Carlisle, at which latter place the sagacity and faithfulness of the animal, as well as the perseverance and tact he displayed in prosecuting his search, were rewarded by finding his master.—*Recollections of a Sportsman. By Lord W. Lennox.*

2. THE NEST OF THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

The nest of the Baltimore oriole is one of the wonders of bird architecture. Whether we contemplate it as the work exclusively of instinct, or whether memory or judgment are brought into inquiry, it is a study worthy of the naturalist. The favorite trees for her nest are the weeping willow and the elm. The smaller branches of these trees are pendent, and she begins by uniting two or three twigs together with a cord, so as to be like a small hoop, and to this she suspends the frame work. The nest, when completed will resemble a long narrow pocket, open at the top, and about eight inches in depth. The variety of materials used is astonishing—nothing seems to come amiss—flax, hemp, cotton, straw, grass, wool, hair—sometimes thread or ribbons, or small pieces of lace, will be appropriated—horse-hair, two feet long, will be sewed through and through, from the top of one side down to the bottom, and then up to the other side, and then back again—and then when all this is done it will be so matted together as to be almost as firm as a felt hat. The nest of the hanging bird is in fact a combination of weaving and felting. We once knew a good old lady who was very fond of knitting, and as this did not interfere with her talking she knit a great deal. Sometimes she would knit a pair of silk stockings for some special friend. Once she lost a skein of her silk, and as a pair of orioles were building a nest in a high shade tree by the house, they were suspected of having taken it. In a few weeks the well known call of the young birds for “more” betrayed where the nest was, and as soon as they were gone one of the boys had to go after it—and there was the skein of silk sure enough—but what a tangle! It had been made to thatch the entire nest—sewed or

woven into every part of it—but Aunt Polly could not finish her stockings without that silk, and she went to work to unravel it. How she did work, but it was of no avail—it could not be done. We can almost hear her now, saying, "it was the peskiest tangle she ever did see."—*Newark Advertiser*.

3. ARCTIC BIRDS BELOW QUEBEC.

A letter from Rimouski informs the *Canadian* that the lower St. Lawrence has been visited lately by an extraordinary affluence of birds,—ducks, wild geese, and other game. They were left undisturbed, on account of the sportsmen being scarce in that region.—They took their departure farther south at the approach of the December snow-storms. They have been succeeded by an unprecedented influx of Arctic birds, seldom if ever seen in the Province.—These are white partridges and white owls. The former are now as abundant at Rimouski, Ste. Flavie, St. Fabien du Bic, &c., as pigeons are in the spring. They keep together in large flocks, and are easily approached and killed. The white owls are the terror of the smaller birds, which have disappeared at their approach. The farmers have set traps for them, and destroyed a great number. The people think that this extraordinary arrival of Arctic birds forbodes a severe winter.—*Witness*.

4. LIST OF ENTOMOLOGISTS IN CANADA.

BY REV. CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE, B.A., COBOURG, U. C.

The following list of those engaged in the study of Entomology in Canada has been prepared chiefly with the purpose of making collectors known to each other. It is almost unnecessary to state that the idea was suggested by the lists in Stainton's Entomologist's Annuals. It was at first considered that the great and primary advantage to be derived from it was that collectors in one part of the country would be enabled by its means to find out who are addicted to their favourite pursuits in other places, and thus obtain specimens of those local species in which their own collections are deficient. Since, however, the number of those engaged in this study has proved to be so much larger than was at first anticipated, several of my correspondents have agreed with me in the opinion that it would tend very much to the advancement of Entomology in this country, were a club to be formed, and meetings to be held once or twice a year at some central place, to be decided upon hereafter. We have come to the conclusion that, if this project meets with sufficient encouragement from Entomologists, no better time or place could be selected for the first meeting than that appointed for the next exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association, which is to be held at Toronto, during the week commencing September 22nd, 1862. If such a meeting can be held, it is much to be desired that Entomologists should bring to it all their *undetermined* specimens, as well as any duplicates they may have of rare species; by so doing favours could be mutually conferred, and much information diffused with regard to the distribution of species, etc. The Meeting would, doubtless, prove advantageous in many other respects; and, in addition, such a *r union* of kindred spirits could not fail to prove exceedingly agreeable. I trust, therefore, that this project may not fall to the ground, but that before long, Canadian Entomologists may have the pleasure of making each other's acquaintance.

In the following list is enumerated every Entomologist in Canada whose name and address I could learn, and who was willing to permit his name to appear; there may be a few others,—if so I trust they will speedily make themselves known either to Mr. Saunders, (who has kindly shared with me the trouble of preparing this list) or to myself.

1. Beadle, D. W., St. Catherines, C. W. *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
2. Bell, R., Provincial Geological Survey, Montreal, *All Orders*; but especially *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
3. Bethune, Rev. Charles J. S., B.A., Cobourg, C. W. *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
4. Billings, B., Prescott, C. W. *Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, and Orthoptera*.
5. Billings, E., F.G.S., Provincial Geological Survey, Montreal, *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
6. Bush, Geo., Coldwater, County of Simcoe, C. W. *Insects of all orders*; collects also for sale.
7. Clementi, Rev. Vincent, B.A., Peterboro', C. W. *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
8. Cottle, Thomas, Woodstock, C. W. *Lepidoptera*.
9. Couper, William, National Bank Building, St. John street, Quebec. "Entered the Entomological fields of Canada in 1843, and still continues his researches. Collects all the orders, and studies the geographical distribution of *Coleoptera*."
10. Cowdry, Thomas, M.D., York Mills, County of York, C. W. *all orders*.

11. Cowdry, Harrington, York Mills, C. W.
12. Croft, Prof. Henry, D.C.L., University College, Toronto. *Collects all orders, but more especially Hymenoptera and Coleoptera*. His collection of *Coleoptera* is the finest in the Province.
13. Crooks, Miss Kate, Hamilton, C. W.
14. Cummings, Willoughby, Chippawa, C. W. *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
15. Denton, J. M., Dundas Street, London, C. W. *Lepidoptera and Coleoptera*.
16. Devine, Thomas, Crown Lands Department, Quebec.
17. Dewar, Miss, London, C. W. *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
18. Edwards, W., Port Stanley, C. W. *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
19. Gibbon, Miss, St. Mary's, C. W. *Lepidoptera*.
20. Girdwood, G. P. Asst. Surgeon, Grenadier Guards, Montreal.
21. Girdwood, Mrs. G. P., Montreal.
22. Grant, Francis, Orillia, C. W. *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
23. Hill, Rev. Geo. S. I., M.A., Markham, County of York, C. W. *Coleoptera and Diptera*.
24. Hincks, Rev. William, F.L.S., Prof. of Nat. Hist. University College, Toronto. *Studies all orders; but does not collect*.
25. Hubbert James, Knox's College, Toronto, and (during Vacations) Grafton, County of Northumberland, C. W. *Diptera, Neuroptera, and to some extent, Coleoptera*.
26. Kreighoff, C., Quebec. *Insects of all orders; pays particular attention to Lepidoptera (Heterocera and Coleoptera)*.
27. Lawford, J. M., Toronto. *Lepidoptera and Coleoptera*.
28. Lawrason, W. L., Dundas street, London, C. W. *Lepidoptera and Coleoptera*.
29. Morris, Beverley R., M.D. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; 490, Queen street, Toronto. *All orders; but chiefly Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
30. Provancher, Rev. L., St. Joachim, Montmorency, C. E. *All orders except Aptera; pays especial attention to Lepidoptera and Coleoptera*.
31. Reed, E. Baynes, London, C. W. *Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
32. Reynolds, T., Financial Director, Great Western Railway; Hamilton, C. W. *Lepidoptera*.
33. Rooke, Capt. W. S., Scots Fusilier Guards, Montreal. *Coleoptera and Diurnal Lepidoptera*.
34. Saunders, William, Dundas street, London, C. W. *All orders; chiefly Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
35. Turtin, F., Simcoe street, London, C. W. *All orders; chiefly Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*.
36. Rogers, Robt. V., Jr., St. James' Parsonage, Kingston.
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To which we add:—

37. Germain, C saire, Esq., Inspector of Schools, St. Vincent de Paul, *all orders, but chiefly Lepidoptera*.
38. Rousseau, l'abb , Seminary of Montreal,—*all orders*. We should like to see in the *Naturalist* similar lists of botanists, ornithologists, &c., which we would do our best to assist in completing.

V.V. Biographical Sketches.

No. 1.—THE REV. T. S. KENNEDY.

It is with the sincerest regret that we announce the death of the R. v. T. S. Kennedy, incumbent of St. John's Church, Toronto, and Secretary of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Mr. Kennedy was widely known throughout the Province, and universally esteemed for his unflinching energy, his great kindness of heart which responded instantaneously to every one in suffering or distress, and for the zeal with which he threw himself into every good work. There are few benevolent institutions in this city, where his loss will not be felt—and the Clergy especially will miss in him a truly fraternal and sympathising friend. As Incumbent of the United Rectories of Clarke and Darlington he was for years distinguished for an amount of zealous work in his extensive missions, which few men could have discharged, unless gifted as he was with a powerful physical frame, united to an unusually energetic mind. Since his appointment as Secretary to the Church Society, the same characteristics have been equally apparent; and not content with the employment which that office furnished he carried out successfully the erection of St. John's Church, which he has since served without any direct remuneration from the members of the congregation—devoting their offerings to the support of his Curate. His last illness assumed from the first a very serious character, and for some days he suffered from the deliriums, which is its usual attendant. On Saturday last he was, however, quite himself, and on the evening of that day, he received the Holy Communion from an old friend, the Rev. W. S. Darling, to whom in the most emphatic manner he expressed his undivided trust in the alone merits of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, for peace in this world, and rest and

happiness in the world to come. He retained his consciousness to the last, and with words and messages of love to his family, his kindly and genial spirit passed gently away from the scene of his earthly labour.—*Leader.*

No. 2.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

(Omitted in its proper place, by mistake.)

The most Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, whose death is announced in our foreign news, was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, some time Vicar of Kenilworth. He was born 1780, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1803; M.A. 1807; D.D. 1828. Having been successively an Assistant Master in, and Fellow of Eton College, he became Doctor of Mapledurham, Oxon, and was appointed a Canon of Durham, 1820, he was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1828, and translated to the See of Canterbury in 1848. As Archbishop of Canterbury he had an annual income of £15,000, and enjoyed the patronage of the Archdeacons of Canterbury and Maids one, of two canons, of six preacherships in Canterbury Cathedral, and of 168 benefices. Dr. Sumner was a prolific theological writer, having published besides other works, "Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures" on the whole of the New Testament except the Apocalypse, in nine separate volumes, and several volumes of sermons. He belonged to what is called the Evangelical School in the Established Church, and his term of office will be memorable in the Church history of England by the revival of the synodical power of the Convocations of England, and the violent controversy springing out of the publications of the famous work entitled "Essays and Reviews."

No. 3.—JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, ESQ.

James Sheridan Knowles, one of the greatest of modern dramatists, died at Torquay, in Devonshire, early on the morning of Sunday, November 29, at the age of 78 years.

Mr. Knowles was born in Cork, in the year 1783, being the eldest son of Mr. James Knowles, the author of a "Dictionary of the English Language," and a man of eminence both for talent and learning. He received the name of Sheridan in consequence of his connection with the family which has been rendered illustrious by the high and varied talents both of its male and female branches. The father of Mr. Knowles removed to London, as a more suitable field for the exercise of his profession as a teacher, in the year 1792. When only 12 years old Mr. Knowles' mind began to display its inherent inclination for that sort of literature in which he afterwards became so distinguished, having composed a play for a company of juvenile performers, of whom he was the leader. Soon afterwards he composed the libretto of an opera founded on the history of the Chevalier de Grillon. This play was handed by his father to the literary veteran, Richardson, and by him mislaid and never recovered. At 44 years old he wrote the ballad of "Welsh Harper," the air of which was, if we are rightly informed, also of his own composition. This was his first publication. He was soon after introduced to Mr. William Hazlitt, whom he always mentioned with pleasure, and by whose advice and criticism he was aided in his earlier publications. By Hazlitt he was made acquainted with Charles Lamb, and through him made the acquaintance of the literary celebrities of the age.—A commission was at one time obtained for him, but home service seemed to be distasteful, and he soon after retired from the service. Some years later, while assisting his father in the Belfast Academical Institution, his first efforts were submitted to a public ordeal and became successful. The "Wife" and the "Hunchback" especially are worthy of the puns of the greatest dramatist. In these plays Mr. Knowles himself appeared; in some of them he sustained the leading characters. He also delivered courses of lectures at various places on elocution and kindred subjects. Finally he retired altogether from the stage, and turned his attention to religious subjects.

Mr. Knowles health has declined for several months, and his sufferings were severe, yet borne with patience and fortitude. His last moments are said to have been happy and resigned, supported by the hopes which he had often labored to impart to other minds. According to an often expressed desire, his remains were interred in Glasgow cemetery.

Some British officers who undertook an overland expedition from India to China, have discovered that the Yang-tze is navigable to a point not more than two hundred miles distant from the stream of the river of British India, the Burrampooter, which pours its waters into the Bay of Bengal, marking out a future possible route of inland trade and intercourse of the highest importance to both countries.

III. Miscellaneous.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S FAREWELL TO HIS NATIVE LAND.

BY JOHN SCOBLE, ESQ.

England, my native land, farewell!
Where'er I rove, where'er I dwell,
Dear shall thy memory be to me,
As music's richest melody:
Queen of the sea, imperial isle,
May Heaven on thee propitious
smile!

Thy sons are brave, thy maidens fair,
Of noble race, and princely air;
The virtues of their sires they prove
In arms, in honor, and in love
Queen of the sea, imperial isle,
May Heaven on thee propitious
smile!

Thy laws are right, thy judges pure,
Thy statesmen wise, thy throne secure.

The slave and exile find in thee,
The chosen home of liberty:
Queen of the sea, imperial isle,
May Heaven on thee propitious
smile!

From India to the Arctic Pole,
Peoples and tribes thy laws control:
Mother of nations thou shalt be,
And own a glorious progeny:
Queen of the sea, imperial isle,
May Heaven on thee propitious
smile!

All love and loyalty be to thee,
Thou sceptred mistress of the sea;
Bright are the records of thy fame,
And glory circles round thy name:
Queen of the sea, imperial isle,
May Heaven on thee propitious
smile!

Health to our sovereign lady Queen,
Long may she reign in peace serene;
Long may her people, great and free,
Extend thy power, and honor thee,
Queen of the sea, imperial isle,
May Heaven on thee forever
smile!

Toronto, 1863.

2. THE FUTURE PRINCESS OF WALES.

It is a curious fact that one or more of the christian names of the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia of Denmark attaches to each of the Queens Consort of England since the revolution. Thus King William III's consort (though also regent) was Mary; George II's consort was Wilhelmina Charlotte Caroline; George III's Sophia Charlotte; George IV's Caroline Amelia Elizabeth; and William IV's Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia.

3. THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S BOUDOIR.

Luxurious, and yet elegant splendor, most refined judgment, and a poetic temperament are revealed in the arrangements of the boudoir of the Empress Eugenie. The doors are made of ivory inlaid with gold; the furniture of rosewood, of graceful shape, and inlaid with gold, mirrors, or ivory; the sofas and chairs are covered with pale-red silk; the walls hung with a dark paper, and the ceiling is an exquisite fresco. A magnificent Syrian carpet voluptuously deadens the sound of footsteps. Around hang the most valuable paintings of the old masters, borrowed from the Louvre Gallery and Versailles, as well as two family portraits in oil, overshadowed by palms, ododeddra and camelias. The window-ledges are constantly adorned with fresh flowers; and on the writing-desk lie splendid portfolios, and books bound in tortoise shell inlaid with gold. Nothing is wanting which a sense of complete luxury can devise; not even the toning of the light. The red silk curtains, heavily edged with black velvet, throw a subdued hue over every object and any one who enters the room may imagine that he is inhaling poetry.—*St. James's Magazine.*

4. INTERCEPTING STEAMERS OFF CAPE RACE.

The steamers running between America and Europe are intercepted by an agent of an associated press, when the weather will permit, and by this means the steamer's news is received and published two days before she arrives in port. The service is performed by four men in an open boat, and when the weather is stormy the duty is attended with a great deal of danger, and sometimes owing to a heavy sea it is impossible to obtain the despatches from the ship.—A Mr. Thomas Moore, of London, has suggested a new mode of getting news from passing steamers. It is that a lightship be securely anchored on the inner bank of Newfoundland where the water is only 50 fathoms, and the distance from land 60 miles. It is proposed to lay a sub-marine cable for telegraphic messages to Placentia Bay, St. John's or Trinity Bay, and connected with the lightship. It is thought the wire could be moored and buoyed at intervals of a few miles, and plenty of slack allowed near the vessel for driving. Upon the mail steamers passing, the despatches would be received and immediately telegraphed all through the States and British Provinces. Mr. Moore thinks that the project could be made to pay all expenses connected with carrying on the enterprise. He proposes to place a steam boiler and engine in the lightship, which

would keep a hammer in motion and supply steam for a whistle in foggy weather. On the bank where the vessel would be moored there are plenty of codfish, and a steam machine would reel up one hundred fishing lines, and thus employ a few men and boys on board in the work of curing fish. The projector says that the system of working fishing lines by steam is his invention and has been patented, but in the event of the Newfoundland Government or any company stationing a light-vessel for the convenience of shipping off Cape Race, they are at liberty to adopt the patent without fee or reward.

5. A CANADIAN SPECIFIC FOR SMALL POX.

Mr. Chalmer Miles, army surgeon at Halifax, asserts that the *Sarracenia purpurea*, discovered by Sarrasin in Canada, and commonly known as the pitcher plant or side-saddle flower, is a specific for small-pox. He prescribes repeated doses of a decoction of the root of this plant before the eruption has taken place. The effect will be to hasten the breaking out which will follow in a few hours, when a second portion is to be administered, and, after an interval of five or six hours, a third dose which will cause the pustules to dry up. If the disease is far advanced when the medicine is first given to the patient it will have the effect of reducing the fever, a second dose causing the pustules to fall off without leaving a scar.—Dr. Miles has forwarded some of the plants to England, where their efficacy will be fully tested. He discovered the medicinal virtues of this herb from the Indians of Nova Scotia, who it is said, invariably keep it at hand dry and pounded for use. The *Sarracenia purpurea* grows in abundance in the Savannas and marshes of Canada. The root is perennial, and acrid to the taste.

6. GOLD AND SILVER ALLOY.

A Belgian chemist has discovered an alloy that perfectly resembles gold in appearance, and another like silver. Both may be worked with the hammer, and though very ductile, are sufficiently hard for all useful purposes. Neither of the mixtures oxidizes in the open air. The mixture can be produced at the trifling cost of eight francs per kilogramme.

III. Short Critical Notices of Books.*

— **LIFE OF EDWARD IRVING.** By Mr. Oliphant. New York: Harper, Brothers. Clifton: W. E. Tunis. This book sketches, with a loving hand, the life and career of one of the most remarkable men of the last generation. There is something quaint and even touching in the dedication of the work "To all who love the memory of Edward Irving, which the writer has found by much experiment to mean all who knew him." Into the merits of the book it is not our purpose to enter, but we may remark that its perusal, will tend to remove many unreasonable prejudices from the minds of those who had little sympathy with Irving; while it will lead all who read it to rejoice in his "work of faith and labour of love." The book is a handsome 8vo., embellished with a portrait.

— **THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.** New York: Harper Brothers. Clifton: W. E. Tunis. The book forms one of a series of admirable abridgements of history issued by John Murray, the eminent English publisher; it is printed in the same style, and bound in the same manner. It has one peculiar excellence, that of having been written by an English Scholar, long resident in France, and intimately acquainted with its literature and history. The author has avoided the capital error of writing the history of France from an English point of view, but has intended to be an impartial, genial, and even sympathetic account of French History. The book contains a number of excellent engravings.

— **A SYSTEM OF LOGIC.** By P. McGregor, A. M. New York: Harper, Brothers. Clifton: W. E. Tunis. This work is said to have been written by a resident in this Province. If so, it reflects no little credit upon his scholarship and industry. As it is not our purpose to analyse works in these short critical notices, we can only repeat what the author states in his preface, that this book "is the result of an attempt to comprise within moderate limits every thing of general interest which properly belongs to Logic, free from prolixity, obscurity and misrepresentation."

— **ORLEY FARM.** By Anthony Trollope. } New York: Harper Bros.

— **PHILIP.** By W. M. Thackeray. } Clifton: W. E. Tunis.

These stories have had a wide circulation both in England and America.

* Most of the books mentioned in these short critical notices, can be obtained at the Educational Department, Toronto.

I. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

— **TRINITY COLLEGE ANNUAL CONVOCATION.**—The annual convocation of the University of Trinity College was held on the 18th ult. There was a large attendance of the friends of the institution. The Hon. J. B. Robinson, Bart., Chancellor of the University, was unhappily prevented, by indisposition, from presiding. The degrees were conferred by the Vice-Chancellor, on whose right was seated the Honourable and Right Reverend the Bishop of Toronto.

The following degrees were conferred:—

HONORARY D.C.L.—James Alexander Henderson.

B.A.—Archibald George Lister Trew, Rev. James Godfrey, Rev. Arthur John Fidler, Richard Sykes Forneri, Walter Taylor Briggs, Abraham Bedford Cooke, and Malcolm Morgan MacMartin.

M.A.—Rev. Stewart Houston, Rev. John McNeely, Rev. Maurice Scollard Baldwin, Rev. Charles James Stewart Bethune, Rev. George Thomas Carruthers, Rev. John Gilbert Armstrong, Rev. Henry Brent, Rev. George Armstrong Bull, Rev. William Logan, Rev. Elam Rush Stimson, Rev. John Wilson, and Rev. John Bell Worrall.

The following students were matriculated: Joseph Fletcher, (First Foundation Scholar); Daniel Spedding Twining, (Second Foundation Scholar); Salter Mountain Jarvis, (Third Foundation Scholar); Charles Henry Mockridge, (Cameron Scholar); Charles Albert Matheson, (Fourth Foundation Scholar); John McLean Ballard, William Bond, G. Shirley Denison, James Forneri, Ralph W. Hindes, and A. J. Matheson.

The names of the following gentlemen were announced as prizemen in the June Examination, 1862:—*Divinity Class.*—(The Bishop's Prize), Harrison.—*Arts*—Third year, Prize in Classics, Trew; second year, Prize in Mathematics, Givins.—*Professor Hind's Department*—Third year, Prize, MacMartin; second year, Prize, Bogert; first year, Prize in Experimental Philosophy, Cleary.

The following prizes were also declared:—*Kent Prizes*—First, Houston; second, Harrison; English Essay Prize, Trew; The Archdeacon of York's Prize for English Verse, Trew. The prizes were distributed by the Bishop of Toronto. Mr. Trew recited his essay and psalm, and the proceedings of the convocation were closed by the benediction pronounced by the Bishop.—*Leader.*

— **THE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.**—Held its annual meeting at the College on the 18th ult, the President S. J. Vankoughnet, Esq., B.C.L., in the chair. The usual routine of business having been gone through with, it was resolved—"That a committee be appointed to confer with the college authorities respecting the establishment of a Grammar School, to be conducted on the principle upon which the College has been founded," and "that Messrs. S. J. Vankoughnet, J. Carry, A. Williams, A. J. Broughall and T. D. Phillips be such committee." The meeting, having disposed of other matters, then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected:—President, Christopher Robinson, Esq., M.A.; Vice-President, Rev. T. D. Phillips; Treasurer, James Henderson, B.A.; Secretary, C. W. Paterson, B.A.; and the General Committee, Rev'ds. A. J. Broughall, C. E. Thomson, A. Williams, G. J. Williams, G. J. Carruthers, and Messrs. S. J. Vankoughnet, W. P. Atkinson and C. J. Benson. The following local committees were also appointed—for the Diocese of Ontario, Rev's. E. Beaven, J. J. Bogert, H. W. Davies, J. S. Lauder, J. A. Preston, F. R. Pane and G. W. White; and for the Diocese of Huron, Rev's. M. Baldwin, J. C. Gibson, C. C. Johnson, J. Middleton, E. Patterson, G. P. R. Salter and J. Smyth. A vote of thanks was then given to the office-bearers of the past year, to Dr. Fuller, who kindly filled the place of the preacher on the evening of the church service, in the absence of the clergyman appointed by the Association; also to Dr. Beaven and those gentlemen who assisted in the conduct and arrangement of the choral service. The meeting then adjourned.—*Ibid.*

— **HURON COLLEGE.**—Many of our church of England readers are probably aware that Archdeacon Helmuth left for England again some weeks ago, to endeavour to raise the necessary funds for the projected Divinity College in the Diocese of Huron. From the London *Record* of the 14th ultimo we learn that, although the present pressure on home benevolent resources has made the time of his second visit inopportune, yet the munificence of a single donor has enabled the Archdeacon to

relinquish his immediate appeal, and to retire with a glad heart to inaugurate the new college in Canada. The name of the person who has behaved with such liberality is not given, but when we state that his donation was £5,000 sterling, it will be easily seen that he is a good friend of the church to which the Archdeacon belongs. The donation is made subject to the conditions:—

1. That the Institution shall be avowedly for the purpose of training students in the Protestant and Evangelical principles of the Articles of the Church in their natural and grammatical sense, as well as in harmony with the Church order and discipline.

2. That the sum shall be committed in the name of a limited number of trustees in England, to be hereafter named by me, for the sole purpose of constituting an endowment for the Principal of the College and the Divinity Professor, both offices being combined, the Bishop and the Archdeacon of Huron investing it for that object in their names.

3. That the first appointment shall be with the present Bishop of Huron, and every later appointment with the trustees in England, in whose names the endowment will stand, who shall have power to supply vacancies in their own number.—*Montreal Transcript*.

—**QUEEN'S COLLEGE MUSEUM.**—It is pleasing to find that the students and graduates of Queen's College do not forget their Alma Mater. A very gratifying instance of this has taken place during the last few days, in the shape of a large and valuable collection of minerals and plants, presented to the museum of the University by Messrs. Augustus Thibodo, Oliver Thibodo, and Robert Thibodo, who are now at Walla Walla Washington Territory. The specimens are sixty in number, and have been gathered at different places throughout British Columbia, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Mexico. The collection was received in good order through Mr. John Warwick, who has just returned to this city from the Pacific coast. The thanks of the Senate have been conveyed to the donors for this valuable gift. There are no less than seven graduates in medicine of Queen's College, Kingston, now surgeons in the Federal army.

—**MCGILL COLLEGE.**—This educational institution, says the *Montreal Herald*, is progressing steadily; and the liberal principles on which the institution is based insure its success—the greatest possible facilities being afforded for the attainment of mental culture and professional training.—The number of students in attendance in the several faculties this season are as follows:—Faculty of Art 73; do. of medicine, 165; do. of law, 55; making a total of 293. In the McGill Normal School the number in attendance is 71.

—**CANADIAN INSTITUTE.**—At a meeting of the members of the Canadian Institute for the election of officers for the ensuing year—Hon. G. W. Allan, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year 1863, viz:—Rev. John McCaul LL. D., President; T. C. Keefer, C.E., 1st Vice President; Sandford Fleming, C.E., 2nd Vice President; Rev. Professor G. P. Young, M.A., 3rd Vice President; P. Freeland, Recording Secretary; B. R. Morris, Corresponding Secretary; D. Crawford, Treasurer; Professor H. Y. Hind, M.A., Curator; Rev. H. Scadding, D.D., Librarian. The following gentlemen were also elected members of Council for the year: Professor D. Wilson, LL.D.; Professor H. H. Croft, D.C.L.; Rev. Prof. W. Hincks, F.L.S., &c.; Rev. Professor G. C. Irving, M.A.; Mr. Thomas Moss, M.A.; W. Ogden, M.D. The annual report of the Council was then submitted, from which it appeared that the number of members at present is 447, composed of 4 honorary, 34 life, 6 corresponding, 7 junior, and 396 regular members. This statement shows an actual decrease during the year of 13 members. There were 12 members elected during the year. The report also showed that twenty-eight papers on scientific subjects had been read at the regular meetings of the Institute during the year. On Saturday night Professor Hind read a paper on "Vegetable parchment—its uses and manufacture." A special committee was appointed for the purpose of securing another building for the use of the Institute, as it is feared that in case of fire in the present building the valuable library and museum might be destroyed.—*Ibid*.

—**CONVERSAZIONE.**—A *conversazione* of a highly interesting and instructive nature was held lately in the Museum of the Toronto School of Medicine. The microscopic views were exceedingly beautiful and very numerous; as were also the charts, diagrams, specimens, &c., with which the museum is amply provided. The learned professors took great pains in describing to the visitors the nature of the various diseases represented by the diagrams, microscopic views, &c. This courtesy added materially to the pleasing entertainment of the evening. Altogether the *conversazione*

was a good success, and reflected credit upon the reputation and standing of the school.—*Ibid*.

—**TORONTO CITY SCHOOLS.**—The semi-annual examination of the Common Schools of this City took place prior to giving the children the customary Christmas vacation. As the weather was fine, a greater number of persons than usual visited the several schools; and they evidently took a deep interest in the examinations. The attendance of children at the various schools was very good; and, as they were all dressed in their holiday attire, they presented a cheerful and happy appearance. The Rev. Mr. Porter, the local superintendent, visited all the schools during the day.—*Ibid*.

—**ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.**—On the 24th ultimo the annual examination took place of the Parochial schools connected with St. James' Cathedral. All appeared to acquit themselves very well, the elder classes especially, who answered several questions in mental arithmetic with great readiness and exactness, besides showing themselves well acquainted with the principles of book-keeping. Indeed the whole appearance of the children is such as to reflect great credit on their instructors, Mr. Warwick and Miss Wilson. When the examination was over, the children were regaled with an excellent tea in the lower school room, after which many of them recited pieces of poetry, &c., in the presence of a numerous audience who appeared much gratified by what they heard. Among the visitors at the school was the Lord Bishop of Toronto.—*Ibid*.

—**HAMILTON CITY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.**—On Monday and Tuesday the annual School examinations of the City Schools took place. Monday was devoted entirely to the Primary Schools in the different wards, and we understand that the display the little ones made was alike creditable to themselves and their teachers. In the Central School the classes in Grammar, Geography, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, acquitted themselves well, and earned the good opinion of all who heard them. The proficiency the pupils displayed shows an amount of study on their part, and labor on the part of the teacher, which speaks in the greatest praise for all. With the class in Chemistry we were delighted, as we doubt not were all those who had the pleasure of hearing them. All questions, even on the deepest mysteries of that beautiful science, were promptly, carefully, and explicitly answered, not only with the lips, but with the mind too. Some beautiful experiments, illustrative of various matters, were performed by the energetic and talented Principal, all of which was explained by the class. After the examinations were completed, Dr. Ormiston addressed a few remarks to the children expressing himself as being well pleased with the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and giving a word of fatherly advice, which it will be well for them all to remember. Dr. Billings also made a few remarks, in the course of which he stated that his Worship the Mayor, had kindly given a sum of money to be devoted to the purchase of prizes for the children. The mental part of the exercises being finished, the pupils and spectators adjourned to the large playground, when the larger boys were put through a course of military movements, which they performed remarkably well. The sergeant who has the duty of instructing them must certainly have worked well to make them understand so much in the short time he has been over them. They are formed and organized in regular military style, and will without doubt, reap much benefit from the instruction they are receiving. Throughout the day a large number of visitors attended and appeared well pleased with the whole affair. A vacation of two weeks was given, a privilege which the juveniles will, we hope, enjoy amazingly, and spend their festive season in a merry way.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

—**HAMILTON SELECT SCHOOL EXAMINATION.**—The annual Examination of the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie's School, closed on Saturday last, having extended over three days. The work of the year was reviewed in all its branches. Recitations were interspersed, selected amongst Classical authors, from Euripides and Virgil; in French, from Moliere chiefly; and in English, from Milman Campbell, Mary Howitt, and others. Towards the close of the proceedings, three of the boys, Baker, C. Ball, and M. Geddes, came forward, on behalf of the whole school, and presented an address to the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, M. A.—*Ibid*.

—**KINGSTON COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.**—The examination of the pupils of the common school in Johnson street, on Wednesday, closed the semi-annual examination of the Common Schools in this city. The classes were examined in the usual branches, and acquitted themselves in a manner alike creditable to their teachers and themselves. Their reading was excellent, and they proved themselves adepts in analysis and parsing. In phys-

ology, so far as they were examined, they passed a most satisfactory examination, evincing considerable knowledge in that branch of the science upon which they were interrogated. Specimens of writing and drawing were passed to visitors for their examination, some of which were decidedly good, and all bearing marks of careful teaching. At the close of the examination some essays were read from the *Literary Gem*, a monthly periodical made up of contributions from the pupils. The articles exhibited fine taste, high tone, feeling, and decided ability. Prof. Weir in dismissing the school paid a well-merited eulogium on both pupils and instructors, and the large number of visitors appeared well satisfied with the results of the examination. After the examination a number of books which had been provided by the Trustees, were distributed as prizes to several of the scholars for their diligence and progress in their studies. After the prizes were distributed the School was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. May and Grey, and also by Messrs. Patton and Woods, and others, all of whom paid a just tribute to the efficiency of the Common Schools in the city. Prof. Weir made an efficient address; and it must have been a source of gratification to the trustees and teachers present to observe the interest manifested in the cause of education by the attendance of so many visitors: indeed, the room was not sufficiently large to comfortably accommodate all who came. In concluding the notices of the examinations that have been held, it is but right to remark that the Citizens of Kingston are under great obligations to the Board of Trustees for the efficiency which their schools exhibit, as also in procuring so well qualified a staff of instructors. Some of the Board were present at every examination, and their addresses to the scholars of the several schools evinced an interest in the cause of Common School education that cannot be too highly commended.—*News.*

—REV. JOHN MAY'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION was held on the 22nd inst. The School rooms presented a very tasteful appearance, having been decorated by the boys, who evinced a great deal of enthusiasm on the occasion. The examination must have well secured the confidence of the parents in Mr. May as well as given them the utmost satisfaction with the advancement of their children. The proceedings were closed by a very interesting exhibition on the part of the pupils, and after a few essays had been read two of the smaller boys entered the room, bearing a large massive Bible, richly gilt and bound, as a present to Mr. May. A third boy proceeded to read a very neatly written address in which all the pupils expressed their attachment to Mr. May, and thanking him for his unwearied exertions on their behalf. Mr. May returned the boys his thanks for their kind present, and assured them that no pains should be spared on his part to secure their advancement in their studies.—*Ibid.*

—VICTORIA SCHOOL, BROCKVILLE.—We are much gratified to know that the children lately under the tuition of Miss Horner, in Victoria School, have presented her with a purse of money and several other mementoes. This circumstance in the peculiar circumstances in which Miss Horner is placed must be very gratifying to that young lady.—*Recorder.*

—BROCKVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The Catholic Separate Schools in the Diocese of Kingston appear to be in a very prosperous condition. We gave last week flattering accounts of their progress in Trenton, and the very Protestant country comprising the Durhams and Northumberland—This week we find from the Brockville *Recorder*, that a most respectable and creditable examination has taken place of the Separate School pupils in Brockville. The School is taught by Mr. Maher and Miss O'Donnell, and the Rev. Mr. Burns, the learned Pastor of the town, the Rev. Mr. Smith, the (Protest.) Local Superintendent of the Common Schools; the Mayor of Brockville; Doctors Gordon and Dunlop, and the Principal of the Grammar School were present. The *Recorder* says that every one was pleased with the result; but expresses an opinion that the School Trustees ought not to be niggardly in supplying the teacher with apparatus, now that they have procured the assistance of an efficient one.—*Mirror.*

—PERTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Mr. Livingstone, the Head Master of this school was presented by his pupils on leaving with a complimentary address and a very handsome gold chain.

After reading his reply, Mr. Livingstone addressed his pupils at some length, pointing out the importance of the acquisition of knowledge as an element in the advancement of individual and general happiness, encouraging them to persevere in the pursuit of it, and assuring them that the higher they advanced in the acquisition of useful knowledge, the greater the satisfaction they would derive from its possession, if only tempered by humanity and gratitude to the Giver of all Good. Rev. W. Bain then ad-

dress'd the pupils and audience at some length, expressing the unqualified satisfaction which he had received from the examination, both of the senior and junior classes, and alluding particularly to the pleasure he had received from reading the compositions of the pupils, and especially the valedictory addresses of the senior class, many of which evinced a maturity of thought and an acquaintance with the art of composition, creditable in the highest degree, both to themselves and their teacher. He paid a high tribute to the abilities and success of Mr. Livingstone as a teacher, alluding to the high reputation now enjoyed by the Perth Grammar School, and expressed the great pleasure that it gave him to see the kindly feeling that existed between Mr. Livingstone and his pupils. He said that he for his part, would be amply satisfied if the successor who had been appointed by the board to fill Mr. Livingstone's place, should give as much general satisfaction as had been given by Mr. Livingstone. The proceedings were closed by the pupils singing "G'dn Save the Queen;" when Mr. Bain pronounced the benediction and the audience dispersed.—*British Standard.*

—NEWBORO' SCHOOL.—On leaving this school Mr. N. F. Dupuis was presented with a complimentary address by his pupils, and by a vote of thanks by the Board of Trustees.

—PETERBORO' UNION SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The examination of the pupils of the Union School took place on Thursday and Friday last, and gave very satisfactory evidence of the progress of the pupils. After the reading of the report of the standing of the first scholars in each Department by the Principal, Dr. Burdham, chairman of the Board, took the chair, and distributed honour tickets to a large number of the scholars. Then followed recitations, the reading of original compositions, and singing by the scholars, solos and exhibition on the Piano, and military drill by Mr. Line's squad of boys. The latter was really astonishingly well done. The steadiness of the boys was most marked, and their soldierly bearing very creditable. After the exhibition had closed, Mr. White, the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Local Superintendent, and the Principal of the School addressed the meeting. The singing of the National Anthem closed the proceedings.—*Review.*

—WARDSVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION was in the highest degree a credit alike to the head master, Mr. D. James Macdonnell, M. A., of Queen's College, Kingston, and to the pupils under his care. The school has been in operation somewhat less than two years and a half, at first under the able management of Mr. Hart, B. A., of the same place. The people of Wardsville have every reason to feel proud of their Grammar School; and if the number of persons who attend public examinations of this kind is any indication of the interest taken in the welfare of the school, I must say that they seem to appreciate the advantages it affords—not fewer than two hundred persons having been present to witness the closing exercises. At the close of these exercises, Miss Augusta Archer and Miss Addie Ward, on behalf of the pupils, presented their teacher with a handsome Rosewood and Mahogany Escrioire or writing desk, accompanied by an address, read by Mr. George Wilson, the most advanced scholar in the school. On a former occasion, viz., at the commencement of the midsummer holidays, the pupils presented Mr. Macdonnell with handsomely bound copies of the poetical works of Pope and Dryden, with a suitable address, signed by all the scholars, to which Mr. Macdonnell replied in a feeling and appropriate manner. Addresses being delivered by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon, and the Rev. Mr. Wright highly complimentary alike to the teacher and pupils, the school was dismissed, and the company dispersed, highly pleased with the proceedings and with their deservedly popular teacher.—*Cor. London Free Press.*

—CHATHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Grammar School Trustees, the following resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Sandys, seconded by the Hon. Walter McCrea, and unanimously agreed to: That the Board of Grammar School Trustees feel great pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the progress made by the pupils of the Grammar School, and also, at the great improvement in point of order as evinced during the last examination; and this result, they believe, is due to the efficiency of the Teacher, and is all the more creditable to him considering not only the shortness of the time, but condition of the school when he took the charge of it; and they indulge the reasonable hope, that the next examination will neither exhibit diminution of efficiency on the part of the Teacher, nor, consequently, of satisfaction on the part of the Board.—*Planet.*

—WOODSTOCK SCHOOL.—At the close of a recent gratifying examination of these schools, the pupils presented Miss Sargent and Messrs. Dick,

and Callum, with a nice address, accompanied by a valuable gift of books. In regard to the examination, the Woodstock Times remarks: "In the higher branches in both boys and girls departments in the spelling, there was a very satisfactory and keen competition that induced great perfection, and afforded a proof of thoroughness on the part of those in charge."

—OTHER EXAMINATIONS, AND SCHOOL ITEMS.—As we have given notices of all the school examinations, addresses, &c., which have come under our notice, omissions can be thus accounted for.

I. Departmental Notices.

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1863.

1863.							1868.							
SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	
JANUARY	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	JULY	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4
(31 days.)	4	5	6	7	8	9	(31 days.)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30		26	27	28	29	30	31	.....
FEBRUARY	.....	1	2	3	4	5	AUGUST	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
(28 days.)	8	9	10	11	12	13	(31 days.)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MARCH	.....	1	2	3	4	5	SEPTEMBER	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(31 days)	8	9	10	11	12	13	(30 days.)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31	.....	.....	.....		27	28	29	30	.....	.....	.....
APRIL	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	OCTOBER	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(30 days.)	5	6	7	8	9	10	(31 days.)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	.....		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	NOVEMBER	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(31 days.)	3	4	5	6	7	8	(30 days.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		29	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JUNE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	DECEMBER	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(30 days.)	7	8	9	10	11	12	(31 days.)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	.....	.....	.....		27	28	29	30	31	.....	.....

NUMBER OF TEACHING DAYS IN 1863.

County Grammar Schools.

January.....	18	July.....	0
February.....	20	August.....	16
March.....	21	September.....	22
April.....	17	October.....	22
May.....	20	November.....	21
June.....	19	December.....	15
Total.....	115	Total.....	96

Common and Separate Schools.

January.....	21	July.....	23
February.....	20	August.....	11
March.....	22	September.....	22
April.....	21	October.....	22
May.....	21	November.....	21
June.....	22	December.....	18
Total.....	127	Total.....	117

N.B.—In Cities, Towns, and Villages, Common and Separate Schools have only one teaching day in August, and where the Common and Grammar Schools are united, the Grammar School terms and regulations apply to both.

NEW MAP OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

New Map of British North America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Red River, Swan River, Saskatchewan; a map of steamship routes between Europe and America, &c. &c. 7ft. 9in. by 3ft. 9in. Constructed and just published under the supervision of the Educational Department. Price \$6.

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

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

POSTAGE REGULATION IN REGARD TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS.

All official returns which are required by law to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent, or a Local Superintendent, and which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Educational Department, must be pre-paid, at the rate of one cent, and be open to inspection, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns. A neglect to observe this regulation has repeatedly subjected this Department to an unnecessary charge of 14 cts. and 21 cts. on each package, including the Post-office fine of nearly fifty per cent. for non-payment.

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The Chief Superintendent will add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department by Municipal and School Corporations, on behalf of Grammar and Common Schools; and forward Public Library Books, Prize Books, Maps, Apparatus, Charts, and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required. In all cases it will be necessary for any person acting on behalf of the Municipal or Trustee Corporation, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books, &c., to be sent, can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

Catalogues and Forms of Application furnished to School Authorities on their application.

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All communications to be addressed to J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., Education Office, Toronto.