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RECENT EDUCATIONAL SPEECHES IN ENGLAND.

I. RIGHT HON. LORD PALMERSTON.

At a recent distribution to the successful candidates of the Oxford Middle-class Examination Certificates, at Southampton, Lord Palmerston remarked as follows: "There is nothing, perhaps, more remarkable in the progress of the country than the advance which of late years has been made in the diffusion and in the quality of education. The advance which England has made in population, in wealth, in everything that constitutes in common opinion the greatness of a country, is well known and most extraordinary. But we should, indeed, have been wanting in our duties as a nation if we had not accompanied that progress in wealth and population by a corresponding progress in the development of the intellectual faculties of the people. (Cheers.) The advancement of education has for many years past been an object of the most earnest solicitude to almost all the public men who have risen to eminence in this country. We are glad to see that the Universities have started forth in that honourable career; and it is peculiarly gratifying to me, a member of the University of Cambridge, to be permitted to distribute certificates arising out of examinations by the sister University of Oxford. (Cheers.) There was a time, now long gone by, when envious critics, who wanted to run down the Universities of the land, said they might be likened to hulks moored in a rapid current, where they served only to mark the rapidity of the stream. That has long since ceased to be a true representation of our Universities. They have

improved the course, the object, and the direction of their studies, and they may now fearlessly vie with the academical institutions of any country in the world. (Cheers.)

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND CRAMMING.

Certain objections have been made to the system of competitive examinations. Some people say it leads to cramming. It often happens that when mankind seize upon a word they imagine that word to be an argument, and go about repeating it, thinking they have arrived at some great and irresistible conclusion. So, when they pronounce the word "cramming," they think they have utterly discredited the system to which that word is by them applied. Some people seem to imagine that the human mind is like a bottle, and that when you have filled it with anything you pour it out again and it becomes as empty as it was before. That is not the nature of the human mind. The boy who has been crammed, to use the popular word, has, in point of fact, learned a great deal, and that learning has accomplished two objects. In the first place the boy has exercised the faculties of his mind in being crammed, and in the next place there remains in his mind a great portion of the knowledge so acquired, and which probably forms the basis of future attainment in different branches of education. (Hear.) Let nobody, therefore, run away with the notion that competitive examinations are not of great and infinite value, because there are men who instruct the candidates in those branches of knowledge respecting which the examinations have to take place. Depend upon it that the boy who is crammed, if he is crammed successfully, not only may succeed in the examination for which he is preparing, but is from that time forward more intellectual, better informed, and more disposed to push further the knowledge which by that cramming he has acquired. (Cheers.) It is also said that you are teaching young men a great variety of things which will be of no use to them in the career which they are destined to pursue, and that you are pandering to their vanity by making them believe they are wiser than they really are. These objections, also, are in my opinion utterly futile. As to vanity and conceit, those are most vain and conceited who know the least. (Hear, hear.) The more a man knows, the more he acquires a conviction of the extent of that which he does not know. (Hear, hear.) A man ought to know a great deal to acquire a knowledge of the immensity of his ignorance. (Cheers.) There was a very sharp, shrewd gentleman, well-known in former times, named Mr. Harvey Coombe. He was conversing one day with a friend, of whose attainments he had

no very high opinion, and having made some observation, his friend said, "Well, I am sure I don't know." "You don't know!" said Mr. Harvey Coombe, "I tell you what, my friend, what you don't know would make a very large book." (Cheers and laughter.) The same may be said of the great mass of mankind; and let no parent be deterred from sending his son for competitive examination by the notion that he would get much beyond the titlepage of that great book. (Cheers and laughter.) If competitive examination is not liable to objection upon the score that it tends to raise undue notions of superiority on the part of those who go through it, so also it is a great mistake to imagine that a range of knowledge disqualifies a man for the particular career and profession to which he is destined. Nothing can be more proper than that a young man, having selected a particular profession, should devote the utmost vigor of his mind to qualify himself for it by acquiring the knowledge which is necessary for distinction in that line of life; but it would be a great mistake for him to confine himself to that study alone, and you may be sure that the more a young man knows of a great variety of subjects, and the more he exercises his faculties in acquiring a great range of knowledge, the better he will perform the duties of his particular profession. (Cheers.) That sort of general knowledge may be likened to the gymnastic exercises to which soldiers are accustomed. It is not that it can be expected that these particular movements would be of any use to them on the day of battle; but these gymnastic exercises render their muscles flexible, strengthen their limbs, invigorate their health, and make them better able to undergo fatigue, and to adapt themselves to all circumstances. So with a wide range of study; it sharpens the wits; it infuses general knowledge into the mind; it sets a young man thinking; it strengthens the memory and stores it with facts; and in this way makes him a better and more able man in the particular profession he is intended to pursue. (Cheers.)

ANTI-DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.

It has been well said that in this happy land there is no barrier between classes, and that the highest positions are attainable by persons starting from the most humble origin. If he has only talent, if he has only acquirements, if he has only perseverance and good conduct, there is nothing within the range of the institutions of the country to which any man may not aspire, and which any man may not obtain. (Cheers.) I trust that among those to whom it has been my good fortune this day to give certificates there are young men who will rise far above the position from which they start. (Cheers.) It is the peculiar character of this country as distinguished from many others, that whereas in some countries, unfortunately for them, men strive to raise the level on which they stand by pulling others down, in England, men try to raise the level on which they stand, not by pulling others down, but by elevating themselves. (Cheers.)

GREAT VALUE OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

I trust that the number of candidates for competitive examination will continue to increase from year to year. Such examinations will produce among the rising generation a spirit of emulation, which is one of the noblest feelings of the human heart, and upon which depends the rising of individuals, and the prosperity and greatness of nations—a spirit wholly distinct from that of jealousy or of envy—a spirit which is compatible with the utmost kindness and goodwill to those with respect to whom the emulation is felt—a spirit which ennoble the individual and does not lead to any unfriendly sentiments towards others. But this system of competitive examination will not only inspire that generous spirit of emulation in the minds of the rising generation; it must also act powerfully upon those who are the instructors of youth—a most valuable class of society, men upon whose exertions depends the whole success of the nation, because, unless the people have their minds cultivated and stored with knowledge, it is plain that for all great purposes they are almost as if they were not. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, that the system of competitive examination tends to excite emulation among the instructors as well as among the instructed, and that it, therefore, has a double effect in advancing the intellectual progress of the country. (Hear, hear.) Having stated the advantages which the system of competitive examination confers upon those who are successful, I would take leave to say a word of encouragement to those who have failed to obtain certificates. Let not these young men, and let not their parents, think that they, the unsuccessful competitors, have gained nothing by the struggle in which they have engaged. Depend upon it, that although they may not have succeeded in obtaining the distinction at which they aimed, they have succeeded in acquiring a great deal of useful knowledge; they have succeeded in acquiring habits of mind and powers of thought, and of application, which will be of use to them during the rest of their lives. You all know the old story of the father who upon his death-bed told his sons that he had a treasure buried in a certain field, and

that if they dug the whole field through they would find it. The sons, acting upon this advice, dug the field, but no gold was there. In the next year, however, there was that which was to them a treasure—a most abundant and valuable harvest. That was the treasure which the father wished them to seek for and which they found. So it is with the unsuccessful competitors. They have not found the treasure which they sought for—namely, a certificate of attainments from the examiners—but they have gained a treasure which to them will be of infinite value—those habits of mind, those powers of thought, and that amount of knowledge upon which a larger building may be erected; and they therefore will have reason to thank their parents for having sent them to a competitive examination, thus rendering them better able to struggle through life in whatever career they may choose to pursue. (Loud cheers.)

2. RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE.

PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

At the recent inauguration of the Liverpool School of Science, Earl Granville remarked as follows:—No one, educated as I believe those before me have been, can be unaware how weak an animal man is left entirely to himself, and how one of his superiorities in reality over the rest of the animal creation is an infinity of wants which the reasoning powers which Divine Providence has bestowed upon him have given him the means to such an extraordinary degree to meet. We are so accustomed to some of the most beautiful inventions that from day to day we are hardly aware of what wonder there is in the discovery of means so simple and so perfect to contribute to our comfort, to our convenience, and to our happiness. Some of the simplest inventions of science, which we almost believed had existed from the beginning of the world, history tells us are not so old. Even among the enlightened Greeks there is no knowledge that they possessed an acquaintance with so simple a machine as a pump. Then, with regard to the motion conveyed by wind, it is believed to have been at a very much later date that man-kind became possessed of such knowledge as that. I saw it quoted the other day, of which I was not aware before, that it was only in the reign of Queen Elizabeth that an Ambassador, travelling on the Continent, reported as an extraordinary invention that a saw should be moved by any other motive power than by the human hand. We are now arrived at that perfection of aptitude for invention in the application of science to art that one of our real deficiencies is that when we are not sufficiently acquainted with science—and I for one feel deplorably the want of enjoyment, and the humiliation of not having sufficient knowledge, of that character—some of the grandest things that surround us, which are taken as a matter of course, we are really unable to explain to ourselves. Some of our scientific men have reported the progress that is making in Germany, in France, and in other European countries, in the pursuits of science. I am happy to say that during the last ten years, in consequence of that awakened feeling in this country, I believe the general dissemination of science has made great progress. Bodies calculated to advance science have taken it in hand. The London University, with which I am humbly connected, has instituted degrees in science (hear, hear) open to the whole nation, of whatever class they may be, which I cannot but believe will further greatly instruction in that matter. I am not sure my right hon. friend the member for the old and distinguished University of Oxford (cheers) will be able to say that that University has yet thought fit to adopt the same course as ourselves with regard to purely scientific degrees; but I know he will back me up in saying that by their local examinations, called "middle-class examinations," by the introduction of scientific examinations, they have contributed greatly to that result. (Hear.) I do not wish to talk too much of what the Government has done. In the first place, I think they are limited, and properly limited, to what they can do. In the second place, turning to my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I feel the remembrance of the man in the play, who, complaining of his lodgings being always filled with smoke, and saying he had some thought of complaining to his landlord of the intolerable nuisance, stopped himself by the reflection that, perhaps, it might give his landlord the idea of raising his rent. (Laughter.) Now I believe that the exertions for the development of science and art have been most useful in that particular thing which I think it is most desirable we should do in the diffusion of sound scientific instruction to the greater number in this country. Ten years ago the science schools could not find a master capable of teaching science in a manner which would convey it in the most ready and facile manner to the pupils that it is desirable to instruct them in; and yet at this moment, I believe, the only difficulty of the committee promoting this valuable institution, will be to select the one most fit and best qualified for the school. The system of rewards—rewards given at the cost of the State to reward those who prove themselves efficient in science—have brought forward an extent of candidates which I certainly did not expect; and, though of the number of candidates many have entirely failed, yet

their efforts have given me the greatest possible satisfaction, as tending in every possible way, not only to increase the happiness of those individuals, making them better citizens, better countrymen of ours, and I will add, better Christians, to whatever denomination they may belong, but also adding enormously to the chances of advancing the progress and the prosperity of the great nation to which we belong. (Applause.)

3. RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE PURSUIT OF SCIENCE, AND ITS BENEFICENT OBJECTS.

At the same inauguration, Mr. Gladstone, after referring to the munificent gift to the city of Liverpool, of a free Library and Museum, by Wm. Brown, Esq., (as detailed in this Journal for — page —), remarked:—There is, I think, a special beauty and harmony in the union of means and instruments which are to be combined together, and directed to a common purpose in the great institution of a Free Library, Hall of Science, and Museum. There the eye will be directly instructed by the inspection of objects gathered from the various regions of nature; the ear will be instructed by lectures to be delivered in the Hall of Science; and, on the other hand, the mind will be instructed by a process of its own in that Library, which it requires, I believe, but a visit of a moment on any day in the week, in order to bring the conviction that the magnificent gift that has been bestowed upon the population of Liverpool is richly appreciated, and largely used and enjoyed by that population. (Applause.) It is true, I apprehend, that immense and varied benefits ought to be derived from the institution which we are now engaged in celebrating the commencement of. It perhaps may seem almost commonplace to insist upon the close connexion that has happily prevailed, in this as well as in other countries, between the pursuit of science and the attainment of high and beneficial aims, both material and moral. But, at the same time, you will be patient, perhaps, with those who address you to-night, if they venture to remind this great assemblage that it has been in some degree characteristic of Englishmen to consider that they can, in a manner of their own, and without formal study, but by those ways of practice with which they are familiar, attain ends which in other countries can only be attained by means of careful speculation and persevering research. Now, no doubt, the character of Englishmen is eminently practical, and in many cases without speculation and without study they do contrive to attain many of the fruits of study and of speculation. But, at the same time, the history of our country eminently and fully proves that if much can be done by the force of natural intelligence and by determined perseverance, yet more can be achieved by the use of those other means which regular study can supply. Now, let us look for a moment to the sciences to which the hall now opened is about to be dedicated. I will venture to refer to a mode of illustration, familiar to us all, even if not strictly accurate or profound,—namely, the number of miles that we travel in the hour. I would recommend those who wish to measure practically the advancement of the kind we are now describing in this country to take the pains to read the evidence which was given by the elder Mr. Stephenson before the first committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to consider the first Bill for the purpose of making a railway from Liverpool to Manchester. (Applause.) When that gentleman appeared as a witness in the face of able and learned men, whose business it was to convict him of being a mere dreamer and enthusiast, he judiciously avoided stating what, perhaps, his prophetic spirit had divined of the great results that were about to be achieved; and I think that, when Mr. Stephenson was asked at what rate it was probable that the locomotive engine would carry passengers along that railway, he judiciously confined himself to the statement that he was sanguine enough to believe that such an engine would be able, under favourable circumstances, to draw those passengers at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. (Laughter.) But even that did not satisfy the relentless ingenuity of those who cross-examined him, and they solemnly adjured Mr. Stephenson to say whether, upon his credit as a man of practice and a man of science, he would undertake to assure that committee that he thought that such an instrument as a steam-engine ever would draw people along iron rails with such velocity as the speed of eight or ten miles an hour. (Laughter.) And Mr. Stephenson was so wise in his generation that he would not adhere to the speed of eight or ten miles. I do not recollect the figure to which they brought him down, but I think at last he would not absolutely commit himself to promise a speed of more than five or six miles an hour. (Laughter.) Mr. Harrison was the leading counsel against Mr. Stephenson. He was not satisfied with the modesty of that eminent man and the prediction he had made. He ridiculed those predictions, and he said,—“Woe be to the unfortunate gentleman, who, living in Liverpool or Manchester, and having an engagement to dine in the country at a particular hour, shall trust himself to one of your trains with the expectation that it will bring him in time for dinner.” (Laughter.) Well, ladies

and gentlemen, we have passed by that scene; and I believe I should be correct in saying that even since the locomotive began to display its powers in practice—since the railway system was established—those powers have been far more than doubled; and, as we have heard to-night, we do not know at what point the limit of their application may be reached. But now let us look at one or two other cases of those sciences which were mentioned in the report which has been just read to you. We are not dealing here with the case of science at large; we are dealing here, in the main, with the case of those minor popular sciences which commonly go by the name of physical sciences or natural sciences.

PROGRESS OF NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Well, now, gentlemen, if we take the case of chymistry, look at what chymistry has done within the last 20 years. In a period of trial and of crisis for the agriculture of this country it has been one of the main agents which has brought the agriculture of this country through that period of trial and of crisis—not only without damage, but with an immense augmentation of confidence, of strength, and of utility, both to those who practise it and to the community at large. Why, look now again, those of us who are old enough to recollect. I now turn from the sphere of utility to the sphere of beauty. Let us look at the patterns which we see in shops. What is the difference? We see these patterns now—how they have been multiplied in number, how they have been increased in beauty. That is owing to the progress of the science of chymistry giving us, from year to year, an augmented command over the whole region of nature, of which we seem, indeed, to know much more as compared with those who have gone before us, but of which it is possible we know little indeed as compared with what those may know who are yet to come. Take, again, the science of geology. There is nothing more characteristic of England—nothing more conducive to its greatness—than the mining industry of the country. But how vastly has the mining industry of the country been promoted and its difficult operations been facilitated by the progress of geological science. Why, there are parts of this country which were mined for coal long ago, and within no great distance of Liverpool; but in the state to which geology had then attained, and in the state to which mechanics had then attained, the enterprising men who conducted those operations could as it were but scratch the surface of the ground, and obtain such portions of coal measures as lay ready to hand under the most favourable circumstances. And it is many of those portions of the country, once as it was thought exhausted and abandoned, at a period when scientific knowledge had not so far advanced, that are now being subjected to renewed exploration; not for the mere gathering of relics, but, on the contrary, in all likelihood for the conducting of much greater operations than those which were conducted by others who thought they had the virgin ground submitted to their hands. Take again, the famous case of the discovery of gold. I am not one of those who think, as I confess I do believe a great many people still think, even among ourselves, that a pound's worth of gold is much more valuable than a pound's worth of something else; but the discovery of gold has been a most remarkable addition to the wealth of mankind during the period in which we live. But it was the prophetic eye of Sir Roderick Murchison, not a man of business, not a man engaged in commerce, but a man who had devoted himself to science, that indicated the circumstances, and even the region, under which it was to be expected that the discovery of gold should take place. It may be asked what is the use of the science of natural history? it appears to me that its moral uses are almost infinite; but I will venture to detain you for one moment upon its material uses. Nay, I will venture to take only one of those material uses—I mean this, the use of suggesting to the mind of man that he should copy the finished and exquisite, yet simple as well as beautiful, processes by which the Author of nature in the works of nature has attained His ends. Now, it is not at all difficult—if you will permit me to show it, nor need I detain you long—it is not at all difficult to point out what I think are striking instances of this truth—that man in all periods has derived his most valuable inventions from the observation of nature.

ORIGIN OF SOME VALUABLE INVENTIONS.

I believe there was a time when it was desired, for an important purpose connected with the population on the banks of the Clyde, to introduce pipes of a particular description under that river. The man who solved that difficulty, I believe was no less a man than Mr. Watt. And how did he solve that difficulty? Why, it is upon record that he solved that difficulty by learning how to construct the pipe to get water under the Clyde, from observing the construction of the shell of a lobster. Well now, ladies and gentlemen, we often hear of the part which is performed by lobsters on certain occasions, chiefly festive and convivial occasions. (Laughter.) I

must say, as far as I know, we often hear of mischief resulting from a too free observation of lobsters upon those occasions. (Laughter.) But Mr. Watt observed his lobster to some purpose, and he learnt from the construction of its shell a great mechanical secret, which he applied to the solution of an important problem for the comfort and well-being of his fellow-citizens. Sir Isambard Brunel, in placing the Thames Tunnel, took his lesson from a very insignificant personage, and yet a personage wise enough to teach him more than he had known before—I mean that personage whom we know by the name of the earth-worm, for it was the manner in which he, I believe bores the earth that suggested to Brunel the mode of making that very remarkable work the Thames Tunnel, with which his name is associated. Take, again, the case of Mr. Stephenson. I believe Stephenson was content to learn from the bone whatever he did learn with respect to the construction of the tubes with which his name is connected. But there is another name which I hope will always enjoy a high place in the history of British art; and I am glad to quote it, because it is eminently connected with what I may call the loving observance of nature—I mean the name of Wedgwood; and I don't believe a greater name is to be found in the history of art in this country. Wedgwood was one of those who had begun, as we may say from nothing; and I trust there are many that are now beginning from nothing; that there are some possibly in this hall that are making their commencement from nothing, but yet that are destined to leave a name honourable in the annals of their country. (Applause.) You all know that the industry and skill of Wedgwood were directed to applying those clays and earthen materials which in this country abound to the formation of pottery and porcelain, especially of porcelain. Well, now, it is recorded in that most valuable work of Mr. Smiles—perhaps as valuable as his *Life of Stephenson*—which is designated *Self Help*, as one of the earliest of the stages of Wedgwood's operations, that while he was still a mere labourer and hardly of full age he used to make earthenware knife handles in imitation of agate and tortoise-shell, and table plates in imitation of lemons, and vessels to hold pickles in imitation of leaves and like articles. And I do not believe there is one of those things that proceeded from the hands of Wedgwood that is not at this moment worth, in any shape where it may be exhibited for view, six or eight times the price which Wedgwood himself put upon it. All I can say is, that I saw to-day, in a shop in this town, two little black cups which Wedgwood would have put up at 4s., or 5s., and the price asked for them—which was, no doubt, a moderate price, and the dealer had a right to ask it; but the price asked was £2 10s. (Laughter.)

ORIGIN OF THREE OF THE MOST PRIMITIVE HUMAN INVENTIONS.

I want to show the truth—the broad truth—of this doctrine, that in the observation of nature lies a great part of the means of scientific progress—will you allow me to go back to the rudiments, to the very cradle of the whole matter, and ask your opinion, promising to give you mine at the same time, of three of the most primitive of human inventions—the most primitive, but the most fundamental, and lying at the root of all social progress? I mean these three—the oar, the wheel, and the plough. The history of these inventions is so old that it is lost in the darkness of antiquity. It is hardly possible to obtain historical vestige of that which so entirely belongs to the primitive history of mankind, and therefore they are matters of speculation. I think they are matters of interesting speculation; and if it be true that man in his infancy learned from the observations of nature, depend upon it nature has not told all nor a twentieth part of her secrets. She has a great deal more to tell for the benefit of those who come after us. (Applause.) Well, now, I believe there is little doubt, judging from such considerations of indirect evidence as can be brought to bear upon the question, that the oar—the instrument by which men passed from one continent to another, and from one island to another, a process otherwise impossible—that the oar was simply learned from the motion of the wing of a bird in cleaving the air. How came the wheel? I believe the wheel was learned from observing the circular motion of certain birds, and particularly of one description of hawk when in its flight—a description of hawk which, in the Greek tongue, still bears the name from which our word "circle" is derived. Well, then, thirdly, I come to the plough. Now I must confess I think it is a question of great interest to know how it was or how it probably could have been—I don't mean that it admits of demonstration—how it could have been that man should have been directed to the use of that most valuable instrument the plough; because, if we consider ourselves in a primitive condition, it is by no means a simple or obvious matter. One would think a man beginning with the use of his hands, and going on with the use of some stick or pole, or some simple form of instrument, he seems to be a long way from the idea of the plough, which is rather an artificial formation, and supplies the double motion of direction from behind, traction from before, and then, again, a somewhat complex form of instrument.

Gentlemen, I am not presuming to dogmatize, but I do believe that the most probable account that can be given of the invention of the plough is this, that it was founded on an observation which, perhaps may excite your mirth—upon the observation of that which is done by a very humble but useful animal—that which is done by the snout of the pig. (Laughter.) Now, owing to the practice that prevails of disabling the snout of the pig from the operation by inserting into it something that makes it very inconvenient for the pig to use the weapon with which nature has provided him for the purpose of turning up the ground, one does not often have an opportunity of observing it. But, if you will take the opportunity of observing the action of the pig when he gets upon the turf, with his snout free (laughter,) and when he has a mind to plough (renewed laughter,) you will perceive that he is an excellent ploughman. (Laughter.) I don't mean to say that he runs his furrows quite as straight as it is desirable that the human ploughman should; but the idea of turning up the ground, which was what man soon found was necessary in order to bring in action the power of the atmosphere, and make it fertile for his purposes, is an idea the pig fully understands, and when he is free from that ring that annoys him, he constantly puts it in practice. (Laughter.)

THE PURSUIT OF SCIENCE A MORAL AND SOCIAL LEVER.

If the pursuit of science and if the observation of science have thus been of use to human industry and to the fabrics which it produces, it is also, I must say, no small satisfaction to us to reflect how often it has been the means of bringing forth from an obscure and lowly lot those who deserve to be eminent among their fellow-citizens. We have seen such men as Robert Stephenson, such men as Faraday, such men as Sir Humphrey Davy, such men as Hugh Miller, so lately taken from us—beginning life in the condition of labourers, but ending in a station that was eminent in the face of their fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) We have seen others, such as Watt, such as Crompton, beginning their services humbly—services in a manner that have contributed in a degree it would be impossible to describe to the general wealth and power of the country. We have seen Arkwright and others themselves reaping a large share of the rewards and benefits they had procured for others, and becoming the possessors by the most honourable means—by means most beneficial to the country as well as to themselves—of colossal fortunes. And I do not desire, in mentioning the progress achieved by individuals, that we should appeal to merely selfish motives. It is not the mere possession of money that constitutes the benefit. It is not the mere rising of this or that man that constitutes the benefit. It is the healthy action which is communicated to the whole social frame (hear), in a country where class mixes with class, where no man can stand simply upon tradition, although tradition is justly respected here; but where the very lowest and humblest of the community, by diligence and perseverance, by making a full and regular use of the gifts which Providence has committed to him, may bring himself forward into the foremost ranks, and thereby not only reap advantages for himself, but may yield to others an example that will again become the spring and the spur to an honourable industry. (Applause.) I for one admit, and would be among the foremost to assert, that all the material advantages that are to be derived from the observation and careful study of nature in her many kingdoms, would not only lose much of their value, but would lose it all—nay, that they would be converted into curses to mankind—if it were true that the moral influence of such studies was deleterious. It would be in vain that you should establish a dominion over the brute forces of the world if in establishing that dominion you were only to increase the moral disorder that unhappily prevails among the children of mankind, and to render our restoration from that disorder more hopeless and more difficult than ever. But I must say that it is a perversion of those studies, and not their natural use, which alone can make them poisonous to man. (Applause.) Their natural use—their proper and their legitimate tendency—surely, is to teach all the qualities, or, at any rate, many among the qualities, that best befit our dependent position. When a man comes to study and observe the kingdom of nature, he finds himself in contact with vast and gigantic forces that he cannot for a moment resist. He feels himself absolutely in the power and at the disposal of an Almighty Being, and he sinks into humility before the majesty of that Being. (Applause.) But while he thus learns humility, and while he might almost be appalled by the evidences of power,—on the other hand, he sees those cheering proofs, multiplied from every side, of beneficent design, which encourage him to repose a filial trust in the goodness of that God who has so richly throughout the natural kingdom provided for the support, the comfort, and the advancement of human nature. (Loud applause.) And if we are told that intellectual pride is to be the result of scientific knowledge, all I can say is that intellectual pride was not its result in the mind of Bacon, in the mind of Newton, in the mind of most of those great men who have most faithfully and successfully dedicated them-

selves to those pursuits; because they have always felt that whatever nature told to us was but a light which glanced upon other regions as yet unexplored, and which testifies to the existence of an infinity of knowledge not as yet communicated, entirely transcending that limited province within which it has as yet been given to man to walk. (Hear, hear.) In that humility, in that modesty, in that thankfulness, in that sense of wisdom and goodness of the Almighty, which all His works, with one voice and from every quarter, proclaim—surely we ought to find lessons, aye sermons I may call them, as effective perhaps even as those which may be delivered from the pulpit of religion, teaching us the lowliness of our condition, but teaching us also there is One who cares for us, and who, while we trust in Him, and strive to follow Him, will never abandon us in our low estate. (Applause.) So, I cannot but feel that while we do not presume to say that the truths of science lie in that highest region of our nature which is reserved for the Gospel of Revelation, yet that they are auxiliary and subsidiary in truth and effect to the purposes of that revelation; and my hon. friend who has exerted his munificence in founding this institution is entitled to cheer himself with the belief that he has not only been contributing to intellectual advancement and material progress, not only to cheerful and innocent recreation—an object of no small value—but likewise that he has been subserving a high moral purpose, and aiding the work of the teacher of religion. (Applause.)

II. Papers on Practical Education.

1. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOOD TEACHER.

(From a recent Address at Hamilton, by the Rev. Dr. Ormiston.)

I am of opinion that after all that had been said and written, and well said and well written, the only essential element of a first-rate school is a first-rate teacher—a model teacher—one whose daily business with the pupils, was to say “follow,” instead of the harsh, “go.” Such teachers should be thoroughly versed in all those branches of education they had to impart. Again, they must be enthusiastically attached to their work; not for itself, but for the influences it had upon the lives, the loves, the labours, the homes, of others. Fully was he convinced that if there was one work above all others that was elevating and attractive in its nature, and calculated to stir up and foster the kindest feelings of humanity—that work was the arduous, responsible, yet pleasing one of teaching; and numerous proofs could be given of the truth of this observation. He would compare it to a sculptor taking a block of marble from the quarry; it was rough and ungainly; but the expert sculptor, by his lines and his rules, had made the cold, inanimate, ungainly mass an all but breathing model of perfection. It was so with the painter and his pencil, brush and canvass—silent and inanimate materials to which he applied the imagining of mind until the canvass, as it were, almost breathed and spoke; and the man must be a poor heartless and soulless thing that could not pay the homage that was due to genius on such occasions. But there was a far higher reverence, a warmer love and affection, due to the man or to the woman that devoted their whole energies to make something out of the—in some cases—almost shapeless bundles of humanity, giving life and vigour and usefulness to the senses, the nerves and the brain, and directing all their energies to Him who is life eternal. A man who does this—and in using the term man he meant woman, also, for there could not be a perfect man without a woman—who thus takes the untaught child, tests its capabilities, and then exclaims, how best can I develop those capabilities; how direct them to make a shining character, truly useful to themselves, their companions, the world, and their God?—however lowly that man or that woman may be, they stand amongst the first and most distinguished in the sight of Heaven. High is that man's aim and high would be his final reward. A devoted, faithful teacher's reward could not be computed by dollars or dimes. He (Dr. O.) had met with hundreds of such cases, where men had come and taken him by the hand with expressions of the deepest affection for the pains he had bestowed upon them as pupils. If a teacher did not experience somewhat of such endearment from his pupils in the course of six months, it was better they should cease to waste their own time and that of others. It was useless for dullness to contend with its fellow, for no progress could ensue. He wished, above all things, to have a thorough teacher—one who feels a deep interest in his work; such being the case, progress would be made and our highest aspirations would be accomplished. It was true alike of the faithful labourer of the pulpit and the school-room, and well each merited the thanks of the community. Such were our own feelings, in remembering, peradventure, the early teaching of a pious mother, and such the teachers of these girls should, in a measure, aspire to become, and then, such being our pupils, such our teachers, we should stand a fair chance of having a noble race of men and women, the sons and daughters

of our land. And he would say to such teachers, that amidst all their cares and anxieties they should ever remember that they are sowing good seeds that will produce a rich harvest for time and for eternity. And to such he would say, the best gift they could give to the world—to their God, is themselves and all their energies for the improvement and progress of man, and the glory of God; and to be such is a noble privilege for man or woman, and to be what God designed we should be, virtuous, pure, and all that is of lovely and of good report. This is indeed what will shed a radiance around us and will sweeten life's rough voyage, and at its close give us the happy reflection that we have left the world the better for our having had a dwelling place there; and with these remarks he would conclude, wishing most sincerely that every success may attend the Institution and all in connection therewith, both governors, teachers and pupils, and praying that the blessing of God may ever attend them all.

2. VALUE OF THE HABIT OF CORRECT SPEAKING.

We advise all young people to acquire in early life the habit of using good language, both in speaking and writing, and to abandon, as early as possible, any use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of such language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears—to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country—to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and to habituate himself to their use—avoiding at the same time, that pedantic precision and bombast which show rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

3. PHYSICAL EXERCISES FOR CHANGES IN SCHOOLS.

The teachers of the lower grades of our schools need frequently to introduce exercises which will afford physical relief to their pupils, promote their health and make discipline more easy. We copy two sets of such exercises from the Connecticut *Common School Journal*. In all such drills, precision, promptness and life are indispensable.

SET No. 1.

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| 1. Sit erect. | 10. Clap twice. |
| 2. Fold arms. | 11. All rise—without noise. |
| 3. Extend right hand. | 12. All face the north. |
| 4. Extend left hand. | 13. All face the east. |
| 5. Extend both hands, in front. | 14. All face the south. |
| 6. Clap three times. | 15. All face the west. |
| 7. Place right hand on head. | 16. All sit, quietly. |
| 8. Place left hand on head. | 17. All take slates (or books), without noise. |
| 9. Raise both hands perpendicularly. | |

SET No. 2.

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| 1. Hands clasped and resting on edge of the desk. | 12. From the 11th position, hands brought up perpendicularly, fingers shaking. |
| 2. Sitting erect, arms folded. | 13. Soft part of the ends of the fingers tapping on the desk, imitating the sound of rain. |
| 3. Arms folded behind. | 14. Hands twirling one over the other, then brought suddenly to the desk with a noise. |
| 4. Ends of fingers resting on shoulders. | 15. Right hand extended, left hand on breast. |
| 5. Fingers meet on top of the head. | 16. Reverse the preceding. |
| 6. Palms of the hands meet above the head, with one clap. | 17. Both hands crossed on breast. |
| 7. Arms folded on the desk, head resting on them. | 18. Arms extended forcibly and carried back. |
| 8. Arms akimbo, hands on the hips, fingers towards each other. | 19. All rise. |
| 9. Right hand extending, left hand on the hip. | 20. All sit. |
| 10. Reverse the preceding. | 21. Assume a devotional posture—hands on the face, and head bending upon the desk. |
| 11. Both hands extended horizontally. | 22. Study lessons. |

—Ohio Educational Monthly.

4. EXPERIENCES IN MY SCOTCH SCHOOL.

Such is the title of an interesting article in the last month's number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. The description of Scottish Parish schools which is given by the author would hardly be regarded as authentic at the present day. As a picture, however, of a con-

dition of things which is now matter of history, the article possesses a historical value. We subjoin a few bits of it. The following is a description of a highland school:—

"I remember once going with the minister to pay a visit to the Assembly's Institute in these parts. When we arrived, the academic grove was deserted and we were informed that the 'squeelmaister and the poons were out on the peat moss.' There we found them; the dominie putting his pupils through a very novel kind of military exercise. He had collected his army on his own division of the moss, where his peats lay in stacks, ready to be carted home when he could afford to pay for the cartage. We arrived on the scene just as the review began. 'Now poys,' says the dominie taking up a peat in each hand, 'this is a sword and this is a cun'—the Highland pronunciation of gun—shoulder arms, poys.' Here the 'poys' took a peat in each hand, and shouldered them. 'March poys,' said the dominie flourishing his peat sword; and away marched the boys with their peats, until they reached the school-house, where the dominie made them defile into a shed and ground arms; that is to say, lay down their peats in a heap convenient for domestic use. This was what the dominie called his gymnastic exercises, which, he boasted, combined amusement and exercise with instruction; but a suspicion arising that these gymnastics were nothing more nor less than a Highland device for carrying home the dominie's fuel on an economical plan, an order was issued from head-quarters, that such military instruction should only take place in play hours, and should not be included in the regular curriculum of study."

After giving a rather unfavourable description of the course of education, the writer refers to the ancient institution of the 'birch' or 'tag,' as he calls it, and the manner in which it was applied in his Scottish school. He then adds:—

"At the time of which I speak, it was a rule of faith with all schoolmasters that flagellation was the primary and most important agent in the work of education. 'Spare the rod and you spoil the child,' should have been written over the door of every parochial school. Any boy who entered the portals of my Scotch school with the consciousness of being imperfect in his lessons, left all hope of immunity from the tag behind him. The slightest mistake in spelling, or in saying the Shorter Catechism—that hated Shorter Catechism!—was punished by one or more strokes of the tag on the extended hand. I have seen the order go down the whole class, 'Hold out your hand, sir.' And crack, crack went the tag on our unflinching palms. We knew if we flinched we should get a double dose, and perhaps on another and more sensitive part of the body. I think that I may safely say that a day never passed without a flogging. Two or three times a week the tag was the occasion of a regular scene. This was when some spirited or big boy refused to hold out his hand or untruss. I remember one notable occasion when the master attempted to inflict the 'extreme punishment' on a big ploughman of eighteen or nineteen. There was a regular fight between them; and several times master and pupil went down together on the floor, rolling and struggling with all the desperation of men engaged in mortal combat. Both parties cried on the pupils to come to their assistance; but we small boys were too much alarmed to side with either, albeit our sympathies were decidedly with the ploughman. The result of this combat was highly agreeable to us all. The dominie was laid up for a week with bruised legs, and during that time there was 'no school.'"

The conclusion of the article bears ample testimony to the actual virtues of the Scottish people, and their thirst for education:—

"But notwithstanding the loose and desultory, not to say brutal, system pursued at our school, the pupils of all degrees managed, in some way or other, to acquire a very respectable quantum of knowledge or if not knowledge itself, the groundwork of knowledge. The boys who learned Greek and Latin went to college and took their degrees; the farmers' sons went home to give a higher intellectual life to the society in which their families moved; and the humbler class of scholars carried away with them to the plough's tail, the carpenter's bench, and the smithy, just enough of the rudiments of learning to enable them to cultivate themselves by other study. This fact may seem a contradiction to the picture I have given of my Scotch School. In Scotland, however, bad teaching and a high state of mental cultivation among the masses are quite consistent. The fact is, the middle and lower classes in Scotland have a passion for learning. The dearest ambition of the poor cotter is to educate his children, and if possible to give one, at least, such an amount of schooling as will fit him for a higher station than that occupied by his parent. A poor hillside crofter will starve himself and his family to send one of his boys to college and qualify him for the kirk.

Such boys, however, learn more poring over their books by the humble fireside at home, or out in the fields in the intervals of their farmwork, than at school. They learn under every disadvantage, because they are spurred on by a love of knowledge and a desire to raise themselves. It is this universal thirst after knowledge and intellectual cultivation that gives Scotland so decided a pre-eminence

as regards general education. Persons who can neither read nor write are common enough in England, not alone in the country districts, but also in the great towns. I doubt if you could find one such in all Scotland. The classes corresponding to the 'hinds' and 'navvies' of England can not only read and write, but are capable of enjoying literature in its highest development. Our farming-men at home used to spend their evenings, after their frugal supper of kail brose, in reading the newspapers and discussing the debates in Parliament. Our herd boy taught himself the elements of astronomy out in the fields, while tending the cattle. He was the first to tell me the names of the planets and point them out to me. I taught him in return a little Latin; and I remember, during my last year at college, meeting this herd boy in the quadrangle, arrayed in the red toga. I have since heard that he carried off the first mathematical prize."—*Guelph Herald*.

5. COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Suggestions have, at different times, been let drop, that it would be an improvement on our public school system, if attendance on the part of children were made compulsory; but they have generally been shadowy and obscure. At one time they have fallen from the judicial bench; at another time they have glided from the glib tongue of the public speaker, while discoursing on political themes; and they have had their counterpart on their reflection in the press. Of discussion there has been scarcely any. And now, the question is raised with a view of action being taken upon it. The Toronto Board of School Trustees have taken it in hand. The question is one of legislation: and if action is to be taken upon it, in any shape, it is desirable that discussion should not lag behind.

We have not the least doubt that it would be a very easy matter to shew that, since the Common School is supported at the public cost, and every tax payer ranked among the contributors, the compulsory attendance of poor children is an admissible and even a necessary sequence. Why raise all those school-houses, and collect all these taxes, unless you compel the objects of your wise and benevolent legislation to enjoy the banquet you spread, at so much trouble, for their entertainment? Is not the logic faultless? This is all very well; but it is only one side of the question, after all. There is a want that precedes the school, and that will not be put off. The children of the poor must be fed and clothed; and some of them must begin, at a very early age, to do something towards obtaining their own subsistence. An orphan, *de père et mère*, finds itself on the street, obliged to beg, or steal, if it cannot work. A poor orphan, forming one of a large family, whose mother is still living, is scarcely in a better position. A poor child with idle or dissolute parents finds its lot not much better. It is all very well to say that these children ought to be at school, while they are in the streets; but we don't see how a compulsory law is to accomplish impossibilities. It will not create the food and clothes they are presupposed to be at the command of the urchins for whose benefit the compulsion would be exercised. If it be true that there are two thousand children in Toronto who do not attend school, there must be among them a large number whose absence arises from the criminal negligence of their parents. But where are you to draw the line? Compulsion must be general, or it becomes arbitrary; and it would well become the legislature to pause before it embraced these twin sisters of tyranny. For, reason as we will, for the law to seize hold of every child in the community, and carry it off to school by force, would be a paternal species of despotism, gratuitously undertaken by the State. The object would be well meant, no doubt; but is it a sufficient excuse for every stretch of authority that you can set up for it the defence that it was dictated by a good motive?

It is one thing to prepare a great public feast, and invite all the world to come and partake of it; and another and very different thing to compel the attendance of reluctant guests. And hospitality of compulsion would not be attempted to be justified on the ground that the preparation of the entertainment had been costly, and that there was enough for all. Necessarily many would have other engagements to fulfil. And, though the social grades are not so numerous or so distinctly marked among us as in other countries, the company, if brought together in this miscellaneous way, might not quite agree. The vagrant child may not be more vicious by nature than other children; but it is almost necessarily so by habit. The fear of contagion would deter many parents from sending their children to sit beside others, from whom they would be in great danger of learning something that it is most desirable they should not learn. We all know how parents would feel on this matter; and it is not necessary to go to despotic governments for examples. The police regulations of Prussia are in many respects very admirable, no doubt; but it is precisely in those particulars in which no free nation can copy them. That necessity of discussion, which is an incident of free government, precludes some things from being done, which it may be very desirable to do;

just because they lie beyond the range of public discussion. Education becomes a matter of police, the moment you make it compulsory. It is in perfect harmony with the other parts of the Prussian police; but, in spite of its adoption by one or two republican States, it is not in accordance with the genius of free institutions. Ignorance is bad; but is tyranny better? Is it permissible to do a wrong that a good result may be obtained? If the question of compulsory education is to be canvassed, these queries must receive attention.

With us, there is a prior question to be discussed. The stomach takes precedence of the brain. It must first be provided for. If there were among us the same systematic provision for the poor that exists in some of the States where compulsory education is enforced, the question would be much simplified. Even then, it would be no easy task to popularize compulsion; but in the actual state of things, the question of practicability has first to be settled. Let this be done; and the way to the discussion of the other questions will have been cleared.—*Leader*.

III. Papers on Canadian Historical Subjects, &c.

1. HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR UPPER CANADA.

It has long been matter of surprise to many persons why it is we have not a historical society in this section of the Province. Quebec has long had pre-eminence of the other cities of Canada in this respect. Its Historical and Literary Society dates its origin back to the days when the Earl of Dalhousie was governor of Canada. Since then it has done a good deal to further the objects for which the Society was formed. It has collected many rare and valuable manuscripts and old works, which, but for the fostering care of this society, might have slumbered unknown and unappreciated on the shelves of a private library—if preserved at all. They would have been useless for reference, and of no service to those whose work it is to treat of the history of the country. No one can visit the rooms of the Historical Society in Quebec, without being convinced of the great service it has done to literature in this Province. And not alone are old books and manuscripts preserved—papers on literary and scientific subjects are periodically read before the members of the Society, and published in the “transactions” of the association.

Why should Upper Canada be behind the Lower Province in a matter of so much importance as this? Perhaps this section of the country is not so rich in the materials for such an association. Quebec and its environs for miles around, as well as many other parts of Lower Canada, abound in historical associations and reminiscences. Its mineral resources are greater than ours; and the French people are perhaps more tenacious of traditions than we practical, unpoetical Britishers. This may all be so. But, still, we are not wanting in the materials for a Historical Society. We can point to our battle fields—our Lundy’s Lane and Queenston Heights; we are not altogether bare of minerals; and our Flora is sufficiently rich and beautiful for the production of “papers” without number. And our advancement in those material elements of a people’s progress, which form the more substantial portion of its history, has been great indeed. We need, too, an incentive to literary pursuits. We are fast growing into that position when our literature—we use the word in its broadest significance—must become something more than the occasional publication of a story or a few verses of poetry in the columns of a newspaper. Many attempts have been made to establish a purely literary journal in the Province, but all such attempts have hitherto signally failed. The plants have been of tender growth; they appeared to thrive for a time, but the winter’s blast came on, and they were unable to withstand them. The day is fast approaching when we must render a better account of ourselves than this in the thorny but pleasant paths of literature.

The earlier works upon the history of Canada—works published two centuries and a quarter ago and never re-printed—are now worth something like their weight in gold; and in a few years they will not be obtainable at all. Some of them are not now. Very few of them can ever be reprinted, on account of their bulk and cost. Of the *Relation des Jesuites* there were only four known copies in the world, before it was reprinted. No amount of money would have purchased this extensive work, if it had not been reprinted at great cost. A single volume of *Sagard*, published in 1636, was sold for \$120 at auction, in Canada; and we doubt very much whether the best edition of *Lescarbot*—that of 1618—be procurable at any price. Is there no object in collecting and preserving from destruction these precious relics of the early literature of Canada? Is it not worth while to learn something of the history, the manners, and the customs of those aboriginal races which are fast disappearing from among us? Their story has been told at great length; but how few, even of literary men, know comparatively anything about it.

Some things may as well be done to-morrow as to-day; and some will not admit of delay. To the latter class belongs the history of a country. Time is every day either absolutely destroying our precious historical materials or rendering them more difficult of attainment. Go to Paris; visit the secondary towns in France; try your luck in the other capitals of Europe, and see what you can do in the way of collecting the earlier works upon Canada. Rise early and go to bed late, and you will look in vain for weeks for some of them, but every week makes the matter worse. Having said this much in favour of some means being taken to collect and preserve among us, Upper Canada, in some place of safety, at least one copy of all procurable works upon Canada, we are not blind to the difficulty of the undertaking. Even where there are unlimited available resources in money, a library of old books cannot be created; the books cannot be had for money. It has recently been remarked by *Blackwood*, that with all the wealth at the command of some of the great American libraries, they are all lamentably deficient. So far as money would procure they have procured books; but here they must stop. Now what is the result? There are hundreds of thousands of important works in Europe of the advantage of which Americans are deprived. But if you have scarcely any means, you are still in a worse position to make a good historical collection. At the same time, if everything cannot be done, it is no reason why something should not be done.—*Leader*.

2. UPPER CANADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of gentlemen was held on the 14th of November, in the office of the Chief Superintendent of Education, Normal School Buildings, for the purpose of organising an Upper Canadian Historical Society. Those present were the Hon. W. H. Merritt, Col. Jarvis, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, J. P. Merritt, Esq., of St. Catharines, George Coventry, Esq., of Cobourg, A. De Grassi, Esq., J. George Hodgins, Esq., Thomas Hodgins, Esq., and Dr. Canniff. Hon. Mr. Merritt was appointed chairman, and Mr. Coventry Secretary. After a good deal of conversation, the opinion of the gentlemen present appeared to be that the Society it is proposed to establish should have for its object the collection of documents and of facts calculated to throw light on the history of Canada. Many families in the Province, it was said, have papers in their possession of great interest and value, which, if not speedily collected, will in all probability be lost beyond recovery. Then there are the old settlers, who from recollection and from the traditions handed down to them, will be able to give information upon many matters now obscure, and it is proposed that gentlemen having a taste for such pursuits shall collect these reminiscences of the settlers and furnish them to the Society. The manuscripts thus obtained would be submitted to a committee of competent persons, and such of them as might be found worthy would be published. Dr. Ryerson mentioned that for some time past he had been collecting books and papers relative to the early history of Canada, and had in his possession one hundred and fifty volumes, some of which were printed early in the seventeenth century. He also said that a portion of the funds at his disposal might legally be appropriated to carry out some of the objects of the Society. He called attention besides to a volume issued from the State Paper Office in London, containing a calendar of documents relative to Colonial affairs, some of which of a very early date, having reference to Canada, it would be desirable to have copied. Reference was made to the proceedings of the New York and Massachusetts Historical Societies, and to the benefit they had conferred by their investigations. One gentleman having objected to the introduction of political matter, it was pointed out that documents furnishing information upon the state of the country could be collected, but that it would not be for the Society to pronounce any opinion upon them. Its duty would be accomplished when they had been placed within reach of those who may aspire to be the historians of Canada. The meeting appeared to be in favour of placing the Society upon as wide a basis as possible, and of securing at least the patronage, if not the co-operation, of the Judges and other learned and influential members of the community. Some gentlemen present were desirous of constituting the Society at once, but a committee was at length appointed to draw up a constitution, and to solicit the co-operation of gentlemen who, as members, would be likely to advance the objects in view. The committee consists of Colonel Jarvis, Mr. De Grassi, Dr. Ryerson, Mr. J. G. Hodgins, Mr. Coventry, Dr. Canniff, and the Editor of *Leader*. The committee will report to a meeting called at their convenience.—*Leader and Globe Report*.

3. UPPER CANADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We have given in another column the *Leader’s* account of the formation of the above Society, but we cannot allow an event so full of interest and so important in its bearing upon the future of Canada in a literary point of view, to take place without a word of

congratulation on our part. Quebec has alone been ahead of us in this respect, and her Historical and Literary Society has rescued many an interesting literary waif from destruction.

The importance of such services as the above no one can question, and yet they have hitherto been confined to the Eastern section of the Province, which from its more ancient settlement, presents a richer field for enquiry and research. But the time has come when, if we would secure for our future historians authentic materials for their invaluable labors, we must be on the *qui vive*. Our early settlers are fast passing away, and with them many invaluable records and instances of the past—"moving incidents by flood and field," struggles with the Indian, with the various difficulties of a backwoodsman life; and the hasty march to repel the aggression of a foreign foe. Many memorials of this kind, oral and manuscript, must be secured very speedily or they will perish forever.

The thought has often occurred to us that in the garrulity of our old grey-haired settlers is contained the disregarded but invaluable germ of the early history of many of our townships; and we cannot but think the collecting of these scattered materials by the local members of this new association a work much to be desired. Yet it is obviously a work which requires much delicacy and tact. It must be gathered slowly and patiently in the guise of friendly conversation, and unless real friendship and esteem for the venerable fore-elders (to use a fine old Saxon term) of the townships, direct and animate the inquiries, there is no small danger of giving offence, and closing one avenue of information forever.—*Cobourg Star*.

4. CAREER OF GENERAL SCOTT IN CANADA.

"The hero who in his youth raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he consecrated with his blood."—*General Order of Major-General McClellan, No. 19. Dated 1st Nov., 1861.*

To the Editor of the Leader.

DEAR SIR,—The above extract from the General Order of Major-General McClellan, issued on the 1st of this month, respecting the retirement of Lieutenant-General Scott from active service in the United States' Army, in which he alludes to the "Fields of Canada," has reference, I presume, to a certain "field" on Queenston Heights, where Lieutenant-Colonel Scott was wounded and made a prisoner, and where the army, of which he was a prominent commander, was most gloriously beaten, and a great portion taken prisoner, by a handful of men, not numbering one-third of the enemy. It is true that the price paid for that victory was great indeed, and the men who then "were in the fields of Canada," many of whom yet survive, have not forgotten the occurrence.

On the blank leaves of an Almanac issued for the year 1813, opposite the 27th April, of that year, in the hand-writing of a late most esteemed officer of the civil government, who then held the office of Surveyor-General, appears the following entry:—"At 7 o'clock this morning the enemy's fleet came to anchor off the garrison, and began firing and landing men. There were 14 vessels. Had about 1,000 seamen and 2,000 troops on board, and carrying upwards of 100 guns. We had to oppose them only 5 guns, 300 regulars, and 208 militia. About 3 in the afternoon they became masters of the garrison. Gen. Sheaffe retreated with the regulars."

The writer of this remembers the American army marching into town, and halting at the foot of George street. Colonel Scott was in command; and it appeared, from the conversation which took place at the time, that the present Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Strachan, was remonstrating with Colonel Scott, who, it was supposed, intended to burn the town, in consequence, as it was asserted, of the blowing up of the magazine, by which act, General Pike, the senior officer who had landed, and a very large number of men were killed. Dr. Strachan's arguments prevailed—the town was not burnt!

On page 84 of the Journal of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year 1814, an entry will be found in the following words, or to the following effect, viz.:—"£8,578 1s. 4d. paid to the American army on the 29th April, 1813, being the amount in the Provincial chest. This was paid by the Rev. John Strachan, agreeably to the terms of the capitulation."

The Receiver-General, Mr. Selby, died on the 4th November, 1813, and Chief Justice Scott, Judge Powell, the Rev. John Strachan, William Allan, and Duncan Cameron, certify the same to the House of Assembly on the 15th February, 1814, as necessary to save the town from conflagration.

I am yours, &c.,

A LT.-COLONEL.

5. THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKES.

The first steamboat that was ever built on the lakes is said to have been built by the Canadians at Brookville, in the year 1816. She made several trips on lake Ontario during that year, but her principal business was trading on the St. Lawrence river. In the following year another boat was built on lake Ontario, at Sackett's Harbour, intended to ply between Lewiston and Ogdensburgh. But after a

trial of a few months, the undertaking was found to be either unprofitable or too much for the powers of the vessel to accomplish, and she afterwards employed ten days in making the round trip of 600 miles. She was 100 feet long and 24 feet wide, measuring 246 tons. The boilers were 17 feet long, and three and a half feet in diameter, with a cylinder twenty inches in diameter, and three feet stroke. The wheels were about eleven feet in diameter, and the capacity of the engine twenty-one horse power. In 1818 the celebrated Walk-in-the-Water was built at Black Rock.—*Buffalo Com.*

6. LECTURE ON THE ACADIANS.

THEIR DISPERSION—THE FUTURE OF THE FRENCH ON THIS CONTINENT—THOUGHTS ON EMIGRATION, ETC.

Mr. Masseras, editor-in-chief of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, delivered a lecture on this entertaining subject, in the Bonaventure Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5th. The lecture was in aid of the fund now being collected in Lower Canada by the Colonization Society, to defray the expenses of the removal of the Acadians, from the dreary, sterile soil of northern Nova Scotia, to the fertile lands of Baie de Chaleur, and the Government roads in the lower counties of this province. There was a large attendance present. Mr. Masseras said that the inspiration which had collected such an audience to a common centre was a noble one, and a reparation and tribute, long dormant, it is true, to the fellow nationality of the Acadians. Two centuries ago, France founded two colonies on this great continent; over both she spread the protecting folds of her white *fleur de lis* banners, and helped them onwards in their feeble struggles to nationality. One grew up vigorous and strong, the other puny and weak, and assailed on all sides, finally succumbed a few years before the white flag went down in the storm of ages; and scattered far and wide, and almost eating the bitter bread of exile away from their kind, the remnants of her people look to their stronger sister for that help and succour they are entitled to, by the bond of a common origin, a common religion, and common laws. Canada, in the hard struggle for existence, has not only preserved her life, she has preserved her nationality, her honor, without which life is worthless; and now in her strength, in this year 1861, must honour Acadia as a sister, must honour her as much as she did in 1604. The circumstances which led to her bereavement are briefly told, and are eloquently narrated in M. Rameau's work. Acadia was three times conquered by the colonists of the Northern States, and three times restored by treaty; and at last embittered by the struggle for that great prize, the fisheries, their opponents determined to remove them, root and branch, from their well-contested country, to make their homes desolate, and to blot out from the map of colonies the very name of Acadia. Accordingly, in all the parishes, on the 10th September, 1755, the Acadians were notified to appear at the respective *chef lieux*, to have communication of an important Government order. Some of the settlers suspected the fell motive, and fled to the woods. The greater number, unsuspecting, and still trusting to the honour of their conquerors, met as notified. They were then harshly told that the Government had determined to confiscate their lands and property, and remove them from the land of their nativity. The order was enforced by the presence of armed soldiery, who quietly surrounded the unsuspecting victims, and made the men prisoners. They were then compelled to give up their property; their houses and crops were burnt before their eyes, and they were marched to the Gaspereau River, where transports lay in waiting to distribute them throughout the British colonies. At the point of the bayonet they were forced on board, and the wail of women and the cries of children greeted night as it fell on their devoted country and added intensity to the flames of their burning homes. Thus was scattered a people, the germ of a mighty nation. It was not exactly Englishmen who committed this foul deed, continued Mr. Masseras; it was the Puritans of the neighbouring States, whose mission, flying from persecution, was to persecute. Much to their chagrin, a remnant of the Acadians clung to their native soil with the tenacity of despair, and as the smoke of the conflagration swept away, crept from the forests and resumed their wonted occupations. They were few in number, and still to this day, as a people, were puny, and needed the protecting hand of fellows to help them on to maturity.

IV. Biographical Sketches.

No. 30.—GEORGE GURNETT, ESQ.

Mr. George Gurnett, Police Magistrate of this city, and Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties of York and Peel, died 17th November, at his residence, very suddenly. On the previous day he had attended to his official duties, in the Police Office, and was apparently in his usual health. At eight o'clock on Saturday night, he was attacked with paralysis, and expired last night at six

o'clock, after a very painful struggle. Before leaving the Police Office, on Saturday, he gave the keys of his private desk to Mr. Andrews, and told him to keep them till Monday; a thing he had never done before, and which would seem to show that he had some indistinct presentiment of his fate. He was in the 70th year of his age. Deceased was grandson of the late George Gurnett, Esq., of Dorking, Surrey, England; who, in his lifetime, was the last known male descendant of the ancient family of Gernet—De Guernet—Gurnet, or Gurnett—as the name has, at different times, been written; a family of Saxon origin, who established themselves in the County Palantine of Lancaster, more than a century before the Conquest; and the heads of which family, for several centuries after the Conquest, were possessed of several baronies and manors of land in, and were Rangers of the Royal Forests for that county. The father of the deceased lived at Horsham, Sussex, before coming to this country. There he carried on the business of tanner. He died at Ancaster, C. W., on the 4th August, 1850. Mr. George Gurnett, the subject of this notice, was, we believe, born while his father lived at Horsham. Several of the family, two brothers at least, as well as the father, came out to this country. George at one time prior to 1827, lived at Richmond, Virginia, and was in business there in partnership with a person of the name of Wallace. While there, he once thought of becoming an American citizen, and even declared his intention to do so; but the intention was apparently never carried into effect, and he came to Canada to live and die under the shadow of the British flag. Early in 1827, he commenced the publication of the *Gore Gazette*, printed at Ancaster. A copy of it is lying before us, bearing date October 18, 1828, and being No. 34 of Vol. II. It is a five column paper, printed on small type, and has, in these days, rather a diminutive appearance. This paper continued to be printed till the beginning of 1830; when, on the 28th of January, a prospectus of the *Courier of Upper Canada*, to be published at Little York, was issued. The new journal, which became the organ of the Upper Canada executive, was published weekly at \$4 per annum, exclusive of postage. In early life, Mr. Gurnett set out with very Liberal views; but his opinions moderated, as is generally the case, with years. He was fourth Mayor of Toronto; and afterwards held the same position again. He has long held the office of Clerk of the Peace, and has been Police Magistrate ever since that office was created; having previously been the Alderman, who, above all others, attended to the judicial duties which have to be performed in the Police Office. Though like every other public man in this country, he met a great deal of abuse at one time or another, it is universally admitted that he made an excellent Police Magistrate; his impartiality being above any reasonable suspicion. When he was first elected Mayor of Toronto, it was in opposition to Mr. Washburn; and although a Conservative, he obtained Reform support—an unusual thing when party lines were distinctly marked and tightly drawn. His pretensions were not seconded by the leaders of the party he had served; for they seemed to consider it presumption in him to place himself in competition with one of them. As member of the City Corporation nearly twenty years, Mr. Gurnett paid very close attention to Municipal affairs. The duties of Clerk of the Peace were mainly performed by deputy; and although he continued with unwearied assiduity to discharge the arduous duties of Police Magistrate, there was a general feeling that he had done his share of work, and ought to have been allowed to retire.—*Leader*.

No. 31.—JAMES SAMPSON, ESQ., M. D.

Dr. Sampson was born at Banbridge, in Ireland, according to the *Canadian Journals*, in 1788 or 1790. He matriculated in Trinity College, Dublin, and served his time with an eminent surgeon of that city. He was in London in 1808-9-10, and entered as a student of the Middlesex Hospital. Soon after the establishment of a Military Hospital at Chelsea, under Major General John Burnet, who had previously commanded one of the Military Districts in Ireland, a number of hospital assistants were selected, and among them James Sampson. This was the commencement of his military medical career. Among the Staff Surgeons at York Hospital the young assistant was noted for his earnest devotion to hospital duty, his attention to *post mortem* examinations, and his skill and precision in performing the minor operations in surgery. While performing his duties as assistant in the military hospital, he also continued his attendance at the civil hospital, and perfected himself in all the branches of professional knowledge. His proficiency in operative surgery was of the utmost value to him in the war of 1812, which found him in Canada, an assistant surgeon to the 104th Regiment. In the attack upon Sackett's Harbor, although still a very young man, he was selected to perform all the capital operations upon the wounded, aided by his two seniors, whose familiarity with the operations of surgery had not been so great. And in this, as in every public professional service, he acquitted himself with

such distinction as to establish his fame in Canada as a competent and accomplished surgeon.

If Dr. Sampson had continued in the Military Medical Service, and had survived the duties of the Service, he would long since have achieved the high rank of Inspector of Army Hospitals, and could have retired upon an ample pension. But he resigned his commission in the army, and settled down as a medical practitioner in Kingston, where he continued to practise between 40 and 50 years, being at the time of his decease perhaps the oldest resident practitioner in the Upper Province. In Kingston Dr. Sampson at once took up the position to which his high professional attainments and fine social qualities entitled him. He continued to make the practice of his profession the study of his life, and his clear strong masculine judgment was so highly valued that few cases of an obscure or difficult character occurred without his being consulted upon them. His integrity and honor were never impeached, and his life was in a great measure free from the petty professional quarrels and rivalries which embitter the lives of many.

Of his courage, promptitude, and daring, an idea may be formed from his conduct during the American War, when proceeding with a detachment of troops to Penetanguishene. The officer in command of the detachment was sick, and Dr. Sampson planned and himself executed a night attack in boats upon two armed American ships lying in Lake Huron, both of which he captured without losing a man. During the rebellion of 1837 he received the commission of Major, organized a large body of citizen soldiery when the garrison was denuded of regular troops, and put the city of Kingston in such an attitude of defence when she was threatened by a large band of sympathizers, that the attempt upon the town had to be abandoned.

Dr. Sampson has died full of years and of honors, leaving behind him a reputation both as a man and as a physician which few of his compeers can hope to attain. In his early career he kept open house, and probably injured his private fortunes by his liberality. He successively filled the offices of Mayor of the City, Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and President of the Medical Faculty of Queen's College. He was an Honorary Graduate of the University of McGill College, a member of the Medical Board of the Upper Province, and Surgeon of the Provincial Penitentiary, the duties of which last office he discharged faithfully and efficiently for twenty-six years.—*British American Journal*.

No. 32.—COLONEL McDONELL.

Col. McDonell, of whom we now write, came to this country with his uncle, the late Bishop McDonell, when a mere boy, and before the war of 1812. During that war, then a young man of about twenty years of age, he held a commission as a cadet, attached to the Canadian fencibles, and was present at, and took part in, the battle of Sackett's Harbour. He afterwards entered the service of the late Peter Robinson, and in his interest visited the County of Peterboro', then an uninhabitable wild, in the year 1820, where he may be said to have resided ever since. In 1825, when the Robinson immigration took place, he was appointed Emigrant Agent, and had attached to the post the office of Crown Lands Agent. Many of the early settlers of the County owe much in the way of information and encouragement to Mr. McDonell, while he acted in these capacities. In the year 1834, he was returned to the Parliament of Upper Canada, for the Newcastle District, which included the County of Peterboro'; and in the year 1836, he was again returned, the contest being between him and Mr. Ruttan on the one side, and Dr. Gilchrist and Mr. Conger on the other. He retained his seat during the troubles of 1837-38, and until the election of 1840, when he was defeated by Dr. Gilchrist, and has not since been in public life. He was at the same time superseded in his office of Crown Lands Agent by his successful opponent. Since that time he has not been very actively engaged in public matters. Indeed of late years the infirmities of age have kept him almost entirely confined to the house; but until within a week or two of his death, he retained all his faculties clear and unimpaired, and could dwell with evident pleasure upon the incidents of his earlier life. He occupied for many years the position of Colonel Commanding the Sedentary Militia of the District, and in this position alone has his name been before the public of late years.

V. Papers on Physical Geography.

1. DR. HAYES' POLAR EXPEDITION:

At a public dinner to Dr. Hayes, recently given by the Nova Scotia Medical Society at Halifax, the Arctic explorer made the following allusions to his late expedition:—You have intimated to me, Mr. President, that a sketch of our voyage would be acceptable to the gentlemen who honor me with their courteous attention,

We visited Smith Strait on the 26th of August last year. Heavy ice and stormy gales prevented our penetrating far within the strait, and after being twice in jeopardy among the bergs, and three times driven out of the strait by north-east gales, we were forced to go into winter quarters on the east side of the strait, in latitude 78 degrees 17 minutes south. I expected to have reached the west coast, and to have secured a harbour near latitude 80 degrees. My plans of exploration were dependent upon dogs, of which an ample stock had been obtained in southern Greenland. Most of these animals died during the winter, and I was obliged to take the field last spring with a weak force and in an unfavourable position. I carried with me a boat mounted upon runners, for service in the open sea to the northward. After a trial of nearly a month it was found that the boat could not be transported across the strait, and I accordingly sent it back, and, with three companions and two sledges drawn by dogs, I continued northward. On the 18th of May our provisions were exhausted and we returned, having reached latitude 81 degrees, 35 minutes—a degree of Northing which I believe not to have been exceeded by any other person except Sir Edward Parry. The land which we explored is the nearest to the North Pole of any which is known. Beyond that land I believe there exists a perpetual open sea, which may be navigated. For this purpose, however, steam power is necessary.

It is my purpose to renew the attempt next year, if circumstances prove favourable; and I am still of the opinion that with steam power, a strong force of men and dogs, and a well organized system of advance depots, the North Pole can be reached. That the region about the pole should be explored, you will I think all agree. It has long enough remained a terra incognita. Speaking as one interested in the advancement of science, I may say that I care not under what flag the enterprise may be conducted; whether under that of America, or England, or France, science will claim the honor of the advancement.

The expedition sailed from Boston on the 7th of July, 1860, in the schooner United States, 140 tons burthen, which had its name changed from that of Spring Hill. The plan was to proceed first to Upper Navick, in latitude 72 degrees 40 minutes, there to procure dogs and furs; to leave that port about the end of July, and, proceeding through the middle ice, to reach Smith's Straits about the 15th of August. It was calculated that the first summer would be exhausted in reaching that locality, the winter setting in early in September. From that time till March, 1861, they were to remain inactive; but, on the earliest return of sunshine, sledge parties were to be formed and engaged in making explorations. The objects of the expedition were—

1. To explore further the open polar sea discovered by Dr. Kane, and to determine its limits and character.

2. To complete the survey of the northern coast of Greenland and Grinnell land.

3. To determine important questions relative to the magnetism, meteorology, natural history, and general physical features of the unexplored region north of Smith's Straits.

Mr. August Sontag, whose death we are sorry to see recorded, was an experienced voyager, a highly accomplished artist, and a distinguished man of science. He was engaged in the service of the government on the Mexican expedition, on Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, and, we believe, on Commodore Perry's Japan expedition.

2. THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain Parker Snow has given a farewell luncheon to his friends on board the "Endeavour" Arctic discovery yacht, at Gravesend, previously to starting, as he hopes, on his search of the Franklin Expedition. His present plans are to leave Newcastle, where he now is. Here his cause is being warmly taken up—to procure further aid, the means at his disposal being insufficient to avoid the risk of being caught in the ice and having to winter.

About £600 has been subscribed, but not all paid in. With what has been obtained, and from his own resources, the vessel, with everything on board, is ready for the voyage, without any claim to stop her. If more funds are forthcoming to complete what is wanted, then Captain Snow will proceed: if not, he speaks of yielding to the advice of his committee and friends by waiting longer, and trying the route via Behring's Strait. But he is determined to go on if there be any possibility of his doing so, as he is most anxious not to lose this season. His route would be Baffin's Bay on the west side, which is almost sure to be open, thence to hurry on to Beechy Island. Once there, he considers his party safe, for the depot at that place is sufficient in everything useful and eatable to support one hundred men for two years. Should he get to Beechy, and the season be still open, he means to fill up stores and go on to King William's Land, there winter and try to solve the Franklin mystery. Unfortunately he has no instruments, except a few kindly furnished by Mr. Glazier, of the Royal Observatory, by Mr. Johnson, (who is

constantly adding to the comfort of the party,) and those he himself possesses. If he gets near the magnetic pole nothing can be done by him, the Admiralty having refused everything asked for.

VI. Miscellaneous.

GOD BLESS OUR SCHOOLS.

TUNE.—*God Save the Queen.*

<p>i.</p> <p>God bless our public schools, Their pupils, teachers bless, Be this our prayer— Where'er throughout the land, From lakes to ocean strand, Our provinces expand, O plant them there.</p> <p>ii.</p> <p>God bless our common schools— Should foes against them rise Defend them then,</p>	<p>Make them to honour thee, And may they ever be Safeguards of liberty, Nurseries of men.</p> <p>iii.</p> <p>God bless our public schools, The throngs of pupils bless As on they move— And as they issue forth, Let them be men of worth— The working ones of earth— Their rest above.</p>
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—[Altered from *W. A. C. Conversé, Esq., Toledo.*

2. THE MAGIC LANTERN, ITS USES AND CONSTRUCTION.

At this season of the year there is no kind of amusement for the long winter evenings more instructive than this ingenious instrument with its appliances. It was formerly used only for exhibiting the grotesque and ridiculous, in a so called magical manner—hence its name—but is now considered of sufficient educational importance to be used in our colleges and schools to illustrate the various branches of knowledge. The magic lantern is remarkable for the simplicity of its construction; and a short description of it will be given explanatory of the manner in which a few magnifying lenses can be so applied as to become an object of interest and instruction. It is a *refracting* optical instrument, and consists of a dark lantern with a funnel or chimney on the top, the funnel being bent for the purpose of intercepting the light in letting out the smoke; it contains a powerful Argand lamp (see engraving Fig. 3), the light from which is reflected by the concave mirror (e) upon the convex lens (c). This further concentrates the light upon the slides on

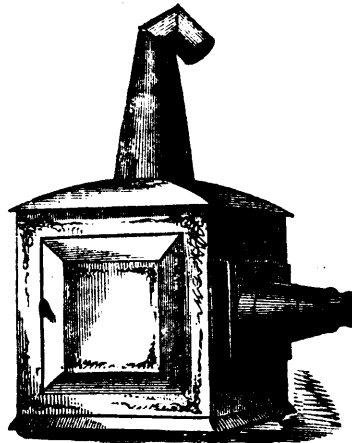


FIG. 1. MAGIC LANTERN.

which the picture is painted, fig. 2.

This picture is inserted in an inverted position in the opening (b); the rays from the illuminated object then enters a sliding tube c, a, with a double convex lens at the end of it (a) and reproduces the picture on an enlarged scale on the screen (f). The sliding tube c, a, can be adjusted to the proper focus, and by this means the picture can be produced, on the screen, of an desired magnitude.

To enlarge the picture, it is only necessary to bring the lens closer to the slides and remove the screen to a greater distance; this will, however, diminish its brightness, as the greater the surface over which the light is diffused, the more faint in proportion, will the picture be.

The slides are usually painted with highly transparent varnish on glass; but by the aid of photography, photographic views of the most beautiful description have been prepared for the lantern; some of which can now be procured, with all the necessary apparatus, from the Depository in connection with the Educational Department.

There are two ways of exhibiting the magic lantern: in the first the lantern is placed in front of the screen; in this case the picture is seen by aid of the light which is reflected from the screen, after having been projected upon it by the lantern. Care must be taken that no



FIG. 2. SLIDER WITH MAP.

Light penetrates through the screen, since such light would be lost, and the picture made proportionally more faint. The best sort of screen, in exhibitions of this sort, is one of white paper pasted on canvass and stretched on a frame, or what is still preferable, a white wall may be used with better effect.

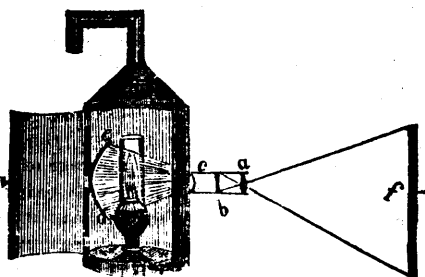


FIG. 3. SECTION OF LANTERN AND SCREEN.

When the magic lantern is used more for amusement than instruction, a semi-transparent screen is the best, the lantern being placed on one side of it and the spectators on the other. In this case it should be made of

white muslin or calico suspended from a beam or frame, at a convenient distance from the wall, its transparency being increased by wetting it well with water; or, a transparent screen may be prepared by spreading



FIG. 4. SLIDER WITH VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

white wax, dissolved with spirits of wine, or oil of turpentine, over the muslin, this has the advantage of being always ready for use, and can be rolled up without injury.

To prepare the lantern for exhibition, the lamp must be furnished with a cotton wick (which should never be used twice), and trimmed in the usual manner. In order to supply the lamp with oil, the reservoir must be removed from the cistern, and a small quantity of oil poured into the latter, so as to cover the hole at the bottom and well saturate the cotton wick. The reservoir should then be filled with the best sperm oil, and replaced in the cistern. If 2 oz. of powdered camphor be put into a pint of oil it will add greatly to the brilliancy of the light obtained.

Before using the lantern the lenses should be taken out and wiped, so as to remove any dust or moisture that might be on them; the lamp glass must be also cleansed previous to placing it on the lamp, and the reflector brightly, but very carefully polished.

The lamp having been lighted and a clear light obtained free from smoke, the lantern may be placed at a distance of from eight to ten feet from the screen, according to the size of the lenses; should it not throw a clear and well defined disc of light on the screen, move the lamp a little backward or forward until this is satisfactorily effected, a slide may then be put into the groove and focussed by moving in or out the brass tube until the picture is perfectly clear and distinct.

In addition to the slides given above another very beautiful kind of illustration suitable for the magic lantern is the chromatrope (see fig. 5). The varieties of this kind of slide are endless, showing every combination of waived and curved coloured lines.



FIG. 5. CHROMATROPE SLIDER, WITH RACKWORK.

Dissolving views are exhibited by means of two lanterns. A sliding cover is placed in front of the nozzle of each of the lanterns, and these are moved simultaneously in such a manner, that when the nozzle of one lantern is completely opened, that of the other is completely closed, so that, accordingly as the former is gradually closed, the latter is gradually opened.

It is necessary to make the discs from both lanterns perfectly coincide on the screen—should the edge of one disc show beyond the edge of the other, move the lantern sideways—it being necessary to place one of them at an angle which will vary according to the distance from the screen.

To illustrate the optical effects produced by two lanterns in this way, let us suppose one picture represents a church and bridal party in summer, another picture of the same size with the church and a funeral in winter. If the cover of the nozzle of the lantern containing the summer scene be gradually closed and the other gradually

opened, the effect will be that the summer picture will gradually assume the appearance of approaching winter, this change going on until the picture on the screen represents a winter scene, and the procession will undergo a similar change. Many beautiful effects may be shown in this manner, such as buildings illuminated, ships in storm and calm, watermills, falling snow, lightning, rainbows, and other atmospheric phenomena.

The Oxycalcium light is often employed with these lanterns, and is a great improvement on the oil lamp. It is produced by a jet of oxygen passing through the flame of a spirit lamp, and impinging upon a cylinder of lime; it is of intense brilliancy, scarcely inferior to the oxy-hydrogen light, at one-half the expense, and may be used without the slightest danger.—(See next page.)

VII. Short Critical Notices of Books.

— PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO AMERICA.—M. Eusebe Senecal, of Montreal, has re-printed in book form, from the *Lower Canada Journal of Education*, an account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to America in 1860. This is the most valuable work on the subject that has yet been published. It treats of the early life of the Prince—of his titles, education, travels, &c. It devotes considerable space to the different places visited by His Royal Highness while in this country, and gives valuable historical and statistical information. The chapter devoted to the "importance of Canada and the British North American Colonies, and their future destiny," is replete with valuable statistics in regard to trade and navigation, education, and finance. A reasonable space is also devoted to the "Prince in the United States." There is also an appendix containing some of the best poetry produced to commemorate the event, and several of the addresses and replies which are not embodied in the other parts of the narrative. The book is well bound and printed, and is embellished with numerous wood engravings.

— MEMOIR OF DAVID SANDEMAN. New York: R. Carter and Brothers.—This is a Memoir of the Life and brief Ministry of Mr. Sandeman, written by the Rev. A. A. Bonar, author of *McCheyne's Memoirs*. The sketch, drawn by the practised hand of Mr. Bonar, represents a truly lovely character, who at the comparatively early age of thirty two, fell at his mission-post in China. He seems early in life to have been under serious influences, which gradually deepened into his conversion to God and consecration to his service. The cheerful character of his after christian life attracted the attention of others, and it is stated in the memoir by one who knew him well, that "it was the love of Jesus which first put that smile on his face which never left it."

— WATSON'S WOODS; New York. A. D. F. Randolph.—This book contains a narrative of the experience of Margaret Huntington in keeping school at a place called Watson's Woods. The scene is laid somewhere in the United States; but the exact spot is not mentioned. The story is without plot or special incident, and is quietly told. The lessons of self-control, of personal usefulness, and of religious influence are highly valuable and excellent.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

— TORONTO UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners appointed by Government to investigate the expenditure of the University, have commenced their labors. They are Hon. J. Patton, Vice-Chancellor of the University; Mr. Paton, of Kingston, Queen's College; and Dr. Beatty, Cobourg, Victoria College.

— UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE RIFLE CORPS.—We are informed that the first drill of the University and College Rifle Corps took place in the Convocation Hall, University Buildings, on Saturday, December 21st, at three o'clock, when all the members were requested to attend. Arrangements have been made for holding a drill as follows: On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the Gymnasium, Upper Canada College, at half-past seven p.m. On Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Convocation Hall, at four p.m. There will be a general muster every Saturday in the Convocation Hall, at three p.m. Ex-pupils of Upper Canada College are cordially invited to join this corps. Muster rolls may be found at University College, with the President; at Upper Canada College, with the Principal; and with the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The number enrolled is over one hundred.—*Leader*.

— TRINITY COLLEGE RIFLE CORPS.—A communication was received from the Adjutant-General's department, by Major Denison, commanding

the Trinity College Rifle Corps, desiring to know whether the company was in an efficient state, uniformed, and ready to receive its arms, and intimating that if these conditions were complied with, rifles would be at once supplied. An answer was immediately returned, to the effect, that the company would be fully uniformed and ready to be inspected by the beginning of January. Application was at the same time made for leave to form another company, the present one being limited to fifty, non-commissioned officers and men. It may be added that the corps is in a very efficient state as regards drill, &c., and that the highest enthusiasm pervades the ranks.—*Leader.*

— **LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.**—On the 6th inst., an able and interesting lecture on "The Relation of Religion to Learning; or, The Inadequacy of mere Secular Education," was delivered before the Literary Association of the University of Victoria College, by the Rev. M. Willis, D.D., President of Knox's College, Toronto.—*Cobourg Star.*

— **ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, TORONTO.**—At the late anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society, Toronto, the Hon. George Brown, in reply to a toast, alluded to the difficulties in the United States, which taught us that there was something more to be done by a great nation than to search for wealth. Other walks in life besides those of traders were to be held in higher respect, and education should be fostered. The common school system of Canada was equal to any other in the world, and the grammar schools and universities were unsurpassed; and by encouragement of education the greater would the country become. Dr. Agnew also proposed as a toast—"The educational interests of Canada"—He said that material progress was not the only thing to which a country should look; and it was found that those nations which most fostered educational institutions were the most advanced in every other interest. (Hear, hear.) Canada possessed an educational system surpassed in excellence by none in the world. From the common system of the land to the universities were to be found all professors and teachers; they were of the highest order, and all too were open to the poor man equally with the rich. (Applause.) The toast was drunk with much applause. Dr. Connors, of Upper Canada College responded. He said that the common school system of this country was similar, in many respects, to that of Scotland; while it was divested of much of the sacred character of the Scotch pariah school system, yet, perhaps it was more adapted to the circumstances of the country. Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen composed the people of the country—and the system suited the mixed character of the inhabitants. They had to make allowance for the prejudices of each other, for they all had prejudices, and it was perhaps right that they should, for men without prejudices were often found to be without principles also. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He went on to speak of the want of higher schools for females, which he hoped to see soon established. He concluded by remarking that the educational institutions of the country seemed to be in a very flourishing condition. There was one fault, however, which he felt bound to point out. It was the tendency of the people of this country to pull up the plant by the root to see how it grew. This was an evil which he trusted all, and good conservative Scotchmen especially, would strongly set their faces against.

— **CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE.**—This institution held its third terminal examination on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 16th and 17th, which was gone into with great spirit, and proved exceedingly satisfactory. During the term, 102 names were enrolled on the register—70 males and 32 females. These were classified, in reference to religious profession, as follows: 82 Baptists, 14 Presbyterians, 4 Episcopalians, and 2 Methodists. The teachers in the different departments report attendance on their classes as follows: Latin, 39; Greek, 26; French, 28; English Grammar, 77; Ancient History, 4; Algebra, 63; Geometry, 32; Arithmetic, 59; Chemistry, 15; Physiology, 5; Geography, 33; Drawing, 5; Logic, 19; Reading, 27; and Instrumental Music, 10. The examination of the classes was searching and thorough, manifesting that the amount of work done by the students during the past fourteen weeks, was large and well understood. We cannot but congratulate the public and the friends of this institution on the excellent opportunities here afforded of mental improvement; and it is exceedingly pleasing to see so many young men and young women availing themselves of these advantages of higher education. We heartily wish that Dr. Fyfe, the Principal, and his excellent staff of associates, may long continue to cultivate this field of useful labour; and it must afford them no small satisfaction to see that their efforts have been crowned with so large a measure of success.—*Woodstock Times.*

— **ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.**—We learn from a correspondent in Sandwich, that the Assumption College there is in a prosperous condi-

tion. Since October last, when this Institution was confided to the charge of the Reverend Fathers of the Benedictine Order, it has worked its way into public confidence, and secured a large share of patronage. There are already thirty pupils attending daily the lessons on every branch of education given there by the working sons of St. Benedict. A large increase is expected after the Christmas holidays. Our readers are aware that the Assumption College is under the patronage of their Lordships the Bishops of Sandwich and Detroit, who have both recommended it to the sympathy of their respective flocks, and the public at large.—*True Witness.*

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES.

For sale to the Public Schools at Depository in connection with the Educational Department.

(For explanatory illustrations, see page 188.)

NO. 1. IMPROVED DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS. Price \$160.—The set includes two Phantasmagoria Lanterns, with lenses $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and very powerful Argand Fountain Lamps and Reflectors for Oil; Oxycalcium Light apparatus, consisting of Fountain Spirit Lamps, India-rubber gas bag pressure board, retort and purifier for making the gas, flexible tube, lime cylinders, &c., gas microscope to attach to Lantern, with 12 sliders; water box; and twenty-seven sliders illustrating the following subjects, viz.:—English views, Snow Storm, Watermill, Bethlehem Star, Snow Village, Soldiers' dream, Ship in Storm, &c., Mosque of Omar, and Niagara.

No. 2. DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS. Price \$45.—Two Phantasmagoria Lanterns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch lenses, with Fountain Argand Lamps and Reflectors, both packed in one box, upon the top of which they can be fixed when required for use.

No. 3. PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN with $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch lenses and Oxycalcium light apparatus same as No. 1, without microscope or sliders. Price \$45.

No. 4. PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch lenses with Fountain Argand Lamp and Reflector, and rack and pinion adjustment to the focus tube. Pictures from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches shown distinctly 8 to 10 feet in diameter, \$17.

No. 5. PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN without rack and pinion adjustment. Price \$15.

No. 6.—MAGIC LANTERN.—3 inch lenses with Argand Lamp and Reflector; of superior construction, \$10 50.

No. 7.—MAGIC LANTERN.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch lenses, with Argand Lamp and Reflector, \$7 50.

No. 8.—MAGIC LANTERN.—With Lamp and Reflector, \$3 25.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDERS.

1. 14 inch Astronomical Diagrams on sliders for shewing the position, size and principal phenomena of the solar system; 3 inches in diameter, suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, per box, from \$24 to \$10.
2. 12 inch Astronomical Sliders, suitable for lanterns 6 and 7, \$8.
3. 14 inch Natural History sliders, suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, per box \$8 to \$12.
4. 12 inch Natural History sliders, suitable for lanterns 6 and 7, per box, \$5 50 to \$9.
5. 14 inch Scripture History sliders, suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, per set in box, \$14 to \$18.
6. 12 inch Scripture History sliders, suitable for lanterns 6 and 7, per set in box, \$8 to \$10.
7. 3 inch sliders of celebrated buildings, English views, Ruins and abbeys, India, China, Arctic Regions, Russian War, Holy Land, Egypt, Missionary Scenes, Natural Phenomena, &c., suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, from \$1 50 to \$3 75 each.
8. Photographs of Statuary, &c., plain, \$1 25 to \$1 75 each.
9. Photographic pictures of celebrated places, oil paintings, &c., beautifully coloured, from \$2 20 to \$3 75 each.
10. Views with moving shipping, &c., suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, \$2 25 to \$3.
11. Lever and Rack Work sliders, suitable for lanterns 1 to 6. \$1 75 to \$2 50, each.
12. Chromatopes or artificial fire works, suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, \$2 20 to \$3 75 each.
13. Robinson Crusoe, set of 6 sliders, suitable for lanterns 1 to 6, \$4.
14. 14 inch Amusing sliders, set of 12 in a box, suitable for lanterns 3 to 6, \$8 to \$10.
15. Moveable comic and other sliders, for lanterns 1 to 6, 55c., to \$1. each.
16. Set of 12 Zoological sliders, suitable for lantern No. 8, price \$3 60 to \$5.
17. Set of amusing sliders, suitable for lanterns No. 8, per box of 12 sliders, \$1 to \$2 25.

TERMS: For a single copy of the *Journal of Education*, \$1 per annum; back vols., neatly stitched, supplied on the same terms. All subscriptions to commence with the January Number, and payment in advance must in all cases accompany the order. Single numbers, 12½ cents each.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the *Journal of Education* for 25 cents per line, which may be remitted in postage stamps, or otherwise.

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

Supplement to the Journal of Education.

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

IN view of the promises held out in the Prospectus of this Work and of its pretensions as a standard Educational Text-Book, it appeared to the Publisher desirable that, before actual publication, the Author's labours might have the benefit of the independent opinion of those best qualified to judge how far the object had been attained.

Actuated by these considerations, the Publisher, with the Author's consent, sent out advance or proof sheets to competent persons in various parts of the Provinces, who responded by enclosing in many cases some very valuable suggestions, which were forwarded to the Author, and for which the Publisher tenders his thanks. Attention is requested to the appended Opinions upon the Work which the Publisher has had the satisfaction of receiving from many of those to whom the advance sheets were sent.*

From the Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto.

TORONTO, 26th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge a copy of your General Geography for the use of Schools, and have read it with profit and increasing satisfaction.

As an elementary work on a subject so extensive, I consider the plan excellent, the matter judiciously selected, and for a text-book surprisingly full and complete. And what in the present times is no small recommendation, it is beautifully got up, and reflects great credit on the press of Canada.

I would farther add, that the book is well adapted to the wants and circumstances of the youth of British North America, and will be far more acceptable from the absence of those political allusions, which so frequently deform elementary school books imported from the United States.

I anticipate for "Lovell's General Geography," with its valuable maps and illustrations, a wide circulation; and were it followed by a series of school books in all respects equally well prepared, importation from abroad would be checked if not superseded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN TORONTO.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From the Right Reverend George Jehoshaphat Mountain, D.D., D.O.L., Lord Bishop of Quebec.

QUEBEC, 1st March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have been so incessantly pressed by occupation since my return from the visitation of the Eastern Townships, that it has been impossible for me to do more than glance my eye, a few times, through the two specimen portions of your publication on Geography, which you did me the favor to send for my inspection. I have, however, seen enough to form a very advantageous opinion of the plan and execution of the work; and I am impressed with the belief that it is calculated to be eminently useful in the Schools of the Province, comprising, as it does, a great amount of varied information which appears to be made accessible and attractive to the youthful mind, and exhibiting a happy and well methodized arrangement of the materials of which it is composed.

I am, dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,

G. J. QUEBEC.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From the Right Reverend Ignace Bourget, D.D., Bishop of Montreal.

MONT ST. JOSEPH,
MONTREAL, le 25 Mars, 1861.

MONSIEUR.—Je profite du premier moment libre, qui se présente, pour accuser la réception de votre traité sur la Géographie Générale dont vous avez bien voulu m'adresser un exemplaire.

C'est un travail précieux qui fera honneur à votre presse, et rendra un vrai service à l'éducation primaire de nos enfants, qui y trouveront un excellent moyen de s'instruire en s'amusant.

Ce sera donc de grand cœur que je verrai ce livre d'éducation primaire entrer dans toutes nos écoles Anglaises; et pour ma part je me fais un devoir de vous remercier des peines, que vous avez prises, pour enrichir cet ouvrage de tant de recherches vraiment intéressantes.

Je suis bien véritablement, Monsieur
Votre très humble serviteur,

Mr. John Lovell.

+ IG., EV. DE MONTREAL.

From the Right Reverend Charles François Baillargeon, D.D., Bishop of Tloa, and Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec.

ARCHEVÊCHÉ DE QUÉBEC, 5 Mars, 1861.

MONSIEUR.—J'accuse avec reconnaissance, la réception du traité sur la "Géographie Générale," accompagné d'un Atlas, à l'usage des écoles, que vous venez de publier.

J'ai parcouru cet ouvrage avec un véritable intérêt. Il remplit bien son titre. Il me semble même qu'il nous donne plus que son titre ne promet. Il renferme en effet, outre les notions générales sur la Géographie, des tables, des statistiques, et d'excellentes gravures, utiles à tout le monde, mais surtout bien propres à intéresser et à instruire les enfants.

A mon avis donc, comme à celui de personnes capables d'en juger, par qui je l'ai fait examiner, en donnant cet ouvrage au public, vous avez rendu un vrai service à nos institutions d'éducation.

Votre dévoué serviteur,

M. John Lovell, Montréal.

+ C. F., EV. DE TLOA.

From the Right Reverend Joseph Eugene Bruno Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa.

OTTAWA, le 26 Avril, 1861.

MONSIEUR.—Je vous remercie de la copie que vous m'avez envoyée de la Géographie Générale que vous allez publier. Autant qu'il m'a été permis d'en juger par l'aperçu rapide que j'en ai fait, elle m'a paru pleine de connaissances variées, intéressantes, et très utiles à la jeunesse pour laquelle elle a été faite. On ne peut que vous louer de l'avoir conçu en dehors de toute prévention religieuse. Le coloris que vous vous proposez de donner aux cartes, y répandra plus de clarté, et en rendra l'étude plus facile et plus attrayante. Les amis de l'instruction vous seront reconnaissants de cette nouvelle preuve de dévouement aux intérêts de l'éducation, et aux progrès du Canada.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,
Votre très-humble serviteur,

M. John Lovell, Montréal.

+ JOS. EUGENE, EV. D'OTTAWA.

From the Honorable Mr. Justice Mondelet.

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have given to the perusal of the "General Geography for the use of Schools, with numerous Maps, Illustrations, and Brief Tabular Views," which you have done me the honour to request my opinion upon, as much attention as my multiplied judicial engagements have permitted. I am happy to have it in my power to say, as far as my limited experience goes, that the system Mr. Hodgins has adopted is one which, of all others, is altogether efficient, and no doubt conducive to a clear, easy, and practical teaching of Geography, and in all probability will in most cases ensure success. The definitions indicate a perfect knowledge of the matter; the arrangement throughout shews how proficient Mr. Hodgins is in the science of Geography; the questions without answers to them are a means of working upon the judgment and memory, instead of only calling into action the latter; and the accentuation is a prominent feature in this admirable work. The numerous maps and illustrations will much interest the youth, and greatly facilitate the working out of the system.

I am of opinion that the country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hodgins. As to yourself, Mr. Lovell, the mention of your name is equivalent to whatever might be said in praise of your intelligent public spirit, and industry, in all things connected with the advancement of learning.

Should this humble expression of my estimation of the work you are about to publish be of any use to you, you are at liberty to avail yourself of it.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

CHARLES MONDELET.

* The absence of any opinions from the Right Rev. Dr. FULFORD, Lord Bishop of Montreal, the PRINCIPAL OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY, Rev. Dr. COOK, C. S. CHERRIE, Esq., Q. C., C. DUNKIN, Esq., M. P. P., and other gentlemen, will be noted, but their official position as Members of the Board of Education must of necessity preclude any expression on their part unofficially.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From the Honorable Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, 25th March, 1861.

SIR,—I have looked through your "General Geography" for the use of Schools, and am much pleased and surprised by the quantity and variety of information which I find compressed within 100 pages, and presented in a very attractive form. I think Mr. Hodgins will be admitted to have executed his part with much judgment and ability, and that the work will give general satisfaction.

Two things struck me as worth considering. 1st. Whether it would not have been well to have given the latitude and longitude of the principal towns, that the pupils might have been able readily to find them on the Maps. The habit of ascertaining their position in that manner tends, I think, to impress on the mind, more distinctly, a picture of the several locations. There may be a table somewhere in the work, which I have overlooked.*

2nd. In another edition, it would be well, I think, if a page or two more could be given to Canada, in which should be particularly explained the scheme of its territorial distribution, so that boys should become early familiar with the division into Counties and Townships,† what each word means, and what purpose the divisions respectively are intended to answer.

I have often met with boys, well educated in other respects, who had no idea what a township was, whether it was a tract of ten square miles or a hundred, and who had no notion of the extent of counties. If the Maps are to be coloured, so that the boundaries of the several counties can be distinguished, the end I speak of will be partly answered; but I should like to see information somewhat more in detail respecting our territorial divisions, our municipalities, and educational system, and the population of counties, and cities, and towns.

I am, very truly yours,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

From the Honorable Mr. Justice Aylwin.

MONTREAL, 27th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have examined the specimen of the General Geography, Maps, and Illustrations, which you have sent me, and which you intend shortly to publish under the editorial superintendence of Mr. Hodgins.

It gives me much pleasure to state that the book is one which is worthy of Canada, and that, both as a scientific production as well as a work of art, it is deserving of all praise.

You have my best wishes that this cheap, useful, and attractive publication may be universally adopted throughout the Province, in the instruction of youth, and that your public spirit and enterprise will be adequately rewarded.

I am, Sir,

Very truly yours,

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

T. C. AYLWIN.

From the Honorable Mr. Justice Badgley.

MONTREAL, 1st May, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—Few branches of education are of more practical importance than Geography, and in proportion to its advantages, commendation is deservedly due to any one who improves the means for extending its usefulness. We have hitherto been mainly dependent for a School Atlas upon an English book, which, though perfectly accurate in itself, is upon so small a scale as to try the eye too much in its examinations, or upon an American compilation containing much that is not only unnecessary but offensive to those who are not intended to be American citizens. Your School Atlas, for a copy of which I have to thank you, comprises the accuracy of the English books with the additional advantage of enlarged size, and distinctness of execution, whilst it has none of the national peculiarities of the United States book. I trust that you will find its sale to be as remunerative, as I am persuaded it will be found to be extremely useful not only to our youth but to ourselves, children of a larger growth.

Your obedient servant,

W. BADGLEY.

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

From the Honorable Mr. Justice McCord.

MONTREAL, 1st March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—After a careful perusal of your "General Geography," I have much pleasure in recording my opinion that the object of its talented Author, as set forth in the Prefatory Notice, has been very happily accomplished, and that henceforth our Schools will be supplied with a Geography in which the various countries of the world have had a fair and impartial share of notice. As regards ourselves, it is the first work of the kind in which the magnificent Colonies of Britain have had justice done them, and we should therefore testify our appreciation of such justice by a liberal patronage.

The views and typography are well executed, and the whole work (the maps, perhaps, excepted) is highly creditable to your well-known establishment.

Wishing you every success,

I am, yours truly,

J. S. MCCORD.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

* The information (so far as the principal cities of the world is concerned) will be found in the explanatory table to the Clocks of the World.

† The Counties and Townships have been carefully given in all the Maps published by the Educational Department at Toronto, for the Schools of the Province.—PUBLISHER.

From the Honorable Mr. Justice Morin.

QUEBEC, 25 April, 1861.

MONSIEUR,—Je recommande avec plaisir la nouvelle *Géographie* en langue anglaise, que vous vous proposez de publier, la considérant comme très utile, et comme étendue et compacte à la fois.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,

Votre très-obéissant serviteur,

M. John Lovell, Montréal.

A. N. MORIN.

From Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S., G.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 1st May, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have partially examined the advanced sheets you were pleased to send me of your Geography, and it gives me much satisfaction to state that in my opinion the work is well calculated to be of most essential service in that branch of instruction to which it relates. It is a vast improvement upon such works as have heretofore been in circulation in the country, and it is pleasing to observe that you have given to Canada and the British North American possessions generally, of which so little is said in other geographies, that just degree of notice to which by their importance they are entitled.

It is very evident that a great amount of labour and expense have been bestowed on the work. The definitions and descriptions are concise and clear, and the wood-cut illustrations are not only well executed, but most of the vignettes appear to me to be in good artistic taste. The shading of the maps may perhaps be considered rather heavy, but having seen some of the maps coloured, (which they are not in the advanced sheets), I can perceive that by this the shading will be greatly relieved, and the maps rendered much more distinct.

Wishing you every success in your important undertaking,

I am, dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

Mr. John Lovell.

W. E. LOGAN.

From the Rev. John Bethune, D.D., Rector and Dean of Montreal.

MONTREAL, 23rd April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have looked over your General Geography, a copy of which I received from you some time since. I think the work a very important one as a standard educational book. It reflects very great credit on the Author, and Publisher, and certainly deserves support, in such a very expensive enterprise, from every person who feels an interest in the progress of Canadian educational literature.

I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

Mr. John Lovell.

JOHN BETHUNE.

From the Rev. D. Granet, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

MONTREAL, le 1er Mai, 1861.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai lieu de croire que la *Géographie Générale* que vous allez publier sera un ouvrage agréable et utile tout à la fois. Les cartes coloriées représenteront toutes choses bien plus distinctement que celles qui ont déjà paru.

Pour moi, je souhaite voir au plus tôt votre consciencieux travail livré au public, qui lui fera, je n'en doute point, en Canada surtout, un bienveillant accueil.

Je suis, avec beaucoup de considération, Monsieur,

Votre très-humble serviteur,

M. John Lovell.

D. GRANET.

From the Rev. Charles Lenoir, Director of the Montreal College.

MONTREAL, 24 April, 1861.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai reçu votre traité de *Géographie Générale* que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser.

Après en avoir pris connaissance, aussi bien que de tous les éloges flatteurs avec lesquels il a déjà été accueilli, je ne puis, pour ma part, que vous exprimer ma parfaite satisfaction et vous féliciter pour la publication d'un ouvrage qui fait autant d'honneur à votre presse qu'il doit procurer d'avantages au pays. S'il m'était permis d'exprimer un désir, ce serait, comme on vous l'a déjà témoigné, de le voir publier en français pour l'utilité d'un plus grand nombre.

Veillez me croire, Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et obéissant serviteur,

M. John Lovell.

CHS. LENOIR.

From the Rev. Frère Turibe, Director of the Christian Brothers' Schools in Canada.

MONTREAL, 16th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—Every schoolmaster has an idea of what a perfect elementary text-book on Geography should be. Your work approaches more nearly to my ideal standard than any other book which I have ever seen. It is a work of prodigious labour, and of conscientious effort at accuracy of statement; and therefore well merits the patronage of the classes of students for whom it is intended. I shall consequently introduce your book into my Schools, and shall, without hesitation or reserve, recommend it to my Brothers in Canada.

I am, &c.,

Mr. John Lovell.

F. TURIBE.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, D.D., Rector of Cobourg.
COBOURG, 26th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have to thank you for the transmission of a copy of the "General Geography" which you are on the eve of publishing; and although I have been unable to give it a minute or critical examination, I feel justified in the belief that it will prove a great acquisition to our School literature. The most prominent facts seem to have been carefully gleaned, with an arrangement that appears to be very simple and lucid. The illustrations and maps are also highly creditable for their variety and execution; and the work in general appears to evince a large amount of industry and ability.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. A. N. BETHUNE.

From the Rev. J. Hellmuth, D.D., General Superintendent in British North America of the Colonial Church and School Society; and from the Rev. William Bond, M.A., Superintendent for the Diocese of Montreal.
MONTREAL, 5th March, 1861.

DEAR MR. LOVELL,—For many years the Society which we represent has been looking, without success, for a Geography which could be recommended for the use of all its Schools. Those we have examined have proved unsatisfactory; not only because of inaccuracies, but also because, amongst other faults, of the cramped and miserable description of our noble Provinces and Colonies which they contained, and of the meagre information which they gave, or rather because they withheld upon that subject so much that is necessary for the instruction of youth, and exhibited a false view of our position and importance on this continent.

It is, therefore, with great pleasure that we welcome your "General Geography," as supplying a want very much felt by us. We have examined it, and we are conscious that we shall be consulting the best interests of the Schools of the Society by endeavouring to introduce the book into every part of our charge. We, therefore, heartily commend it to all our Teachers, and trust that it will meet with that large sale which must be necessary to secure you from pecuniary loss.

Truly yours,
J. HELLMUTH,
WILLIAM BOND.

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

From the Venerable Samuel Gilson, M.A., Archdeacon of Montreal.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have examined, with as much care as my time would allow, the specimen copy of your "Geography," which you were pleased to send for inspection.

Having done so, it is with great pleasure that I can speak of the high character of the work, considered as a whole. The information it contains on those subjects which are common to it with other elementary works on Geography is full and correct, while that which refers to British North America is, so far as I know, peculiar to itself, and renders the book better fitted than any other I have seen for the instruction of the youth of these Provinces.

The printing, engraving, and general appearance of the work, would be creditable to the press of any country, and reflects great credit on the enterprise and skill of its Publisher.

I sincerely hope that it may meet with general adoption in schools and private families, not only in order that encouragement may thereby be given to the production of books of this class in our own country, which is much to be desired, but also because its general tone is such as to promote a loyal attachment to the Queen, under whose rule we have the happiness to live, and to the Empire of which we have the honour to form a part.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
SAMUEL GILSON.

Mr. John Lovell.

From the Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D., late Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
MONTREAL, 8th March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have examined with some care the sheets of your "General Geography for the use of Schools."

I approve of the plan of the work. The taste and care displayed in the illustrations demand commendation. The chapter on Astronomical and Physical Geography, though short, is complete, and as introductory to the body of the work must be highly useful. But what I consider chiefly valuable is its adaptation to the Schools of Canada. Hitherto, in the text-books in use, little more than the briefest notices have been taken of the physical features, of the history, and commercial importance, of the British American Colonies, while undue prominence has been given to the States of America. I am glad to perceive that while general information respecting every section of the globe has been equably distributed throughout the "General Geography," the resources and commercial importance of the Provinces of Canada have not been overlooked,—a feature which, with the style in which it has been got up and the lowness of the price, cannot fail to recommend it as a text-book for the use of Schools, and especially of Canada.

The only thing I have to remark that appears to me faulty is, the line-shading of the Maps is too deep, rendering them somewhat indistinct, and which I fear the coloring will not ameliorate. Scotland particularly would have been better to have been more in outline.

Wishing you all success in your patriotic undertaking,

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

Mr. John Lovell. ALEX. MATHIESON.

From the Rev. Wellington Jeffers, Wesleyan Minister, and the Elected Editor of the Christian Guardian.
TORONTO, 26th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have examined with some care the new Geography, by J. George Hodgins, LL.B., which you are about to publish. A new Geography has become indispensable in our Schools, for there is no really good one, exhibiting the present state of the world, available for general use. Mr. Hodgins has proved himself to be qualified for the task he has undertaken by his admirable Canadian Geography; and I must say that the present work contains numerous proofs of the immense industry of its Author, and of his good taste and judgment in using his materials. A very large portion of every American Geography is taken up with the United States, and the English Geographies give very little space to America, while in all of them Canada is almost entirely overlooked. Mr. Hodgins has shown excellent judgment in giving to each country that amount of space to which its relative claim to attention entitles it. The first thing for which I look in any elementary work for Schools is, that the definitions should be clear and well adapted to the purposes of instruction, and in this respect your Geography excels any that I have seen. It contains an immense amount of information, and yet the style and arrangement are so natural and easy as to prevent any appearance of tediousness and dryness, and greatly to aid the memory. The Tabular Views, without being too extensive, will be found very useful. One of the most valuable improvements is the manner in which the pronunciation of geographical names is given. There is no waste of words, no useless matter, and a most cosmopolitan spirit of impartiality in treating of different countries. Too much cannot be said in praise of the mechanical and artistical part of the work. The type is of a judicious size, and very clear; the numerous illustrative engravings cannot be excelled; and the maps especially, besides exhibiting the results of the latest explorations and surveys, have a distinctness in the lines and names that renders them invaluable. I really think that we have reason to be proud of our Canadian Author, and of our Canadian Publisher.

I am, Sir,
Very faithfully yours,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. WELLINGTON JEFFERS.

From the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Congregational Minister.
MONTREAL, 8th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—The General Geography, prepared by J. George Hodgins, LL.B., Deputy Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, which you are about to publish as a text-book for the better class of schools,—the advance sheets of which have been in my hands several weeks,—must, in my humble judgment, supersede every other in the Schools of British North America. Complete and thorough in its introductory analysis of Mathematical, Physical, and Political Geography, it begins its description of the earth at the point whence our youth should always start, namely, these Colonies of the British Empire. It then passes naturally to other parts of this great continent, and crossing over to Europe brings the pupil into contact with the British Isles on its western confines. I see no lack of attention to the older portions of the earth, of which our former Geographies were wont principally to treat, but it is manifest that youth trained with this text book will not be, as were the students of a former generation, well read it might be in relation to the Old World, and to the Atlantic shores of this continent, but sadly ignorant of the magnificent possessions of Her Majesty which form no mean portion of North America.

The pictorial part of the work deserves special mention. It must greatly add to its value as a text book in families as well as in schools. The Maps, though necessarily restricted in size, are very distinct. Intended, as you announce, for Schools, it appears to me to be also a highly valuable contribution to a pleasant and less formal family instruction in Geography.

I know not that my opinion of a school book, highly favourable as it is in this instance, can be of much value, for the practical teacher must always be the best judge of its qualities; but I confidently anticipate for this and your other school books that large demand that will indicate the high appreciation of the profession. Wishing you success in the preparation and issue of the "Series of School Books,"

I am, yours respectfully,

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher. HENRY WILKES.

From the Rev. Dr. Wood, General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions and late President of the Wesleyan Conference in Canada.
TORONTO, 4th March, 1861.

SIR,—Having carefully examined "Lovell's General Geography, by J. George Hodgins, LL.B.," I have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to any work of the same character and size extant. We have all mourned over the bad taste and disparaging sentiments which are to be met with in a work of this nature until now very generally used in the North American Provinces, as upon the whole being the best and cheapest accessible to our youthful students. Mr. Hodgins has not only avoided this breach of national charity, but he has acted with fidelity and impartiality to other portions of the human family who share in the possession of this magnificent world. The amount of knowledge put into these 100 quarto pages is truly amazing, while the number and accuracy of the maps, the expressiveness and beauty of the wood-cut illustrations (some of them really being splendid specimens of the art), and the correctness and clearness of the typographical part of the work render it a valuable addition to our colonial literature, and give to it a very attractive appearance. I hope the large outlay of the enterprising Publisher (the Rivington of Canada), and the labour and diligence of the gifted Author, will be amply rewarded by the book finding its way into every National School between Newfoundland and British Columbia.

Yours truly,
ENOCH WOOD.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From the Rev. A. F. Kemp, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
MONTREAL, 27th February, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have carefully looked over your "General Geography," sent me for inspection, and feel exceedingly gratified that a work of such manifest excellence is about to be issued from a Canadian press.

As a Text-book for Schools, your Geography is, without question, greatly in advance of all others that have yet been presented for public use in this country, and cannot fail to prove a great boon to both teachers and scholars.

The prominence which it gives to Canadian geography, and generally to that of the British American Provinces, are features entirely new in our text-books, the want of which has long been felt and complained of by teachers and parents.

To the departments of Physical Geography and Natural History, I am happy to find your able Author has given that place which their importance justly demands. The statistics of population and of other matters of interest which are arranged under the several countries, in tabulated form, in so clear and admirable a way, are in my judgment of the greatest value.

The numerous maps and wood-cut illustrations of the important cities and places of public interest in the world, are, for their accuracy, beauty, and vigour of execution, all that could be desired in such a work.

Your General Geography will, I trust, become one of our National School-Books, and meet with such success throughout the British Provinces as to induce you to publish other works of educational literature in a like complete and beautiful form.

I am, yours very sincerely,

ALEXANDER F. KEMP.

Mr. John Lovell

From the Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D., Incumbent of St. George's Church, and Vice Principal, Dean of the Faculty, Molson Professor of English Language and Literature, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the University of McGill College.

MONTREAL, 19th April, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your work on "Geography" supplies a want which teachers, and all, I believe, who in Canada take an interest in the education of the young, have long felt and complained of. It was not a creditable thing in the educational system of the Province, that in the geographical books commonly used, Canada should be all but ignored,—a fact that must have had an unfavourable effect upon the young, in those respects especially in which it is extremely desirable that school books should have an opposite tendency.

The attractive form in which the matter of your "Geography" is presented must also be a strong recommendation of the work.

I am, my dear Sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM T. LEACH.

Mr. John Lovell

From the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, D.D., Rector of Port Hope, in the Diocese of Toronto.

PORT HOPE, 27th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—Having received from you the advance sheets of your "General Geography," I take an early opportunity of thanking you for them, and beg leave to express the very great pleasure it gives me to witness the judicious enterprise with which you cater for the school requirements of our rapidly rising Province.

I have long wished to see just such a Geography as you are publishing,—so suited to our peculiar circumstances as a Province of the British Empire. The old country books do not do us justice, and the United States Geographies are altogether calculated for their own meridian. Mr. Hodgins has displayed much ability in his work. It is brief, but comprehensive: "without overflowing, full." Giving the pronunciation of the names is an excellent idea. The Maps are wonderfully clear for wood-cuts, and though necessarily small, are very convenient, from being placed in the same book as the letter-press. The illustrations are very superior to any I have seen before in books of the kind. They are very well selected in their subjects, and must greatly tend to make the learners take a lively interest in the task before them. I am glad to find that the Maps will be colored, for otherwise even the clear manner in which they are engraved would still leave something to be desired. Considering the great expense you must have been at, in a work so profusely illustrated, the price at which you put it is very low, and will, I trust, ensure you a remunerating extent of sale.

In your object of meeting the requirements of the country in this Geography, I think you have completely succeeded, and you must be considered in the light of a public benefactor.

Heartily recommending your "Geography" to every school and every private teacher in the Province, and wishing you all the success in your undertaking which you so highly deserve,

I remain, dear Sir, very truly yours,

JONATHAN SHORTT.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From the Rev. Robert Irvine, D.D., Minister of Knox Church.

HAMILTON, 26th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received the advance sheets of your "General Geography." I consider that the Province is placed under a deep debt of gratitude to you for this spirited and successful enterprise. I am persuaded the work must ultimately become as popular as it is deserving. We wanted such a school-book, and I believe your Geography fully and completely fills the blank. The whole plan, order, and execution of the work, as well as the low price at which it is proposed to offer it, render it a most excellent and in all respects suitable school-book. Wishing the work as extensive a circulation as it merits,

I am, yours truly,

R. IRVINE.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From the Rev. William Snodgrass, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Canada in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1861.

SIR,—I do not profess to have examined minutely all the advance sheets (100 pages) of your "General Geography" for the use of Schools, which you kindly sent me, nor am I competent to test sufficiently the accuracy of their contents, but it affords me pleasure to say that I think the plan of the work a remarkably good one, greatly calculated to facilitate the work both of the teacher and student of geography. Such portions as I have paid particular attention to, appear to me to be very accurate, considering the diversity and fulness of the information furnished, and the vast amount of labour which must have been incurred by the selection and arrangement of it. The course you have adopted of extensively submitting the work to competent judges throughout British North America, and soliciting corrections, before going finally to press, is an assurance of your aim and anxiety to provide as perfect a Geography as can be furnished. Your Geography is, I believe, the only one that does anything like justice to British North America, and I hope this will shortly be proved to your satisfaction by its extensive circulation in the schools and families of your fellow-colonists.

Yours truly,

W. SNODGBASS.

Mr. John Lovell

From the Rev. J. Ellegood, Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church.

MONTREAL, 25th March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your "General Geography." A cursory inspection of its contents has afforded me great satisfaction. The want of such a Geography has long been felt, one that will give to our Colonies such prominence as their increasing importance demands. This desideratum you have supplied in a manner which must commend itself to a discerning and appreciative public. An enterprise of this nature, undertaken to meet what may be considered a great national want, deserves to have extended to it such encouragement as its importance merits, and in this case both Author and Publisher are entitled to a large meed of praise, the one for his enterprise and patriotic spirit, the other for the care bestowed upon its compilation and arrangement. The work under review seems to merit the highest commendation.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

J. ELLEGOOD.

Mr. John Lovell

From the Rev. Charles Bancroft, D.D., Incumbent of Trinity Church, and Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

I have examined with great interest the advance sheets of "Lovell's General Geography," and believe the work to be better adapted for use in our Schools than any publication of the kind with which I am acquainted. It will become a necessity in our Seminaries of Education, and, with the Canada Directory, will bring honour to the Publisher and the country, of which, by his enterprising and self-sacrificing spirit, he has rendered himself a distinguished ornament.

Montreal, 25th April, 1861.

CHARLES BANCROFT.

From the Rev. E. J. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces, and Secretary to the Church Society.

MONTREAL, 23rd April, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have carefully looked through the advanced sheets of the "General Geography" which you are about to publish, and have been much pleased with its general arrangement and illustrations.

The fairness and impartiality with which the different countries are described will commend it to general use, and I believe that its introduction into the Schools of this continent will greatly promote the acquirement of sound and correct information in this branch of education.

Wishing you every success in your undertaking,

Believe me, yours truly,

EDWD. J. ROGERS.

Mr. John Lovell

From the Rev. William Scott, Wesleyan Minister.

TORONTO, 1st May, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I received the advance sheets of "Lovell's General Geography," at an early period of the current year, and then gave them a careful examination. The plan, and manner of execution, are both admirable. The amount of information given, and mode of its arrangement, evince great research and good taste. I have long been of the opinion, that we in Canada, ought not to depend either on England, or the United States, for our School Books. The School Geographies of the United States especially, do not meet our wants, and are in many respects objectionable. Your enterprise supplies a desideratum, and will, I am persuaded, receive the approbation of parents and teachers throughout this great and growing country. You are entitled to the warmest thanks of all who are interested in the improvement of our educational literature, for this additional proof of your zeal to promote the cultivation of native talent and Canadian industry.

Yours very truly,

WM. SCOTT.

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher, Montreal.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From the Rev. James B. Bonar, Minister of the American Presbyterian Church.
MONTREAL, 5th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined with some care the advance sheets of your "General Geography for the use of Schools." It seems to me just what is needed, suited to the requirements of the country in its matter, form, and price. It is decidedly superior to the Geographies found in general use in the Schools of Canada. I sincerely trust that your enterprising efforts may be generally appreciated, so that you may be encouraged to continue the publication of other educational works suited to the wants of the country.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. John Lovell

JAMES B. BONAR.

From the Rev. William Stewart Darling, Minister of Holy Trinity Church.
TORONTO, 1st March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have looked over the advance sheets of your "General Geography," which you were kind enough to send me, and I think the publication of the work ought to be regarded as a matter of sincere congratulation to the country at large. The arrangement of the book appears to me to be excellent; the information conveyed is well selected and condensed. I find, on careful examination of several of the Maps, that they are unusually full and correct, and although at first sight they appear somewhat indistinct, that seeming defect will disappear on the application of color.

Altogether the great and unquestionable superiority of your book over any other of a similar kind in general use in the country, cannot fail, I think, to secure its success, and I sincerely trust that it will speedily supersede the American Geographies, which lead the children unconsciously to suppose that the United States make up about seven-tenths of the whole habitable world. I shall be very glad to promote, in any way that lies in my power, the circulation of your valuable book.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

W. STEWART DARLING.

From the Rev. John M. Brooke, D.D., Chaplain to the Legislative Council of New Brunswick.
MANSE, FREDERICTON, 7th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have very great pleasure in expressing the highest approbation of those specimens of your "Geography," which you have kindly submitted to my inspection.

Where all is excellent it is difficult to particularise, but I may state that I consider the introductory part deserving of especial commendation. The sheet, exhibiting, at a glance, the corresponding time in the principal cities of the world; the various astronomical diagrams; the definition of terms, at once brief and clear: all are calculated at once to aid and to interest the young student in a higher degree than any text-book on the same subject with which I am acquainted.

To the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces your publication must at once commend itself, as contrasting favourably with certain other books, hitherto much used in our Schools, in which these Provinces occupy a very subordinate place indeed.

On all these grounds, and many others I might mention, I hope your Geography will soon find its way into all our Seminaries of Education, and that thus there may be such a demand for it as will remunerate you for the labour and expense which you must have incurred in its preparation.

I am, yours truly,

Mr John Lovell, Montreal.

JOHN M. BROOKE.

From the Rev. John Carry, B.D., Rector of the Mission of Woodbridge, in the Diocese of Toronto.
WOODBRIDGE, 1st March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret not having been able to give you my impressions respecting your Geography ere now, but for many weeks I have been so much from home that I could scarcely find time to write a page.

I have not only looked through the whole work, but I have carefully read large portions of it: and to say I am very much pleased with it would very faintly convey my sense of its excellence. I am really delighted that at last a School Geography, almost perfect, is provided for the youth of the British North American Provinces.

I would note the points that have struck me particularly, as: 1. The convenient form of the book; 2. the clear and beautiful typography (the maps when colored will doubtless be no exception); 3. the very convenient headings of paragraphs in heavy type; 4. the omission of detailed boundaries, which can be best learned from the map, and the consequent saving of space; 5. not only the amount of valuable matter thrown into tabular form, but the unusual clearness of its arrangement. The Tables are really a most serious improvement upon ordinary books; 6. the work is also advantageously distinguished by the prominence which is given to Physical, as distinguished from Political, Geography; 7. but what gratifies me most is, I confess, the interesting fulness of detail in all things relating to British North American possessions. The Author has wisely judged that it is more useful, and certainly more agreeable to children, to be made thoroughly conversant with the Geography of their native land than with that of Foreign countries. The educators of other nations have all along seen and acted upon this fact. Canadians have hitherto but dimly recognized it. I see, Sir, in your Geography a mighty, an inestimable contribution to the loyalty of these great Provinces. And lastly, the spirited, accurate, and numerous engravings must make it a real favorite with our children.

Wishing your generous enterprise all the success which it so richly merits,

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

JOHN CARRY.

From the Rev. H. J. Borthwick, A.M., Principal of the County of Carleton Senior Grammar School.
OTTAWA, 1st March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your communication of the 31st January last, and also of the advance sheets of your forthcoming work on Geography. I have delayed writing this so that I might have the more time to examine the book thoroughly. When the work was announced some time ago, I looked anxiously forward to its appearance, believing that from the well-known character of its Author and Publisher, something would be produced worthy of our rising Canadian literature. I have not been disappointed. Your book is all that can be desired, and after a thorough examination I am convinced that, from its merits, it will at once be adopted in all our schools. I have been teaching for fifteen years in Canada, and have found such a text-book to be the great desideratum. Then, no doubt, all foreign works will be at once driven from the field, especially "Morse," which, though excellent in plan and a very teachable book, is, nevertheless, very ill adapted for our Canadian youth. Your Geography is a marvel of cheapness,—admirable in plan,—and a fine specimen of what can be done by an enterprising and liberal publisher. We shall at once introduce it into our school, as its want has been long felt. Wishing you much success in your patriotic endeavours to supply the youth of our country with cheap and proper text-books,

I am, yours respectfully,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

H. J. BORTHWICK.

From the Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., President of Victoria College.
UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE,
COBOURG, 11th March, 1861.

SIR,—I have examined (as far as time would permit) the advance sheets of the new "Geography" which you are about to publish, and have much pleasure in recording my very high estimation of both the design and execution of the work.

Some publication of this kind has long been needed in this country, and every Canadian will rejoice that so admirable a supply has been provided to meet the existing want.

It is my intention to adopt at once this Geography as a text-book in the Grammar School department of this Institution, and I have no doubt that it will soon win its way into general use in all our Schools.

Aside from the great merits of the work itself, the fact of its being a Canadian production should induce a generous encouragement on the part of the public.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

S. S. NELLES.

From the Rev. I. B. Howard, Wesleyan Minister.
8 WAVERLY TERRACE,
MONTREAL, 27th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have carefully looked over the advance sheets of your forthcoming "General Geography," and have great pleasure in giving it my unqualified commendation as a work which has long been a desideratum in our Canadian schools; and as vastly superior to any other publication of the kind with which I am acquainted. The classification appears to be faultless, the definitions concise and lucid, and the information given in regard to the derivation and pronunciation of proper names is very valuable. It is indeed *multum in parvo*, and will doubtless become the standard Geography of our schools.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

Mr. John Lovell.

I. B. HOWARD.

From the Rev. J. Gilbert Armstrong, M.A., Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction in the County of Prescott, and of the Grammar School Trustees; Local Superintendent of Schools, &c.

I have carefully examined "Lovell's General Geography." The work does very great credit to both Publisher and Author. It displays no ordinary degree of ability, industry, taste, and perseverance. A book of this kind is very much required in this country; and affords information regarding the Colonies which no doubt will be appreciated by old country residents. I shall be most happy to recommend it to the schools in my superintendency, as well as to heads of families, and hope it will be patronized as extensively as it deserves.

J. GILBERT ARMSTRONG.

HAWKESBURY, C. W., 25th February, 1861.

From the Rev. John Cordner, Minister of the Unitarian Church.
MONTREAL, 8th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have looked attentively through the "General Geography," which seems to me well adapted to its purpose. Designed for use in British America, it gives a proper proportion of its space to this country. Its method is admirable, the details being at once copious in information and concise in statement. The Maps and Illustrations greatly enhance the value of the work, as attractive helps to the young learner. When it comes to be known by the public, I should think it must command a very extensive, if not universal, circulation in the Schools of British North America.

Yours truly,

Mr. John Lovell.

J. CORDNER.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From the Very Reverend William Leitch, Principal of Queen's College.
KINGSTON, 29th April, 1861.

SIR,—The plan of your School Geography is excellent and I hope it will meet with the success it deserves.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. W. LEITCH.

From the Rev. A. J. Parker, Congregational Minister.
DANVILLE, C. E., 26th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me pleasure to know that you have undertaken the publication of a series of Canadian school books. Our country has extent, importance, and population quite sufficient to warrant the measure. We are not parcel, either, of "the old country," or of "the United States." Our physical geography is distinct; our population, diversified in its origin, has in Canada its home. Our civil, educational, and religious institutions should be, must be, Canadian, and ought so to be represented. This country has facilities for producing school books superior to any on the American Continent. Possessing the best productions of scholars and educators in Great Britain, and the United States; having liberty to adopt, incorporate, or amend, without infringement of copyright, Canada ought to furnish text-books in science superior to anything extant. And it is time that she should know and tell what place she occupies in the world. I am happy to witness so fair a beginning in this enterprise. So far as I can judge "Lovell's General Geography" is well adapted to our Canadian schools.

I could desire a more extended list of map questions, in order to guide teachers, and fix attention of pupils more fully. With that improvement I should predict its general adoption in this section.

Yours truly,
Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. A. J. PARKER.

From the Rev. Abraham de Sola, LL.D., Jewish Minister, and Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University of McGill College.
MONTREAL, 11th March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have carefully examined your new "General Geography," through the advance sheets you were good enough to send me, and do not hesitate to pronounce it, so far as my humble, and I trust impartial judgment is concerned, the very best work of the kind I have ever seen. I happen to know that the quarto Geographies published in the United States, and so extensively used here, are especially objectionable to friends of Canadian education, as they instil into the mind of the young student views of the government and institutions of the land he lives in, as well as of the parent country, incompatible as they are undesirable. The short, dry, and most incorrect notices of the British North American possessions in the Geographies referred to, have also proved, and justifiably so, a serious cause of objection. This deficiency is fully and satisfactorily supplied by Mr. Hodgins in your new work, and without depriving the neighbouring republican states of their due prominence. For this alone your spirited efforts should be—as I am sure they will be—gratefully acknowledged and warmly supported by parents and teachers in Canada, nay, by the Government also, for it certainly cannot look uninterestedly on the successful completion of a work all must view as of national benefit.

I must sincerely congratulate you on the mechanical as well as the literary execution of the book. No existing work can be held to excel it, and not only the Metropolis but even the Eastern Townships of Canada may be proud of the evidences of artistic talent which Messrs. Barlow & Walker, of Montreal, and Mr. Hunter, of Stanstead, have afforded in their Maps and Illustrations.

I have specially examined the chapter on Asia, and find the notice of that most interesting continent of a much more satisfactory character than is generally given in School Geographies. It is pleasing to see that the Bible student has not been overlooked, and the Map of Palestine, in a two-fold aspect, on page 99, cannot but be regarded as a valuable addition acceptable to all.

Regarding the work in the very favorable light I do, I sincerely trust you may, as a result of your labors and outlay, have the satisfaction of finding your enterprise appreciated as it deserves. With the assurances of my own thankfulness,

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,
Mr. John Lovell. ABRAHAM DE SOLA.

From the Rev. Samuel D. Rice, Wesleyan Minister.
HAMILTON, 16th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have looked over your "Geography" with such an amount of attention as I could give. I admire its arrangement very much. With such brevity as was necessary to the plan pursued, its fulness on all the subjects connected with Geographical study is remarkable. It is most gratifying that Canada is not only preparing her own school books, but that, as in the case of the "Geography," they are of so high an order of merit. A few omissions supplied, I feel confident, would make it a most popular text-book in Eastern British America, and even as it is, I do not think there is any work of this kind in use in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island, at all comparable to the one you are now publishing.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. S. D. RICE.

From the Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Cornwall, and Rural Dean of Johnston.
CORNWALL, 26th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—As far as I have had leisure, I have examined the advance sheets of your "General Geography," and I consider it in many respects a decided improvement upon the Geographies commonly used in our Schools.

By the prominence given to our own, and the other Colonial possessions of Great Britain and the due proportion of space assigned to other countries it is much more suitable for the use of our Canadian youths than Morse's and other similar Geographies which give such undue proportions of space to the United States.

I cannot however say much in commendation of your Maps, as they are at present too indistinct and confused to be readily consulted. This defect may however be remedied to some extent when the maps are coloured.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,
Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. HENRY PATTON.

From the Rev. C. P. Reid, M.A., Minister of the Church of England.
SHERBROOKE, 24th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for the advance sheets of the new "General Geography" which you are about to publish, and which has long been needed.

Until your book shall be in the hands of our youth, the only notice so far as I am aware, that our growing country, one of the finest in the world, and likely soon to be one of the most important, has obtained in works on General Geography, is only what can be crowded into some half dozen pages of some small book.

This has long been felt to be a most serious evil in more ways than one, and we cannot feel too much indebted to you for the remedy that your enterprise has supplied.

The plan of arrangement followed seems to me, upon the whole, as judicious as any that could be adopted; and my little daughter thinks that the pictures with which it is illustrated, especially those of the animals, are very beautiful.

Yours very truly,
Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. C. P. REID.

From the Rev. A. Carman, M.A., Principal of the Belleville Seminary.
BELLEVILLE SEMINARY, 16th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—In my opinion your "General Geography" is a most valuable contribution to our School literature. With three of its characteristics I am especially pleased, viz:—1st. The succinct, yet comprehensive, statement of the astronomical relations and physical features of the earth, with which it opens; 2nd. The presentation of each lesson in topics, and their scientific arrangement; 3rd. The minute and extensive information given concerning our own country, our sister Provinces, and indeed the whole of the great Empire, to which it is our boast to belong. The aids to pronunciation, the statistical tables, and the remarks on the physical features of the different countries, must also be continually acceptable to both teachers and scholars, as well as profitable to the general reader.

This Geography—without controversy the best yet given to the British American public—will do much toward exalting the popular estimate of this branch of study, and fostering the patriotism and loyalty of our people. I sincerely hope that you and the judicious Author, Mr. Hodgins, will quickly find your well earned reward and encouragement, in the liberal patronage of the Canadian public.

Yours very truly,
Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. A. CARMAN.

From the Rev. Hugh Urquhart, D.D., Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
CORNWALL, 25th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I owe you an apology for my tardiness in acknowledging the receipt of the advance sheets of your forthcoming "General Geography," and in responding to the communication which accompanied them, I beg to assure you, however, that my tardiness did not arise from any reluctance or unwillingness to unite my testimony with that of others, in favour of your praiseworthy undertaking. I have long regarded your generous and persevering efforts to bring forward a class of elementary books for our youth,—stamped with a national character and spirit,—as laying the country under a debt of gratitude to you. Your Geography, so far as I have been enabled to examine its structure and varied details, is framed with a view to the same wholesome and needful end. And while it does credit to your enterprise, and to the skill and talent of the accomplished Author, I doubt not but that it will be hailed by every intelligent teacher of youth, as well as by a grateful community, as a boon much-needed and well-timed,—calculated at once to save the minds of our youth from improper associations, and to lead them to cherish national and patriotic feelings.

I confine myself to this general expression of my sentiments, leaving to those who have been able to bestow more attention on the structure and details of the work than I have been, to give expression to their opinion.

Trusting that you will in this, as in all your other enterprises for the benefit of our common country, meet with the success and patronage which you merit, I have the pleasure to subscribe myself

Yours faithfully,
Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. H. URQUHART.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From the Rev. J. Travers Lewis, LL.D., Minister of the Church of England.
BROCKVILLE, 5th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge (with thanks for your courtesy) the receipt of the advance sheets of "Lovell's General Geography."
From an extract of a lecture of mine, delivered in my capacity of Local Superintendent, which I enclose, you may perceive that I have considered such a Geography as you contemplate a desideratum in our schools. I have carefully perused it, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it as a most useful improvement on the Geographies now used, and I wish you all success in your spirited undertaking.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

J. TRAVERS LEWIS.

From the Rev. William Agar Adamson, D.C.L., Chaplain and Librarian to the Legislative Council.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,
QUEBEC, 25th February, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the first portion of the "General Geography" in course of publication by you, which does great credit to your enterprise, and to the skill and acquirements of Mr. Hodgins. It is certainly the best and most impartial Geography for the use of Schools which, to my knowledge, has issued from the press on the North American continent, and will, I trust, receive from the public all the encouragement it so eminently deserves.

I am, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

W. AGAR ADAMSON.

From the Rev. David Black, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
CHATEAUGUAY, C.E., 13th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of saying that I entirely approve of your "General Geography," and consider it a great acquisition to those who are engaged in the education of youth. The plan is most excellent, inasmuch as it contains *multum in parvo*, and brings into one view an immense mass of useful information, abridging the labours both of teachers and taught in no ordinary degree. With regard to the execution of the Maps and engravings, it is very superior; and when the former are colored, they will be still more distinct, and all the confusion arising from the number of the names of places will entirely disappear.

I wish your undertaking all success, and that it will fully answer your expectations.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

DAVID BLACK.

From the Rev. Dr. Willis, Principal of Knox College.

TORONTO, 15th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have been much gratified in looking over the advance sheets of the "General Geography," which does great credit to Mr. Hodgins, and must have cost him great labour.

The work is well planned and executed, comprising in remarkably moderate bounds a vast amount of information. It is an improvement on every other School Geography I am acquainted with, and is likely to take a chief place in Canadian schools, especially as it supplies what the best existing class-books seem greatly wanting in,—detailed and accurate information as to America, at least as to the British American Provinces. This bulks largely in the present work, which yet recognizes the countries of both hemispheres sufficiently.

The numerous maps and vignettes enliven the pages, presenting cities and towns, not countries only, to our eye vividly and pleasingly. These alone are worth all the price of the book,—One Dollar!

Yours respectfully,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

M. WILLIS.

From the Rev. J. Goadby, Baptist Minister.

MONTREAL, 1st March, 1861.

SIR,—I have examined the "General Geography" you sent me. I am much pleased with the plan and style of the work. It cannot fail of being useful in the schools for which it is intended.

Some of the Maps are not quite so distinct as they might be; probably coloring will improve them.

Yours truly,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

J. GOADBY.

From the Rev. William Ormiston, D.D., Minister of the United Presbyterian Church.

HAMILTON, 27th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have perused the advance sheets of your "General Geography" with much satisfaction. The work is well adapted to meet the requirements of the schools in our own Province, and will do good service should it find a place in the schools of other lands. It will supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged desideratum in our list of school books,—a Geography wherein the extent, resources, and importance of our own country are fairly and fully presented to our children.

Your laudable endeavours to furnish our schools with suitable Canadian text-books merit, as I doubt not they will secure, a hearty appreciation and an ample reward.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

W. ORMISTON.

From Mrs. Susanna Moodie.

BELLEVILLE, 29th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have read the sheets of the "General Geography" you kindly forwarded to me, with much interest and attention, and think that the work is calculated to give to the Canadian student a juster idea of the extent and importance of the great empire of which his country forms an integral part, than the works from which he has been accustomed to gain his geographical knowledge. The Geographies issued from the American press, are so hostile to the British Government that a child must close them with the impression that Britain is far inferior to the States in its social, political and commercial advantages.

Such a work as the one before me was greatly needed in these Colonies, to remove these false opinions, and convince our young people of the importance of the glorious country who claims them for her subjects.

The "General Geography" will, no doubt, become a valuable national work, and take its place as a standard book in our schools. It is superior to Parley's Geography, containing many valuable statistics, in which that very popular school-book is deficient, while it comprises all the modern discoveries made during the present century. It is sincerely to be hoped that it may banish these American works from our seminaries, and be favourably recognized as the best Geography extant in these Colonies.

Wishing you success in your laudable and national undertaking,

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

SUSANNA MOODIE.

From Miss Lyman.

CÔTÉ HOUSE,

MONTREAL, 25th March, 1861.

SIR,—I have examined with some care the "General Geography" you were so kind as to send me, and am very much pleased with it, especially with the portion relating to Canada. The want of a correct description of the British Provinces has long been felt in our schools, and I am sure you will find a hearty appreciation of your efforts to supply that need.

With best wishes for your success in this enterprise,

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Mr. John Lovell.

H. W. LYMAN.

From Mrs. Simpson, Principal of Ladies' Academy.

4 INKERMANN TERRACE,
MONTREAL, 26th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to express the gratification I have received by a perusal of the advance sheets of your "General Geography."

The plan is excellent and answers all the requirements of an intelligent work on the subject; the facts (so far as I am able to judge of them) are correct and well chosen; and the pretty and truthful engravings, by which the book is illustrated, considerably enhance its value and usefulness.

I believe you have satisfied a want long felt in Canadian schools; therefore, as soon as it is ready, I shall gladly place the "General Geography" in the hands of my pupils, as a text-book.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Mr. John Lovell.

LUCY SIMPSON.

From Mrs. E. H. Lay, Principal of Young Ladies' Institute, Beaver Hall.

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have long desired to see a Geography which would give Canada, and the other British Provinces, a proper share of attention; and in issuing your new work you have supplied the schools with a valuable auxiliary for conducting the education of our youth.

I have examined the specimen copy of your "General Geography," and consider it highly creditable to Canadian enterprise, as well as a most instructive school book. I am particularly pleased with the "Introductory Chapter." There terms are defined and illustrations given, which for clearness, conciseness, and beauty, cannot be surpassed.

The "General Views" of each grand division are comprehensive, and taken as a whole, give a clear idea of its peculiarities of climate, surface, and resources.

The pronunciation of proper names, and their signification, together with the tabular views of the principal cities, settlements, &c., are also valuable aids to the student, and looking at the finish of the maps, the number and beauty of the engravings, the skill shown in the selection, and amount of information, I may, without presumption, predict for it an extensive circulation in the British Colonies.

Wishing you success, I am, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

Mr. John Lovell.

ELEANOR H. LAY.

From the Hon. John Young.

MONTREAL, 12th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully examined the advance sheets of your "General Geography," which I think is a great improvement over any other book of the kind now used in Canada. The general arrangement of the work, its valuable statistics, the clearness and colouring of the maps, and the many improvements in detail, must give it great importance as a standard educational book.

Hoping that your energy and enterprise will be amply rewarded by a large sale,

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

Mr. John Lovell.

JOHN YOUNG.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From Mrs. Gordon, Principal of Ladies' Seminary.

5 ARGYLE TERRACE,
MONTREAL, 25th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—Since the day you favoured me with the advance sheets of a portion of the "General Geography for the use of Schools," which you are about to publish, I have been devoting to its examination a portion of my few and short minutes of leisure.

To produce a school treatise on this science, corresponding with anything like completeness to the wants of teacher and pupil, is a task which, so far as my knowledge extends, has never yet been fully accomplished. Few works of the sort have been long in use before their inadequacy in some important respect is felt and acknowledged, and there is a never-failing crop of new ones professing to supply the defects of their fore-runners. I remember, just before leaving Europe, having in my hands a list of more than a hundred and thirty geographical treatises, all for the use of schools, and all published within the two preceding years.

Until the best possible work shall have been produced, we who are engaged in tuition will always gladly avail ourselves of the best actual one that comes within our reach. The Author's name (to say nothing of the Publisher's) was sufficient to insure my respectful attention to the admirably got up volume now before me, and I rise from its perusal convinced that I shall be able to use it in my seminary with considerable advantage to all concerned.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
AUGUSTA GORDON.

Mr. John Lovell.

From the Honorable A. A. Dorion, M. P. P.

MONTREAL, 4th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with great satisfaction "Lovell's General Geography," which you are about to publish, and I consider it will be a valuable addition to our stock of books for the use of the most advanced of our common Schools. Its complete description of the British Colonies fills a vacuum not supplied heretofore by either Foreign or British Geographies, while the style in which it is got up, and its low price, cannot fail to recommend it for general purposes.

I only wish it were in your power to have it published in French also, as most of the Geographies in use in Lower Canada are deficient and do not contain much important information which is to be found in your work.

Respectfully yours,
A. A. DORION.

Mr. John Lovell.

From J. B. Meilleur, M.D., LL.D., Ex-Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully examined the copy of your "General Geography," which you have had the goodness to send me, and I confess that I have derived no little pleasure from such an examination. It is a work well calculated to attain the end which you have in view, and will undoubtedly prove invaluable, as a text book in the hands of our Canadian youth. Its maps are excellent and the varied and extensive information it contains, not being, as far as I can see, tainted by any sectarian or party prejudice, will, I trust, contribute much to recommend it to a discriminating public, and procure for it a wide spread circulation.

I need not say that I will hail with joy the success of an enterprise which reflects so much credit on yourself, as well as on the Author of the work, and that I shall recommend it as a product of Canadian talent and industry, in preference to any other work on the same subject, of even equal merit, but published elsewhere.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
J. B. MEILLEUR.

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

From Wolfred Nelson, M.D., Provincial Inspector of Prisons.

MONTREAL, 28th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully perused your valuable work on General Geography with much pleasure, and am convinced that it will attain the patriotic ends you aim at. Not only to the Canadian student will it prove a boon, but it will be found useful and entertaining everywhere.

The maps seem to be got up with much care and minuteness, but, being necessarily of small compass, have at first glance the appearance of indistinctness, which, however, soon disappears on a closer examination.

With best wishes for your complete success in your many and most valuable enterprises so intimately allied to the public good,

I am, my dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Mr. John Lovell. WOLFRED NELSON.

From T. Stebbey Hunt, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada.

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—From the partial examination which I have been able to give your Geography, I have much pleasure in saying that I conceive it to be compiled with much care and judgment; at the same time the admirable engravings and maps add greatly to its value, and make it in my opinion the best School Geography I have ever met with.

Faithfully yours,
T. STEBBY HUNT.

Mr. John Lovell.

From Archibald Hall, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Professor of Midwifery, &c., in the University of McGill College.

18 VICTORIA SQUARE,
MONTREAL, 26th February, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have carefully perused the advanced sheets of your "General Geography," and have little hesitation in pronouncing an opinion on the merits of the work.

As regards the manner in which the different subjects have been treated, I consider it all that can be desired. The definitions of the different geographical, astronomical, and meteorological terms are correct, and embody the true meaning of them in as few words as our language admits. This most important division of the work is so well executed as to combine conciseness with clearness, and brevity with perspicacity.

The great objection to geographical works in general consists in the fact that they are usually too minute on the country of which the author happens to be a native, or in which he resides, to the exclusion of important particulars in regard to other countries and places. While it is proper that every scholar should be intimately acquainted with the particulars of his own national home, and that it should therefore receive an especial attention, I think that your Geography forms an exception to other works of the kind, as you have dealt in equality of fairness with all countries, thus rendering the volume one which might with the greatest propriety be placed in the hands of a pupil here, in England, the United States, or Australia. In fact, I think you have made it as cosmopolitan as such a work can well be.

The maps and other embellishments are such as to render the work peculiarly attractive to the young scholar. If a fault is to be found with the former, it consists in the fact that they are too profuse of names of places. The wonder is that you can afford to publish it at the price which I have learned that you propose to demand for it.

I shall be only too happy to hear that your enlightened efforts in favour of education have been crowned with the most complete success. No one with whom I am acquainted deserves a more substantial reward.

Believe me, my dear Sir,
Yours most truly,

Mr. John Lovell.

A. HALL, M.D.

From Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D.

OBSERVATORY,

St. MARTIN, ISLE JESUS, 25th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined the advance sheets of your "General Geography," and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity of its scientific and general character.

The maps, illustrations, and letter-press, are in keeping with the general character of the book, and reflect great credit on your establishment.

The Editorial department has been carried out with a talent and perseverance worthy of the highest encomiums, and has left nothing to be desired. As an Educational book of the first class, I feel confident that it will supersede any work on the same subject at present in use.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From Alexander Morris, Esq., M.P.P., and Author of "Canada and her Resources, a Price Essay," "Nova Britannia," &c., and Governor of University of McGill College.

MONTREAL, 27th February, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—After a careful examination of the advance sheets of "Lovell's General Geography," which you have sent me, I have much pleasure in bearing a willing testimony to its merits. In its publication you have rendered a real service to the community. I have long felt that it was, in a patriotic point of view, a great misfortune that the youth of British North America were compelled to derive their knowledge of the geography of their native country and of Britain from geographies published in the United States, in which these countries were dwarfed and in many cases depreciated, while the United States were correspondingly magnified. For this evil you have provided a most effectual remedy.

I have paid particular attention to the study of the natural characteristics and other features of British North America during some years past, and I have no hesitation in saying that I know of no other source from which the pupils in our schools can gain the information you have provided for them.

The Map of British Columbia and the North-West Territories is very good and full, and is to be found in no other Geography that I am aware of. The Maps of Canada and the Lower Provinces are also extremely valuable features of the work. The illustrations and maps are, as a whole, very creditable to Canadian enterprise, and would redound to the honour of any of the publishing companies of Britain or America. I believe that the Geography will prove a boon to the country, and will have a most happy effect in training the youth of the British Provinces to right views of the great extent of their country, and of the variety of its resources, and will largely contribute to the development of a national sentiment. I trust that the Geography will obtain the widest and most general circulation, and that you will thereby be rewarded for your public-spirited enterprise.

As a simpler and more elementary work for junior pupils, would be very useful, I hope the encouragement awarded to the "General Geography" will lead you to issue another work for use in our primary schools, as you intimate your intention of doing.

I am, yours obediently,
ALEXANDER MORRIS.

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From Colonel Wilmot, Royal Artillery.

MONTREAL, 25th April, 1861.

SIR,—Having carefully examined the copy of "Lovell's General Geography" which you were kind enough to send to me, I can not but say that the work appears to be well adapted to the purpose of instruction as well as of reference, and I trust that the enterprise and zeal which you have shown in thus providing a work more particularly adapted to the Canadian standing point, though by no means confined to it, will meet with the success that it merits.

Faithfully yours,

F. EARDLEY WILMOT,
Colonel R. A.

Mr. John Lovell

From Benjamin Workman, M.D., Assistant Physician to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

TORONTO, 9th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined the advance sheets of your "General Geography" for the use of Schools, and find it to be an excellent school book, superior in matter and arrangement to any School Geography, printed in America, that I have seen; and conveying in brief phraseology a very valuable amount of geographical knowledge.

A School Geography, giving more ample information to our youth concerning British America, has long been a desideratum in this and our sister Colonies, and I rejoice to find that the work under my notice so fully meets this want. Mr. Hodgins and you have, in this volume, made a very valuable addition to our series of School Books, and I have no doubt that your enterprise will be appreciated by every friend of education.

Your obedient servant,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. BENJAMIN WORKMAN, M.D.

From Etienne Parent, Esq., Assistant Provincial Secretary East.

QUEBEC, 28 février, 1861.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai parcouru avec la plus vive satisfaction les 64 pages de votre "Lovell's General Geography," à l'usage des écoles, que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser, en me demandant mon avis sur cet ouvrage.

Le moins que j'en puisse dire d'après le spécimen que j'en ai devant moi, c'est qu'à mon avis il devra surpasser l'attente, tant dans son ensemble que dans ses détails, de ceux qui désiraient voir remplir la lacune qui existait pour la langue anglaise au moins, dans les livres à l'usage des écoles. Cette lacune a été remplie, pour la langue française, par l'excellent traité de M. Holmes, dont nous avons une édition assez récente, adoptée pour nos écoles par le Conseil de l'Instruction Publique; mais le nouvel ouvrage enseignera, sous plusieurs formes, surtout sous la forme pittoresque, une si grande masse de notions utiles et agréables, qui ne se trouvent pas dans l'autre, qu'il est très à désirer que vous en publiiez au plutôt une édition française, ce que vous pouvez faire très économiquement, en vous servant des planches de l'édition anglaise.

A ce propos je remarquerai que je ne croyais pas qu'il fût possible de publier en Canada pour \$1, un ouvrage de cette espèce. En le faisant, vous vous acquérez un nouveau titre à la reconnaissance du pays, qui vous était déjà due pour vos nombreux et constants efforts pour l'avancement de notre bibliographie.

Je suis, monsieur, votre tout dévoué,

Mr. John Lovell, Imprimeur, Montréal. E. PARENT.

From Joseph G. Barthe, Esq., Advocate.

ESPLANADE, No. 12.

QUEBEC, ce 26 février, 1861.

CHER MONSIEUR,—J'ai sous les yeux l'exemplaire du magnifique Atlas dont vous venez d'enrichir la bibliographie canadienne, que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser, et qui, comme tout ce qui sort de vos ateliers, porte le cachet de vos œuvres, je veux dire l'élégance et le fini. J'y ai admiré l'ordre et l'arrangement des matières comme de leurs lucides et classiques dispositions, qui accusent de savantes recherches et d'heureuses combinaisons.

Il est enrichi d'illustrations qui, en y répandant l'éclat, lui donnent un singulier attrait de curiosité piquante pour l'esprit de la jeunesse, toujours affamée d'apprendre sans labeur et en se récréant, comme par l'appât et la tentation des sens; et je ne doute point que la manière dont vous l'avez conçu et exécuté, avec ses vignettes démonstratives si bien adaptées à l'œuvre, n'ajoute beaucoup à sa valeur intrinsèque, et que vous n'ayez contribué, par là, à donner à notre système d'enseignement un complément qui lui manquait.

Travailler pour l'enfance, c'est faire une œuvre d'adoption, et lui faciliter l'acquisition des connaissances indispensables à notre condition de civilisation sociale actuelle, c'est remplir les devoirs du patriotisme dans sa plus haute acception, en prenant les générations à leur source; comme c'est honorer l'industrie d'un pays que d'illustrer votre art comme vous le faites.

L'éducation publique vous devra ce nouveau progrès, et vous venez d'ajouter à la somme de reconnaissance qu'elle vous devait déjà. La jeunesse surtout qui aime à voir dépouiller les études de leurs aridités, vous bénira de lui avoir rendu si attrayant celle de la Géographie, toujours si ardue quand la mémoire n'est pas aidée par l'imagination, ou plutôt l'intelligence servie par les sens, comme elle le sera désormais, grâce à votre ingénieuse conception.

Je regrette que l'autorité de mon appréciation soit si faible; mais je n'en suis pas moins heureux de pouvoir vous offrir un témoignage qui part du moins d'une admiration sincère, je dirais mieux de l'inspiration de la reconnaissance, comme ami de l'éducation et de tous les progrès.

Agréé, monsieur, etc.

Mr. John Lovell, Montréal. J. G. BARTHE.

From P. R. Lafrenaye, Esq., B.C.L., Advocate.

MONTREAL, 18 Avril, 1861.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai examiné attentivement le traité de "Géographie Générale à l'usage des écoles," que vous vous proposez de publier; et je suis convaincu que cet ouvrage mérite tout l'encouragement possible, par la manière instructive et agréable dont les différentes parties sont présentées à l'étude de la jeunesse.

En parcourant cet ouvrage, on comprend parfaitement que les indications géographiques qui sont illustrées auront l'effet de laisser une impression permanente dans la mémoire des enfants.

Je ne hasarde rien, en disant qu'il n'y a pas, en géographie, de volume qui pour un prix aussi modique, offre la réunion d'un aussi grand nombre de notions pratiques.

En un mot, rien n'a été négligé pour rendre cet ouvrage aussi complet qu'il était possible, en se renfermant dans les limites de ce qui est réellement utile aux enfants.

Je suis, monsieur,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

Mr. John Lovell.

P. R. LAFREPAYE.

From Andrew Robertson, Esq., Advocate.

MONTREAL, 21st March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I think your Geography better adapted for Schools than any one I have seen used in the Province, and trust you may succeed in getting it generally introduced.

Yours truly,

Mr. John Lovell.

A. ROBERTSON.

From Dunbar Ross, Esq., M. P. P.

QUEBEC, 28th March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to thank you for the advance sheets of your "General Geography." Your little work with the modest title of "Geography for the use of Schools," I consider a most excellent compendium of that science, and of useful statistical information in connection therewith, well adapted as a work of reference and instruction for all classes, old and young.

Your Maps will be certainly much enhanced by the colouring, which is the great secret of practical illustration, and aid to the memory, without which they are generally little less than useless.

I am glad to see that you have avoided the national egotism of restricting the geographical student to the knowledge of his own section of our vast globe, which you have so extensively and beautifully illustrated.

I cannot wish you better success than your excellent work so richly merits, and I trust the people of Canada, at least, will show their appreciation of it by its general adoption.

Yours truly,

Mr. John Lovell, Montréal.

DUNBAR BOSS.

From Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P.

MONTREAL, 26th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have occupied some hours in going over your "General Geography for the use of Schools," compiled by Mr. Hodgins, and cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing to you the great satisfaction with which I followed the arrangement of the Maps and matter, which you have adopted. It was high time we should have a School Geography which would give due prominence to our own and the sister Colonies, as yours does. Hitherto, both on English and American maps, these immense territories were mere specks, and no descriptive letter-press corrected the erroneous impression left on the eye by the Atlas. In your "General Geography," this, to us, fatal defect is perfectly obviated, while full justice is done to the other countries, both of this and other continents.

Wishing you, my dear Sir, all the success due to your public spirited enterprise,

I remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

From John S. Sanborn, Esq., Advocate.

SHEBROOKE, 7th May, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have been very much gratified in examining the advance sheets of "Lovell's General Geography."

It is just what I have been hoping to see in Canada for many years, and I hope its general adoption in the Schools of both sections of the Province will remunerate you for your outlay in getting it up, which cannot be small. You certainly deserve the thanks of all who desire the improvement of our Canadian youth.

The arrangement of the work is good. Its aim is not to be a history but to fix localities and the prominent characteristics of nations, provinces and peoples, in mind; to give land-marks to guide the voyager on the ocean of knowledge. If I might suggest improvement, it would be in two things,—that a little greater prominence be given to Canada and a somewhat more minute description of its places and natural peculiarities be made, and secondly, a more particular attention be given to the significance of the Indian names by which our rivers, lakes, mountains, &c., are called.

Indian names, with their pronunciation and significance, add greatly to the interest excited in the study of Geography, and no where is there a richer store of Indian names with poetic significance than in British America.

Your obedient servant,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

J. S. SANBORN.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., Civil Engineer.

TORONTO, 1st March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have duly received the advance sheets of your beautiful Geography, which does equal credit to your judgment in a literary sense (I trust it will be so also in a commercial one), and to your enterprise. I have never seen one arranged upon a better system, or more profusely and judiciously illustrated. I have no doubt it will immediately become the standard work in our schools, where it will supply a very great want,—by the Canadian information which it affords, and the impartial character it possesses.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS C. KEEFER.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From Alpheus Todd, Esq., Librarian to the Legislative Assembly.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,
QUEBEC, 22nd March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined with great care the advance sheets of your "General Geography," and have much pleasure in bearing my humble testimony to the great merits of the work. Upon comparing the statistics you have given with those in the most recent and reliable publications within my reach, I find abundant proof of the accuracy and completeness of the work.

Publications of this class too often repeat and perpetuate the errors existing in previous compilations, but your Geography is evidently the fruit of great labour and research, and it is replete with information of essential importance to the rising generation of these Provinces, among whom I trust it will hereafter become a standard text-book.

The sections relating to the British North American Provinces are peculiarly valuable, on account of their furnishing, in a condensed form, authentic particulars hitherto not to be found in any School Geography.

The numerous wood-cuts interspersed throughout the work greatly enhance its attractiveness, and at the same time contribute not a little to its utility. Altogether the volume reflects the highest credit upon its learned Author, Mr. Hodgins, already favourably known by his previous labours in the same field; and also upon yourself for the zeal and enterprise displayed in its publication.

Believe me, dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

ALPHEUS TODD.

From T. A. Gibson, Esq., M.A., First Assistant Master of the High School.

MONTREAL, 27th April, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I owe you an apology for not sooner expressing an opinion of your "General Geography," the advance sheets of which you kindly sent me several weeks ago. During the interval, however, I have carefully examined these, comprising no less than 100 pages.

Geography has always appeared to me a branch of such importance in an educational point of view, that I have perused with peculiar interest (*con amore*) any works on the intended subject as text-books for youth. For professional purposes I have examined most of the works that have issued from the press for more than the last quarter of a century. During that period numerous improvements have been undoubtedly made; but, in recalling these to my memory, I feel myself justified in pronouncing yours as not only embracing these improvements but supplying various desiderata by means calculated to instruct and interest the youthful pupil in a most attractive manner.

This has been most fully and successfully accomplished by introducing the great variety of cuts representing in a correct and striking manner the different animals of the Continents and Oceania, the features and costumes of different races, and the leading cities of the world, along with separate ones showing many objects most remarkable in nature and art. By such interesting media, appealing constantly to the pupil's understanding and memory through the eyes, his thirst for information will be excited and gratified.

Throughout the Geography, the names of countries, cities, animals, &c., &c., have been correctly syllabicated and accented, as each occurs for the first time. This will prove most helpful to the pupil, and will save a world of trouble to the instructor.

The tables of the population of countries and cities, of the height of mountains, and of the length of rivers, will aid greatly in readily comparing the relative proportions of these.

The leading maps, too, have been frequently enhanced by condensed information on the margins.

I regard the Introductory Chapter, divided into Astronomical, Physical, and Political Geography, as approximating as nearly to perfection as any dissertation can possibly represent the subject.

I highly approve of directing the pupil's earliest attention to the Provinces of British North America, and of regarding these as a standard of comparison with countries subsequently described.

In conclusion, I think I am justified in entertaining the confident expectation that your "General Geography," through an enlightened appreciation of its varied intrinsic merits, is destined very shortly to supersede most of the Geographies now in use in British North America. Towards this consummation permit me to suggest the desirableness of a reprint of the simple text for use in the class room during the preliminary examination of the lessons, as I apprehend that several teachers may, somewhat reasonably, object to the size as inconvenient in point of portability to and from school or for use therein.

Sincerely hoping that your enterprising efforts towards improving our educational works may be crowned with the desired success,

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

T. A. GIBSON.

From G. W. Wicksteed, Esq., Law Clerk, Legislative Assembly.
QUEBEC, 12th March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I was absent from Quebec when the second part of your School Geography was addressed to me, and on the point of leaving Quebec when the first part reached me, otherwise I should certainly have acknowledged both parts earlier. I have now examined the work with considerable attention and very great pleasure, and think it highly creditable to Mr. Hodgins and to yourself, as well as to the Province. It seems to me to be a very excellent school book, and just what we wanted to make us independent as to the American Geographies, which do anything but justice either to England or to Canada, while they do considerably more than justice to the United (?) States. The Maps, animals, and views are all that can be reasonably expected for the price at which you offer the book, and I know very well that the distinctness and general appearance of the Maps will be vastly improved by the coloring you promise to give them.

Yours very sincerely,
G. W. WICKSTEED.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From Frederick Griffin, Esq., Q.C.

Judging from the advanced sheets (100 pages), I look upon Mr. Lovell's "General Geography for the use of Schools," to be a great improvement upon the books on the same subject now generally used in this Province, and he has therefore my best wishes for the success of his undertaking.

43 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, 23rd April, 1861. F. GRIFFIN.

From William Hicks, Esq., Professor McGill Normal School.

MONTREAL, 24th April, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sure the Teachers of Canada will feel grateful to you for publishing the new Geography, a specimen copy of which I have just been looking over with much pleasure. Such a work has been long needed in this country, where the instructors of youth have been obliged to use books either badly arranged, or very scantily furnished with information connected with the British Provinces of North America.

I shall not fail to bring your work before the notice of those who may at a future period be engaged in teaching, and I shall also recommend it to all my friends interested in the work of education.

The Teachers of the Model Schools of the Colonial Church and School Society are desirous of introducing it into their respective departments, and I shall be most willing to represent this to the Committee.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

Mr. John Lovell.

WILLIAM HICKS.

From Charles Nichols, Esq., L.R.C.P., Principal of Collegiate School.

MONTREAL, 1st March, 1861.

SIR,—Canada has been very deficient, and is so still, in good text-books for her Schools. The series now issuing from your press is doing much towards a reformation in this respect. We have had from it books on Spelling, Elocution, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and English Grammar, all admirable works on the subjects of which they have treated.

I have just been perusing your "General Geography," edited by J. George Hodgins, LL.B., and I must say that it is an excellent work, and I make no doubt will soon supersede all other Geographies in the Schools of Canada. A more luxurious type would perhaps be a recommendation, but this could not be effected without an increase of price, which all must acknowledge is very reasonable for so good a work. I shall adopt it for my upper classes.

Yours truly,
CHARLES NICHOLS.

Mr. John Lovell.

From George Lawson, Esq., Ph. D., F.R.P.S., F.B.S., F.R.S.S.A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of Queen's College.

KINGSTON, 12th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me much pleasure to express my approval of your new work, the "General Geography for the use of Schools." Its general plan is good. The prominence given to physical phenomena, and natural and artificial products, as well as to history and statistics, is a distinctive feature that will commend the work to those who have enlarged views as to the real nature and objects of geographical science; while the apt illustrations, pictorial and typographical, that run through its pages, are well calculated to excite the interest of the young, and make permanent impressions on the memory. I doubt not it will come into extensive use in Schools, and prove also of great value in private families.

Yours truly,
GEORGE LAWSON.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From Archibald Macallum, Esq., Principal of the Hamilton Central School.

HAMILTON, 28th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined with care your School Geography, now in course of publication. The whole work is marked by learning, ability, and taste. The arrangement is natural, and therefore excellent. The information supplied is very great and very good, just what is wanted for the school-room, and suited for the studio. The labor and care bestowed on it have been immense, and reflect much credit on all concerned. In making this valuable addition to the school books already published, you have laid all connected with the education of youth under renewed obligation. This work should, as I trust it will shortly, be in the hands of every teacher and school officer in Canada.

Yours very respectfully,
ARCHIBALD MACALLUM.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

OPINIONS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From William Tassie, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Galt Grammar School.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of "Lovell's General Geography," the advance sheets of which have been forwarded to me. It supplies a want which has long been felt in Canadian Schools, and is, I conceive, specially adapted to the youth of British North America. I have no hesitation in saying that the work must come into general use in our Schools.

WILLIAM TASSIE.

Galt, 10th May, 1861.

From Rotus Parmalee, Esq., Inspector of Schools in the Eastern Townships.

WATERLOO, C.E., 27th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the advance sheets of your "General Geography," and in expressing the satisfaction I have experienced from the cursory perusal of them only that my leisure has as yet permitted.

In general terms, I would express the opinion that you have hit upon the just medium between the prolixity of history and the conciseness of mere tabular statistics. It contains the general principles of Geography, and enough of description to suit the requirements of Schools; and the prominence given to *our own country* is a feature that specially commends it for use in Canadian Schools.

Allow me to suggest one addition, which, if you should agree with me in opinion as to its usefulness, may perhaps yet be supplied: I mean *statistics of population*. This information, it appears to me, cannot so fitly be given in any other work of ready access; and the "General Geography" needs only this addition to make it complete.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

BOTUS PARMALEE.

From Fenning Taylor, Esq., Clerk Assistant, Legislative Council.

QUEBEC, 15th April, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—In returning you my thanks for the Advance Sheets of your "General Geography," which you have been kind enough to send me, I take the opportunity of expressing my hope that the public will not be the only party to derive benefit from your valuable contribution to what, I trust, may prove *The British American Series of School Books*. "To deserve success," has been with you a principle of exertion, and though your reward may not in all cases have been equal to your desert, yet I am sanguine enough to believe that your new enterprise, combining, as it does, commercial with national considerations, will prove to be as satisfactory to yourself as it should be acceptable to the community.

Without referring particularly to the mechanical attractions of an undertaking, whose merits are sufficiently apparent, or affecting to criticize maps, the accuracy of which can only be tested by a practical geographer, I may mention that your Geography is well adapted to supply a want that has been much spoken of, and occupy a place in our school literature, which, hitherto, has been but indifferently filled.

Nor can I withhold the expression of my admiration at the manner in which the duties of Author have been discharged. Mr. Hodgins, it is true, needs no man's praise; his zeal and service in the cause of Education are felt and admitted by all. Still the General Geography is not an ordinary book, undertaken for ordinary purposes. On the contrary, it represents immense labour, loyally bestowed, and high aims patriotically advanced. The learned Author, it is true, speaks lightly of his own toil. The labour, so ungrudgingly given, is a "work of love." The object so faithfully carried out is a matter of duty. The value of the book, however, is not impaired by the modesty of the allusion. It appeals to us on its merits, and there is but one answer to the appeal. We must cherish and appreciate a work which has been so carefully adapted to our tastes, and suited to our wants. We must applaud and be grateful to a writer who possessed the genius and ability to discern what we required, as well as the industry and zeal to give us what he discerned.

Those of us who have had an English school-boy's experience will probably remember, that, in the elementary portion of our education, Geography and History were kept tolerably distinct, and approached us, so to speak, in a different clothing, and that the Atlas, however necessary to the correct apprehension of the sister sciences, was usually bound in a separate volume, and used indifferently in either class.

On this continent, the old English plan has been somewhat departed from. With characteristic regard to economy, our American neighbours have sought in their school system to mix many things together. They seem to be of opinion that the youth of the Republic should arrive with railway celerity at the terminus of their school course, and lose no time in assuming the duties of citizenship. Thus we find that the elementary Atlas is bound up with the historical and geographical primers. The maps, too frequently evincing a suggestive indifference on the subject of boundaries albeit colored to the tone of effrontery, are placed in printed frameworks of doubtful morals, and fabulous chronology; and these again are interleaved with commentaries, either personal or general, that do violence alike to our history and traditions as British subjects.

This, however, is no new complaint. Until the introduction of the present educational system, the Common Schools of Western Canada were almost entirely supplied with books compiled by American authors, published by American printers, and for the most part taught by American school teachers. Thus the mind of our youth was early subjected to foreign influences, its loyalty was exposed to a two-fold danger, for right and wrong in matters political were determined by a standard unknown to the Royal rule. The heroes of our common school books were for the most part of the American Revolutionary type, while the subjects were represented as of the British race. Books and Teachers concurred in presenting

only one side of history, and that side in masquerade, and said nothing of the noble race of men, the founders of Western Canada, who, amidst hardships, privations, and defeat, were faithful to their Country, their Sovereign, and their oaths.

Next to the selection of exemplary teachers, it is desirable that the school books should be not only well chosen, but national in their tone and teaching. Your General Geography is a valuable contribution in the right direction. It gives due prominence to the Colonial Possessions of the British crown, and is particularly full in its descriptions of the North American Provinces. You have sought to produce, and I think you have succeeded in producing, a school book precisely suited to British America.

It is much to be desired that one school system could permeate all these Provinces. Might not Canada, without the charge of presumption, properly assume the initiative in this matter? Might she not, from her Normal and Model Schools, send out well trained teachers, who, by pursuing a uniform system of instruction, would implant in the mind of our youth the germ of a true and loyal nationality? Thus knowledge and experience might be made to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood, our youth would be taught to cherish enlarged views of their country, and being early made familiar with its history and proportions, they would learn to comprehend and appreciate the statesman's dream of a united future, which we believe will be the heritage, as it is the hope, of the MONARCHISTS OF AMERICA.

At the commencement of this letter, I expressed the wish that your General Geography should be regarded as the pioneer of a new series of School Books for British America. Before I close, I venture to suggest that it ought to be followed by a History of the Provinces, as complete as the Geography. In speaking of a History for youth, I do not mean that such a work should be a decoction merely of diluted Blue Books, with views, tabular and statistical, of the rate at which civilization has advanced, and the wilderness retired. Such particulars, however important they may be, make but little impression on the fervid mind of youth. They do not touch his heart, while they altogether miss his imagination and fancy. Had we no materials wherewith to lighten the sterner history of our progress, then of course nothing could be said; but such is not the case. The narrative of the early French colonization, with its wonderful accompaniments of chivalrous adventure and missionary zeal, have their place in history, and belong chiefly to Eastern Canada. Yet we should not forget that the life story of her sister province is neither less alluring nor less heroic. Upper Canada is marked with the footprints of faithfulness and devotion. The vestiges of moral and patriotic worth lie scattered about the land. Imperfect they must be, for, like the inscriptions on broken grave stones, time has destroyed some, obscured others, and defaced all. Still they are worthy of being gathered together, worthy of being patiently studied as the moral relics of a race, which it is to be feared has no counterpart now. Let the hoar and moss of years be reverently removed. Let the writer of History examine whatever remains of record, and carefully decipher whatever appears to be obscure. Let him seek the representatives of the earlier days, and listen kindly to old tales of bye-gone times, for we may be sure the traditions he may thus gather will help to perfect the record of events, which connects the present with the past. Then, perchance, we shall understand aright the principles and character of the "United Empire Loyalists,"—of a race of men who, rather than bow down to the Republican idol which their countrymen had set up, abandoned their possessions and forsook their kindred, to become the founders of a colony, whose creation it is no exaggeration to say was the offspring of sentiment and devotion,—a Monarch's tribute to his subjects' faith.

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

FENNING TAYLOR.

From Thomas M. Taylor, Esq.

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have had much pleasure in looking over the advance sheets of your "General Geography," which you were good enough to send to me.

I cannot pretend to consider myself an authority on matters of educational literature, but, as you desire opinions, I have no hesitation in saying that I think the work an excellent one, both in plan and execution, and well fitted to supply a place which I have understood to be void among school books. Nor can it fail, combining, as it does, so much of the Gazetteer with the Geography, to be valued for reference.

The completeness, with conciseness, of the information it affords must commend it, and your avoidance of the too common mistake of giving too much space to particular sections of the earth, to the equal neglect of others just as important, should secure for it general confidence and acceptance.

For the sake of the youth of our country, I wish it large circulation, and for your sake, as its enterprising and almost adventurous publisher, I wish it commercial success.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. John Lovell, Publisher.

THOMAS M. TAYLOR.

From Richard Nettle, Esq., Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, 2nd March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your "General Geography." I have carefully examined it, and I have much pleasure in stating that I have never seen a work better adapted for the use of educational institutions. You have now supplied a want that has long been felt by all professors and persons engaged in tuition, and I hope soon to see it in general use.

Very truly yours,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

RICHARD NETTLE.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

From John Smith, Esq., Head Master of the High School.

ST. JOHNS, C.E., 1st May, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—Pray do not construe my silence, in not replying before to your polite communications, to any want of interest in such a work as "Lovell's General Geography." On the contrary, I feel much interested in its appearance, and I accord to it my unqualified approbation. It is just the work wanted. We have now a true representative of our magnificent Provinces. The plan of the work is excellent, and the definitions are accurate. The maps, I think, are a little crowded, but the pictorials make it a gem. In every respect, I consider it a valuable contribution to our school literature, and so much am I impressed with it as a work of merit that I believe it will soon become a favorite text-book in our schools generally.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN SMITH.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq., Commissioner of Customs.

QUEBEC, 2nd March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have perused and examined, as attentively as the little leisure at my disposal would permit, your "General Geography for the use of Schools," and in compliance with the wish you have expressed to have my opinion amongst others, as to how far the publication in question is calculated to attain the object you have in view,—that of supplying the requirements of the country as regards this branch of educational works,—I have great pleasure in assuring you that, in my humble judgment, your "General Geography" appears to be so judicious in its arrangement and order, so lucid in its definitions and descriptions; combining copiousness of information with brevity and simplicity, yet clearness and even elegance of expression; that I cannot for a moment doubt that the work in question will prove of the greatest utility in our schools. The illustrations are equally worthy of all praise. If anything, however, could add to their completeness, it would be, in my opinion, the marking *still* more strongly the names of countries and their principal divisions; but this is a very subordinate point, for looking at the scale of the Maps, it seems to me impossible to obtain from wood engravings greater details and greater distinctness.

Wishing you every success, and requesting that you will be so good as to send me two copies of the work,

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

From James Stevenson, Esq., Manager of the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

QUEBEC, 2nd March, 1861.

SIR,—I have to thank you for the specimen copy of your "General Geography."

The work contains much valuable information, which I consider well arranged and well adapted for the use of Schools.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. STEVENSON.

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

From Thomas Worthington, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Customs and of Excise.

QUEBEC, 23rd February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—That your "General Geography," with maps and illustrations, will have the tendency to advance the important objects which it proposes is unquestionable. It is intelligent, practical, and highly interesting. I wish you every success in the undertaking.

Yours very respectfully,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

THOS. WORTHINGTON.

From John Simpson, Esq., M.P.P.

NIAGARA, 27th February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I was much gratified by the receipt of a specimen number of your "Geography," and trust the publication thereof will prove as profitable to yourself, as I feel sure its use in our Schools will be acceptable to the teachers and beneficial to the pupils.

I submitted the work to the inspection of the Rev. Dr. Phillipps, Head Master of the Grammar School here, and Mr. John Connor, Principal of our Common Schools, and enclose you the opinions of these experienced gentlemen.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

JOHN SIMPSON.

NIAGARA, 21st February, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I feel obliged to you for giving me an opportunity of seeing "Lovell's General Geography." I am delighted to find that such a work is in an advanced state, and to show my entire approbation of the work, I shall be ready on its publication, if authorized by the Board of Council of Education, to take at least 30 copies, thus supplying each boy in the Grammar School under my charge with a copy.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

H. N. PHILLIPPS,

Principal, Niagara Senior County Grammar School.

J. Simpson, Esq., M.P.P.

NIAGARA, 26th February, 1861.

SIR,—Having looked over the American part of "Lovell's General Geography," I consider it better adapted for our Colonial Schools than any Geography now in use.

An abridgment, pretty full in the Canadian department, for junior classes, is also desirable.

If the Maps had a simple clear outline, free from all shading except that got by coloring, they would be much more serviceable. Such shading on small maps "doth but encumber what it seems to enrich."

Yours respectfully,

JOHN CONNOR,

J. Simpson, Esq., M.P.P.

Principal, Niagara Common School.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

We have received a copy of a new and very useful School Book. The plan is excellent. The first chapter gives a succinct description of the Earth as a planet; and of the various terms used by Geographers; together with some leading ideas respecting the distribution of the objects forming the three Kingdoms of Nature, and of the political and religious divisions of mankind. Then come the several Continents, illustrated by maps, with explanations of their physical features in respect to rivers, mountains, &c., and an account of their political divisions, population, religious creeds, and so forth. The wood engravings show the characteristics of the vegetable and animal life in each Continent; and comprise sketches of some leading towns, cities, and works of art. The subdivisions of the continent into the several territories which compose them, are treated on a similar plan. Among the engravings we find pictures of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Paris, and many other leading cities, and of remarkable buildings, and natural objects, such as the Falls of Niagara, and the Chaudière. The chief point worthy of remark in this Geography is, however, the great space taken up with our own country—that branch of geography, which it is most important for a young Canadian to acquire; but almost of all branches, that which he has the least opportunity to acquire from books published in other countries. We have now a Geography whence our young people will acquire a correct idea of the country they live in, and which will assert in the face of the world our right to consideration and respect.—*Montreal Herald.*

We congratulate Canadian teachers and children on at last having a Geography suited to their own requirements. Our children will have no longer to depend either upon English geographies, very particular in giving information upon every little town in the mother country but from which a pupil would learn little respecting the Colonies, beyond the fact that England possessed such dependencies; or upon American

text-books. We think Mr. Hodgins has succeeded in compiling a Geography, which is not only a great improvement on all that have been hitherto in use in our schools, but is as nearly perfect as is possible in a Geography for *general* use, necessarily compressing a great deal of matter into few words, both to prevent the overtaxing the memory of the pupil (a point much neglected in some favorite geographies) and to make the price of the volume within the reach of every child. In this last particular we fear Mr. Lovell has hardly done himself justice. We do not see how a work so carefully compiled, with 51 maps, 112 pretty wood cuts, and a table of the clocks of the world, can be afforded for one dollar. Only the most extensive circulation can compensate Mr. Lovell. It remains for the parents of Canada to show their gratitude for his exertions in behalf of their children, by seeing that the book is placed in their hands. For the children, and therefore for the parents and the country, Mr. Lovell has done a work for which no money can pay.—*Montreal Gazette.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—Mr. Lovell, our excellent fellow-citizen, deserves well of the community for the public spirit which he is continually exhibiting in printing works, not of an ephemeral, but of an abiding character; of universal utility, but especially relating to Canada. In doing so, he serves a double purpose, first, the employment of a large number of artisans, and secondly, the supplying the market adequately, and at moderate prices, with books of a standard character. The Elementary School Books of Mr. Lovell are excellent; the very best indeed that can be put into the hands of pupils. In short, he has really stood alone as a benefactor to the literature of the country. But for none of the various productions that have emanated from Mr. Lovell's press, is he entitled to higher merit than for the last, his "General Geography." It really supplies a *desideratum* in our schools, and conveys a mass of intelligence that we could scarcely have expected to find in so

moderate a compass. Strange as it would appear to those who never considered the subject, there is no portion of the education of the young so replete with error as that which relates to the Geography of the earth, its inhabitants, and the plants and minerals which compose it. Most of the treatises are mere compilations from former works on the subject, and are filled with the errors which the progress of discovery and science in all its branches, are day by day correcting. From faults of this description this work of Mr. Lovell's is altogether free. The information is as comprehensive and correct, so far as the latest information from every quarter can insure its being so, in the most distant and least known country, as in the oldest and best settled communities. There is with respect to every portion of the globe a mass of information, collected in a form so compressed, and yet so full, as really seems incomprehensible. There is not a subject, comprised under the term geography in its largest sense, which will not be found treated of in this book: it is really a *multum in parvo*, invaluable as a work of reference. The maps are admirable, and executed with a clearness and accuracy that reflects credit on the engravers, and the wood-cuts, representatives of man, the various animals, plants, etc., with views of places and public buildings, are excellent. We hope sincerely that Mr. Lovell will derive remuneration proportionate to the great labor and expense bestowed on the work; the cheapness of the price certainly should ensure for it an universal admission into every household.—*Montreal Transcript*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is the most important work which has yet issued from the Canadian Press, as it is the best. The maps are new, including the latest changes and discoveries; and the general information is brought down to the latest date. The illustrations embrace views of the principal cities, most remarkable natural objects, and vegetable and animal productions. The text of the work has been furnished by J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., Deputy Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, and is concise, accurate, and lucid. As a whole, indeed, Lovell's General Geography leaves nothing to be desired; and must be warmly welcomed throughout the British Possessions in America as a work long needed.—*Commercial Advertiser, Montreal*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is a very valuable work, lately published by our enterprising citizen, Mr. Lovell, which we warmly commend to the notice of Teachers, and all persons engaged in the task of Education. It is a work that has received high commendation from the most different quarters, from Catholics and Protestants, and will be found equally adapted for the schools of both.—*True Witness, Montreal*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—The introductory chapter which is subdivided into the three sections of Mathematical Geography, Physical Geography, and Political Geography, is remarkable for the conciseness and preciseness of the terms employed under the different headings, and for the facts enumerated, while under the head of General Geography, is given the peculiarities of the various territorial divisions which constitute the countries of the earth. The amount of information, whether of a general or specific nature, given under this division of the work, is enormous. Thus it not only specifies the peculiarities for which each country is remarkable, such as its agricultural, or mineral or fertile products, &c., but also its physical features, its climate, its educational capabilities, its divisions into districts and counties, with an enumeration of the principal cities or towns, and their relative populations up to the latest date, as well as other objects of interest appertaining thereto. Merely to say that Mr. Hodgins, the able and accomplished author of the volume, has executed his work well, is we think but paying him a poor compliment. He has undertaken and discharged a duty which we think few could have achieved with equal success. He has established for himself, by his devotedness and zeal, his "monumentum ære perennius," for we feel assured that this volume will assume a first if not the first rank among works of the kind in educational institutions. Besides the teacher and the scholar, the volume presents attractions to the merchant, the professional man, and even the mechanic, as the information which it contains is so varied.—*British American Journal, Montreal*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have been favored with a copy of this excellent, and we should say, indispensable School Book. It has often been a matter of just complaint by parents that our children and youth have been obliged for their geographical information to confine themselves to British or American publications, the former devoting quite an inadequate portion of their information to these Provinces, and the latter still less, and what little information the American publications did contain, was far from being correct, and seemed to place the Provinces in an altogether unfavorable light, with full information of their own country, and that highly colored. We need not point out the undesirableness of such a Geographical text-book, we would not be understood as condemning these text-books as unsuitable for the localities for which they were written and intended to be used, but we think the rising generation in these Provinces should have a Geographical Text-Book for themselves giving a true history and correct description compatible with their political and social

importance—and such a Text-Book we have in that now before us. We hope it will be generally adopted by our school authorities.—*Canada Temperance Advocate, Montreal*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have bestowed some time in the examination of Lovell's General Geography and find that in the matter made use of, the general arrangement of the work, maps and illustrations, it is infinitely superior to any Geography at present in use. It is not alone a Geography as the name would imply: it is a Geography and Atlas combined. We are pleased to see this work, if it were for no other reason than that the British North American Provinces have received that attention from the Author to which they are entitled. In the United States Geographies, which are principally in use in our Schools, these Provinces obtain but a very brief notice; and, in addition, the youthful mind receives from them ideas of the vastness and importance of the American Republic, as contrasted with the British Empire, which are anything but correct. And whilst these evils have been corrected it must not be understood that the other countries both on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, do not receive their due share of notice. No work of the kind could be more complete. Mr. Lovell deserves the thanks of the country for his enterprise in publishing so valuable a work, and in having secured the services of so painstaking and able an editor as Mr. J. G. Hodgins.—*Daily Leader, Toronto*.

THE NEW GEOGRAPHY.—John Lovell of Montreal has just published a new General Geography for use in our Canadian Schools. It contains numerous Maps and Illustrations, in the best style, among which we observe separate Maps of British Columbia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and of Canada East and West. The Author is J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it, in every respect, the best Geography for Schools that we have yet seen. It must come into universal use in Canada, and therefore the sooner it is introduced into Schools the better.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We are very much pleased with this work, which we have examined carefully. The maps are accurate and well engraved, the typography is excellent, and the whole execution of the work highly creditable to Canadian enterprise. A great deal of detailed and valuable information is given, especially regarding the British American Provinces. Nor is Great Britain, which the Author very correctly says, "is the largest island in Europe, and the most important in the world," overlooked. It has long been matter of regret that so many of the school books in use among us are the productions of American authors, and calculated from the tone in which Britain, and everything British is spoken of, and the undue prominence given to the United States, to develop a very undesirable feeling amongst the rising generation. There is no doubt that a great deal of the sympathy for the Republican form of Government, and the avowed preference for the United States manifested by Young Canada, is to be traced directly to the School books which necessity has compelled us to use. This necessity is now we trust at an end, and we hope the Series of School Books, of which the volume before us forms a part, will meet with acceptance among School teachers and come into general use.—*Canadian United Presbyterian Magazine, Toronto*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This work supplies a want long felt in our Canadian Schools, namely, that of a work in which more prominence should be given to those territories in which our children as Canadians and British subjects are most interested. It is much in the style of Morse's Geography, which we hope it will soon supersede. A map and full description are given of each of the Provinces of British North America; while the States are given in sections, and consequently occupy less space without the omission of any important feature. As a manual of Geography it seems to leave nothing further to be desired. The type is clear, though much of it is necessarily small; the paper good, price moderate, for the amount of information, maps, and views which it contains.—*Echo, Toronto*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—Every teacher of Geography in the Province is well aware of the unsuitable character of American text-books for home use, and the grave objections that the descriptive portions of Mitchell and Morse are open to, inasmuch as they, in their anxiety to give prominence to the United States, and to flatter the national vanity, abound in statements and allusions which are to use the mildest term, indifferently well adapted to the youth of Canada. With regard to British Geographies, although in many respects admirable, they are open to this drawback on their availability in the Province. The above is a summary of the prefatory notice to the volume on our table, and we have examined it as carefully as moments of comparative leisure would permit. The introductory chapter on Mathematical, Physical, and Political Geography is a marvel of concise simplicity, which will at the outset enlist the approbation of the thinking teacher. The "tabular statements" added to those introductory paragraphs which relate to the general geography of each of the principal divisions of the globe, are particularly valuable; while the prominent notice of each British Colony supplies precisely that want which is complained of in the English text-books. All in all, Lovell's General Geography is a very valuable addition to Canadian school books.—*Home Journal, Toronto*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—The intelligence of a people is said to be best ascertained by the knowledge they possess of their own country; but this can hardly be the case with Canada, if we may judge from the fact of our youth being taught geography exclusively from a book mostly devoted to the glorification of the American Republic. Why Morse's Geography should have become a Text-book in our schools, we are at a loss to understand, unless it so happened that there was no other which could give the scholar anything like an idea of the vast extent and resources of this great continent. No such excuse can be offered now, however, for Mr. Hodgins has succeeded, with the aid of his enterprising Publisher, in producing a Geography which we consider complete in almost every respect. It is strictly a Geography, and no catch-penny publication laudatory of any particular country; but in every sense may be said to meet the public requirement. We earnestly trust that no time will be lost in introducing it to our common schools.—No Canadian youth can understand the geography of his country without having studied Lovell's General Geography. In every respect it is adapted to the use of British—and particularly Canadian—youth, for not only is it correct and most explicit with regard to every portion of the globe, but it is well and profusely illustrated, and contains much valuable and instructive information introductory to the Geography. It is, without exception, the best Geography of its kind that we have. The author and publisher deserve the thanks of the Canadian people for so essential, so valuable and so useful a publication.—*Daily Spectator, Hamilton, C. W.*

We acknowledge most cordially the reception of a presentation copy of "Lovell's General Geography, for the use of Schools." Such a work was needed in the British Provinces and we feel proud that we now have one every way worthy of the country. The latest improvements are represented with accuracy and boldness. We hope it will be duly appreciated by the Canadian public.—*Canada Christian Advocate, Hamilton, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is a Canadian School book. It is exceedingly well got up and reflects great credit upon the Press of John Lovell, who, we are happy to say, has several other School Books in the press.—*Daily British Whig, Kingston, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—In the publication of this School Atlas and Geography, Mr. Lovell has made good a deficiency which has till now been apparent in the school books of Canadian children. Every one interested in the education of youth in Canada has felt this great want, consequently, we feel sure there will be much pleasurable satisfaction among parents now that it is supplied. The English Geographies did not treat sufficiently of Canada; and the works of American publishers were inaccurate and objectionable on many accounts. Mr. Hodgins took the first step towards remedying the evil when he gave to the public his valuable little work on Colonial Geography and History. The work under notice is a Canadian, a General Geography, and a most complete School Atlas, in one volume. The work has been got out in a style that makes it impossible to draw a distinction whether the Author or the Publisher is deserving of the greater praise. In Canada we feel assured it will find its way into every household; while its cosmopolitan character will render it acceptable in many lands, and ensure it a special welcome in the schools of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the sister Provinces.—*Daily News, Kingston, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—Absorbed as we have been for the last three or four weeks with the recent great political struggle, we have overlooked this valuable work, recently issued from the press of that enterprising and public spirited publisher of Montreal, Mr. John Lovell. Having now had a leisure half hour to look over it, we have much pleasure in adding our testimony to that of our contemporaries all over the Province, that Lovell's General Geography is the very thing that is required for our Common Schools—most ably and correctly got up, handsomely printed, and in a national point of view, in connection with Mr. Lovell's whole Series of School Books, it is a boon to the country, for which the patriotic publisher merits the gratitude of the whole people of Canada. We believe that there is hardly a doubt that this Canadian General Geography will be unanimously adopted by the School Boards of Upper Canada, with whom Mr. Lovell's other School Books are fast coming into general use; indeed, after the Series is completed, we anticipate that few others will be used in the Common Schools of Upper Canada.—*Herald and Advertiser, Kingston, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—The educational establishments of this Province are deeply indebted to Mr. Lovell for this excellent school-book. Hitherto our children have been instructed in the elementary principles of geography principally from American publications, the peculiar feature of which is, that everything relating to the United States is presented on a magnified scale, while other countries, including our own, are dealt with in a manner quite the reverse. In this work, a proper degree of attention is given to Canada and the other British Provinces, while the United States occupy that portion of space which they deserve relatively with other parts of the globe. As a text-book to assist in the prosecution of this essentially useful study, Lovell's General Geography efficiently

meets the wants of our Canadian schools, and must very speedily come into general use throughout the Province. The information is derived from the most approved sources, and is arranged in a manner so systematic as to afford the greatest facility for both teacher and scholar.—*Quebec Gazette.*

M. Lovell a eu la complaisance de nous adresser un exemplaire de sa *General Geography*. Nous avons déjà reçu un échantillon de ce bel ouvrage, et nos lecteurs savent comment nous l'avons apprécié. La Géographie telle qu'elle nous revient aujourd'hui dans son entier, est une amélioration notable sur l'échantillon dont nous venons de parler, et ce que M. Lovell vient d'accomplir est un très-grand effort pour le Canada. N'oublions pas surtout que M. Lovell a entrepris l'édition de ce coûteux ouvrage pour les écoles, et qu'il n'en pouvait attendre le succès qu'à la condition de le donner à un bas prix excessif. Or, c'est là qu'a été son succès. L'autre, la vente, lui est donc acquise d'avance.—*Journal de Québec.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—Cette utile publication est maintenant prête à être livrée au commerce. Elle est accompagnée d'une centaine de lettres, adressées à l'éditeur, sur communication d'un premier tirage non encore complet. De ces lettres nous citerons celles de nos deux principaux dignitaires ecclésiastiques, qui vaudront mieux pour recommander l'ouvrage que tout ce que nous en pourrions dire. A ces hauts témoignages, nous ajouterons seulement l'expression de notre désir que cet ouvrage soit traduit en français pour l'usage de nos écoles françaises. [Here follows the letters referred to.]—*Le Canadien, Québec.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have received from the publisher a copy of a very useful Geography, for the use of Schools, by J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S. The work will be found a desirable text-book for children in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and other British Colonies, and we trust to see it adopted in our Schools in preference to those generally imported from the United States.—*Daily Prototype, London, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have before us a copy of an important work devoted to the interests of education: we allude to Lovell's General Geography, by J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S. We have looked through the work carefully, and with pleasure commend it to the notice of parents and teachers, school trustees and others, who have the youth of our country under their charge. We congratulate the Author on his valuable contribution to the cause of education, and Mr. Lovell, the enterprising publisher, on his public spirit in the introduction of the work. We can only hope it may prove as remunerative to him in a commercial sense as it must be invaluable to the interests of education in the British North American Provinces.—*Daily Free Press, London, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is one of the most useful works ever issued from the Canadian Press. The plan following that of Morse, is made much superior by being considerably enlarged and improved. In Morse we find a great lack in the description of the British American Provinces, while that of the United States is carried to a much greater extent than is necessary for any but Americans. In Lovell's a greater prominence is given to North America, together with a truer and more concise account of Europe, and without those bombastic allusions and sneers to be found in Morse. The work is thus rendered more useful and interesting as a text book for our Canadian Schools, and should therefore have the preference. The text of the work is by J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., to whom great credit is due for its conciseness, accuracy and lucidness of style.—*Ottawa (C. W.) Gazette.*

We hail with much pleasure the appearance of this new School Geography, not only because it is of Canadian authorship, and published by a Canadian, whose zeal and enterprise for the promotion of native industry is well known from end to end of the Province, but chiefly because it is one in every respect adapted to the use of Canadian youth, a work in which British North America has that prominent place in the Geography of this Continent, to which it is so justly entitled. We rejoice in the appearance of this new and excellent compendium of Geography. It is truly as complete a summary of geography as could well be condensed into the compass of 100 pages. The arrangement is lucid and such as to convey as large an amount of information in as few words as possible, and the numerous maps and pictorial illustrations aid greatly in the accomplishment of this end. As a manual of Geography for the use of young Canada it reflects the highest credit on the learning, industry and research of the Deputy Superintendent of Education, and one which will prove an incalculable benefit to the country. We earnestly hope that the work will be as soon as possible introduced into all our Schools until it completely supersedes Morse's inferior and very objectionable production, which we long to see remorselessly expelled from every home and school-house in British North America.—*Cobourg (C. W.) Star.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This splendid product of Canadian enterprise has been forwarded us by the publisher, and as a specimen of art far exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever before had the pleasure of perusing. It is the most complete and interesting work of the kind ever published, and we have no doubt will be appreciated as such by the people of Canada.—*Cobourg (C. W.) Sentinel.*

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have had the above book on the shelf for some time, a copy having been kindly furnished us by the publisher. Nothing has been more needed for our schools, than a good Geography. This work gives very ample details of Canada and of the other British Provinces. Its statistical tables are of the very latest compilation, and very exact. Sufficient attention is paid to the rest of the world to warrant the work being called a good General Geography. We have no hesitation in recommending it to the favorable notice of Teachers and friends of education generally.—*Cobourg (C. W.) Sun.*

We have to thank the publisher for a copy of his new Geography. It supplies a want long felt in Canadian Schools, of a text-book sufficiently extensive and varied for general purposes, and yet British Canadian in tone. The present work has been published at great expense, and we hope to see Mr. Lovell amply rewarded for his enterprise. He has done more than perhaps any other man in Canada to foster home manufactures. The maps for this work have been prepared by draughtsmen in Canada, the paper and type is our own manufacture, the engraving is mostly by Walker of Montreal, and the printing Mr. Lovell's own. The arrangement of the varied contents, for conciseness, is admirable.—*Conservative Messenger, Prescott, C. W.*

We are in receipt of Lovell's General Geography, and can add little to what has already been said in its favor. It is very neatly, and as far as we have examined, correctly executed, and timely fills a great lack in this Province of some work, giving sufficient importance to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. This feature of the work alone, should secure for Mr. Lovell's Geography a place in every School in the Province.—*Independent, Belleville, C. W.*

The Publisher will accept our thanks for a copy of his exceedingly useful work. It has long been a source of wonder and surprise that a Geography for the use of Canadian Schools has not been published to take the place of those American Editions, which convey to the minds of the youthful student the idea that the United States, if not composed of the whole world, are at least the greatest portion of it. The work before us will assist in dispelling this illusion, for while the Author gives due prominence to that great country, he has not forgotten the rest of the world. To Canadians this is an invaluable work, as it is the only Geography that has ever done justice to Canada and the other British Provinces. We hope soon to see it supersede all other editions in our private and public schools. Canada owes a debt of gratitude to the publisher, and we trust he may be amply remunerated for his enterprise in supplying Canada with a school book so much desired.—*Intelligencer, Belleville, C. W.*

Our thanks are due to Mr. Lovell, for a copy of his Geography. Having given it a careful perusal, we unhesitatingly pronounce it the best for the use of Canadian Schools. It is got up in a neat style, like all of Mr. Lovell's publications. It is designed principally for use in the Provinces containing a vast deal of information respecting the British possessions on this Continent. The page containing the clocks of the world will be found of great service. We hope to see this work well patronized.—*Port Hope (C. W.) Messenger.*

LOVELL'S NEW GEOGRAPHY.—Mr. Lovell's Geography gives a good space to Canada, and at the same time deals fairly with every other portion of the known world; it therefore ought to have the patronage of all the Boards of Education, and thousands of adults would receive a great amount of instruction by obtaining a copy. As a book of reference it is invaluable. It contains one hundred and fifteen cuts and fifty-one maps.—*Windsor (C. W.) Herald.*

Mr. Lovell has established another claim upon the good will and support of the educationists of Canada, by the issue of a General Geography for Canadian Schools. The work is the preparation of Mr. Hodgins, the Deputy Chief Superintendent of Education; and, from the hasty glance we have taken at it, and the high encomiums which have been bestowed upon it by the Canadian press, we feel warranted in extending to it the fullest recommendation. We know of no book more wanted in Canada than a good Geography. We hope to see this new work at once introduced into all our schools.—*Peterborough (C. W.) Review.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We can at once pronounce the Geography the most correct,—certainly the best adapted for School use,—we have ever seen; and we hope soon to see it on every School desk in the country. In Lovell's edition, Canada has the prominence she deserves, which will have the desirable effect of, at least, teaching our youth to regard their country as something more than an unimportant strip of land fringing the northern borders of the "Great Republic." Mr. Lovell deserves the sincerest thanks of the Canadian public for his enterprise in supplying us with a reliable series of books for our Schools.—*Examiner, Peterborough, C. W.*

With great pleasure we call public attention to a new General Geography, just published by Mr. John Lovell. This is a Canadian work, and is published in a style which would do no discredit to the first nations of the world. It gives due prominence to Canada and the

other British Provinces, a desideratum not to be found in any other Geographies extant. The printing is excellent, the engravings and maps are good, and many of the leading scholars of Upper and Lower Canada have written to Mr. Lovell, guaranteeing its correctness, and praising its appearance.—*Dumfries Reformer, Galt, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GEOGRAPHY.—The want of a good reliable Geography of our country has been long felt, but it has never been supplied until now through the enterprise of Mr. John Lovell, who has just issued a work that is really a credit to the Province. The typography is good, and the maps are finished in the best possible style. Heretofore school-children have learned more of the neighboring Republic than of Canada, in consequence of the Atlases, etc., in use being all American productions. We feel sure that our teachers, and others having charge of schools, will give Lovell's Geography the preference, and cause it to be used almost exclusively in the educational establishments of the country.—*Evening Journal, St. Catharines, C. W.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. John Lovell, of a copy of a new School Geography, just issued by that enterprising publisher, and compiled by J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S. We have examined it carefully, and find that in the matter made use of, the general arrangement of the work, the maps and illustrations, it is superior to any Geography now in use. The want of a Geography of this kind has long been felt in Canada, and it should immediately be introduced into all the schools in the country. It is as complete and perfect in every respect as any work of the kind can well be. It only needs to be seen to recommend itself to all teachers and trustees throughout the country. Mr. Lovell deserves the thanks of the country for his enterprise in having published such a useful and valuable work.—*Perth (C. W.) Courier.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have much pleasure in recommending this work for the use of schools; it is what has been wanted by the Canadian public, and we hope that Mr. Lovell's enterprise will meet with that encouragement it so well deserves. Heretofore Canadian children have been compelled to study a foreign geography, in which our noble country was not represented as it is, so minutely and truthfully, in the work before us.—*York Herald, Richmond Hill, C. W.*

Mr. Lovell, the enterprising publisher of Montreal, has conferred upon the people of British North America a lasting obligation, by furnishing them with a School Geography especially adapted to their local wants. For although a Geography for any section should embrace a general description of all countries, it is essential that every student should be supplied the means of making himself thoroughly acquainted with his own country. This want is now supplied to Canada and the other British Colonies in the work before us. We cannot, perhaps, do greater justice to the work than by giving our readers the opinions expressed of it by two well-known former teachers in Sherbrooke, after an examination of the proof sheets: A. Robertson, Esq., says: "I think your Geography better adapted for schools than any one I have seen used in the Province, and trust you may succeed in getting it generally introduced." J. S. Sanborn, Esq., says: "It is just what I have been longing to see in Canada for many years, and I hope its general adoption in the Schools of both sections of the Province will remunerate your outlay in getting it up, which cannot be small. You certainly deserve the thanks of all who desire the improvement of our Canadian youth."—*Sherbrooke (E. T.) Gazette.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is the title of a new Geography just issued by Mr. John Lovell, whose efforts in the way of issuing a new series of school books suitable for Canada and other British Provinces have already met with much commendation. The work in question does not purport to be a history, but to give in a brief compass a satisfactory resumé of geographical knowledge of all parts of the world, and gives equal prominence to the British Colonies, which have generally been but very meagrely noticed in works of this kind. From an examination of the work we should think it well adapted as a text book for schools in Canada.—*Stanstead (E. T.) Journal.*

We have to thank the enterprising publisher for a copy of this work. Like all publications from the same establishment, the typographical appearance of the Geography is perfect. The schools of Canada having always been dependent upon British or American Geographical textbooks, it must be extremely gratifying to all interested that a Canadian Geography has at last been issued, which, while on every subject it embraces the accuracy and completeness of foreign books, gives to Canada and the British North American possessions generally, that degree of notice to which they are entitled, and which it is particularly necessary the youths of our schools, at least, should be more thoroughly acquainted. The various departments of Physical and Political Geography, Natural History, &c., &c., are all treated by the Author in a manner which their importance demands. Altogether we consider the Geography one of the best extant, and hope it will soon supersede, in the schools throughout the Province, the use of all similar publications.—*News, St. Johns, I. C.*

Mr. Lovell is deserving of great commendation for the energy and enterprise he manifests in the publication of his series of books for Canadian Schools. We have long hoped that the Province would become self-reliant—assert its own dignity and its own right to publish books for its own schools. Lovell's General Geography is a Canadian wonder. In fact it is just such a manual as we would wish to see introduced into every school in Canada.—*Richmond (C. E.) Guardian.*

GEOGRAPHIE DE M. LOVELL.—Nous accusons avec reconnaissance réception de l'excellente et utile Géographie que M. John Lovell a eu la bonté de nous envoyer. L'établissement de M. Lovell de Montréal est trop bien connu pour que nous parlions du mérite typographique de cet ouvrage qui sous ce rapport ne laisse rien à désirer. Ce livre, dont l'auteur est J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., outre les notions générales sur la géographie, renferme des tables, des statistiques précieuses, et bien propres surtout à intéresser les enfants. D'excellentes gravures ornent cet ouvrage; et à part les cartes des différent pays, nous avons remarqué avec plaisir des vues des diverses villes du Haut et du Bas-Canada, et des principaux monuments européens. Cette géographie est destinée à rendre un grand service à l'éducation primaire des enfants, et pour se convaincre de son utilité, il ne suffit que lire les différents témoignages donnés à M. Lovell par les Evêques catholiques et protestants et les hommes remarquables du pays. Nous souhaitons à M. Lovell le succès dû à son mérite. Il serait à désirer que cette Géographie fut traduite en français.—*Courrier de St. Hyacinthe.*

Nous prions M. Lovell d'agréer nos plus sincères remerciements pour l'envoi de sa magnifique Géographie Générale, et nous le félicitons en même tems d'avoir publié un ouvrage destiné à être aussi utile aux écoles élémentaires. Cette Géographie a mérité l'approbation des Evêques catholiques et protestants de Montréal et de bon nombre de nos principaux citoyens. Nous espérons que M. Lovell recevra, par la vente de cet utile ouvrage, tout l'encouragement qu'il mérite à si juste titre. Ce n'est pas le premier service important que M. Lovell rend au pays par la publication d'ouvrages utiles et nous espérons bien que ce ne sera pas le dernier. Aussi le public ne doit pas être insensible aux efforts que fait ce citoyen utile dans l'intérêt de l'avancement de l'éducation en ce pays.—*Gazette de Sorel, C. E.*

Nous accusons réception avec beaucoup de plaisir, d'un exemplaire de la Géographie de M. Lovell. Nous avons parcouru rapidement ce magnifique ouvrage, et nous avons vu qu'il est le résultat d'un grand travail; cette géographie sera d'une grande utilité dans toutes les écoles élémentaires et rendra l'étude de cette science facile et agréable. Elle est ornée de mappemondes peintes et d'illustrations qui donnent une haute importance à cet ouvrage dont l'exécution et la typographie ne manqueront pas de faire honneur à l'auteur et lui procureront l'encouragement qu'il mérite.—*L'Ere Nouvelle, Three Rivers.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have been favored with a copy of this excellent work. After a careful examination we give our most hearty concurrence to the general opinion of the press, which universally pronounce it the best work extant for Canadian Schools. The work has been carefully compiled for the publisher, who, after much labor and expense has produced the work which has been so long regarded as an indispensable guide-book for the use of Canadian youths. No other Geography contains such a store of information respecting the British North American possessions, and none other does equal justice to the territorial extent and boundaries of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It also gives ample information of the country occupied by our Republican neighbors, as well as a general description of the other divisions of the world, with excellent maps and engravings. It is an invaluable work, and we hope soon to learn that it has superseded those American publications which does the British North American possessions so much injustice. Government will doubtless give it their official sanction to become the text-book for Canadian Schools. The publisher richly deserves the thanks of the Canadian people for giving them such an amplified idea of the country in which they live. We wish the work every success.—*Huntingdon (C. E.) Herald.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have to thank the enterprising publisher for a copy of this work. Like all publications from the same establishment, the typographical appearance of the Geography is perfect. The schools of Canada having always been dependent upon British or American Geographical text-books, it must be extremely gratifying to all interested, that a Canadian Geography has at last been issued, which, while on every subject it embraces the accuracy and completeness of foreign books, gives to Canada and the British North American possessions generally, that degree of notice to which they are entitled, and with which it is particularly necessary the youths of our schools, at least, should be more thoroughly acquainted. The various departments of Physical and Political Geography, Natural History, &c. are all treated by the Author in a manner which their importance demands. Altogether we consider the Geography one of the best extant, and hope it will soon supersede, in the schools throughout the Province, the use of all similar publications.—*Advertiser, Waterloo, C. E.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We are indebted to the enterprising publisher for a copy of this very opportune work. Mr. Lovell has done much towards advancing the educational interests of the country, but we question whether any of his former efforts equals this one in importance or excellence. The Geographies in use in our Common Schools and Academies at present are anything but adapted to the wants and necessities of the scholars. Being prepared before this part of the great Northern Continent was even properly explored, much less correctly estimated or understood, they are extremely deficient in all that relates thereto; and as a consequence, pupils must necessarily acquire very imperfect and erroneous ideas of this important part of the earth's surface. To remedy this state of things is the object aimed at by Mr. Lovell in the work before us; and that he has succeeded in an eminent degree is evident to the most casual inspector of his General Geography. While a due importance is allowed to North America, however, the other parts of the world are not neglected. We sincerely hope this work will be introduced into all our schools at an early day, and that Mr. Lovell may meet with the reward his enterprise and public spirit justly entitle him to.—*Eastern Townships Gazette, Granby, C. E.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY BY J. GEO. HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.—Mr. Hodgins has conferred no small boon on the youth of the British American Provinces, by the publication of this very excellent school manual of Geography. The work is compiled from the latest and best authorities, and its typography and pictorial embellishments merit all praise. It is illustrated with numerous maps, views of the principal cities and places of interest in the Province, and contains a variety of brief tabular views. We cannot doubt but Lovell's Geography will speedily supersede Morse's in all our public schools.—*Guelp (C. W.) Herald.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—The want of a work of this kind to do justice to the Colonies, has long been felt in our public schools, and this want, under the supervision of J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., author of "Geography and History of the British Colonies," the publisher has met in the present work. It appears, from the opportunity we have had of examining it, to be the result of a great deal of labor and expense. We trust the enterprising publisher will receive that cordial support to which the merit of his publication entitles him.—*Guelp (C. W.) Advertiser.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—It is with no small pride we announce the fact that a General Geography of the World, with a fair proportion of its contents devoted to a description of Canada, has been published, and is offered to the public. It has been a standing grievance with those of truly national desires, that this country has so long been forced to patronize publications of American manufacture, and with tendencies strongly Republican. That great evil need exist no longer; and it becomes the duty of those at the head of our educational concerns—Superintendents, Teachers, and Trustees—to encourage this new work.—*Times, Woodstock, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is the name of a work before us of which Canada has long been in want. It is full of valuable information, is beautifully printed, elegantly illustrated, and is well worth the small price claimed for it—one dollar.—*Mt. Niagara, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—After a careful inspection of this Canadian work, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be a valuable boon conferred upon the youth of the British American Provinces. We would strongly urge upon every parent the importance of Lovell's General Geography for family instruction. Price only \$1.—*British Constitution, Fergus, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—The above work given to the public by J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., appears, on inspection, to be a valuable addition to our stock of Canadian School Books. Perhaps no book was more wanted for school use than a good Provincial Geography. Mr. Hodgins' work is free from dwarfing the interests of any people, but large attention is given where most needed—to Canada and the sister Colonies. The contents appear to be just the thing wanted; from the large display of superior wood-cuts, embracing views of native and foreign buildings, towns, &c., we expect much intellectual good. We hope it will receive the attention from the Canadian public that its merits justly entitle it to. We invite the attention of School authorities and teachers to this new Geography.—*Argus, Chatham, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This book supplies a want which has been long felt. Its plan and arrangement are both admirable, and while it has the commendation of brevity, it is a full and complete geographical work. In these respects as well as in mechanical execution and literary ability, it excels all works of the kind hitherto produced. The numerous maps and illustrations are all executed with care and artistic skill, and the definitions and the Mathematical Geography contained in the introductory chapter are of themselves invaluable. As a Canadian work, the result of Canadian enterprise, and Canadian talent, the country has reason to be proud of its Canadian Author, and Canadian publisher. The book deserves a national success, to obtain which it requires only to be known. The price is only one dollar.—*Whitby (C. W.) Chronicle.*

Mr. Lovell's series of Canadian School Books is, we think, the most valuable addition to Canadian works ever published. Our youth in schools and colleges have had till now to study from American or English Geographies, History, &c.; the former giving the usual one-sided and incorrect view of matters, and the latter insufficient in details. Of all this series the last one published—Lovell's General Geography—is a most valuable acquisition. It is not what may be called perfect without a fault, but as it is strictly correct, and not at all one-sided, its only fault—of not being large enough in regard to other countries—is easily passed over, and the work is certainly one of inestimable value.—*Press, Whitby, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is the title of the first Geography ever issued by a Canadian, and which, being published by Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, who has obtained a deservedly wide celebrity for School-Book making, we may safely predict its being adopted as a text-book in all the Schools and Colleges throughout the Province. It is got up in the style of Morse's Geography, and its appearance certainly does credit to the Publisher. Like all of Lovell's School Books, it begins at the root—it supposes the pupil to know nothing of the subject, and therefore every detail and particular is set forth and explained, so that the most obtuse scholar will be able to get on with his lessons. Being designed more particularly for use in these Provinces, it contains a greater amount of information concerning the British possessions on this Continent than any previous work of the kind, although we think more might be added without interfering with the other divisions. It should be made a point with all students of Geography to acquire a perfect knowledge of their own country before passing on to others.—*Gananoque (C. W.) Reporter.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have received a copy of the above work from the publisher, Mr. John Lovell, and, after examining it, are of opinion that it is the best publication of the kind ever issued. Mr. S. Cowan, Principal of the Omemeé Grammar School, has also examined it, and he approves of it so well, that it is his intention to bring it into general use in his school. No doubt it will be introduced into all our schools in a very short time. Mr. Lovell deserves very great credit for the manner in which it is got up.—*Omemeé (C. W.) Warder.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is the title of a new Geography for the use of Schools. We make no doubt it will be brought into general use in this Province, as a much larger space is devoted to Canada, than in any Geography now before the people. It is well printed, and got up in an excellent form.—*New Era, Newmarket, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is the book which has been so long wanted in our Common Schools. It contains an immense quantity of valuable information, Mr. Hodgins having done his duty patiently and well, as all that is wanted for every day information, regarding any portion of the globe, is here to be found, indeed, if printed in a more book-shelf form, it would be a great friend to the old as well as the young. As it is, we highly commend this Geography, being excellent beyond all competitors. Author and publisher having done their utmost to produce the best School Book in Geography we have seen. We recommend all Teachers immediately to introduce it into their Schools, as we have no doubt that the Council of Public Instruction will now forbid the use of the foreign work, of which we have so much reason to complain.—*Cayuga (C. W.) Sentinel.*

We have received a copy of a new Geography, just issued from the publishing house of Mr. John Lovell. Canadians have long since felt the want of a reliable Geography for schools, and whilst the Americans have, as a general thing, made such ones as would bring their own country before the student, as large as possible, it has excluded that reliable information of other countries which would naturally be looked for in such a publication. The English ones also have failed to give those minute descriptions of countries which is so necessary for the advancement of the rising generation. Mr. Lovell's endeavors to produce a Geography that would contain all the information which could possibly be desired, has, we think, been entirely successful.—*Pictou (C. W.) Gazette.*

A VALUABLE BOOK.—We have seldom derived greater pleasure from the reception and perusal of a book than that afforded by an examination of a new work issued from the press of John Lovell, and entitled, "Lovell's General Geography." It is from the pen of J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., the talented author of several valuable contributions to our Canadian school literature. The want of just such a book has long been felt in Canada, and the supply leaves nothing to be desired. It is not only a home production, but one whose utility and perfect adaptation to our wants constitute its principal value. It is surprisingly complete in those tables and minute descriptions which render a work on Geography valuable for reference, while at the same time it is sufficiently condensed as completely to answer its proposed end as a school book. The portion devoted to British North America is sufficiently extensive for general purposes, and lacks those opprobrious political allusions which deform American works of this kind. These 100 pages contain a great quantity and variety of information, some of which cannot be found in so accessible a form elsewhere; and not only as an

exhibition of Canadian literary progress, but as a beautiful and appropriate sample of Canadian art, we must congratulate the publisher on this very opportune and praiseworthy donation to the teachers of youth in Canada. The printing and engraving are almost faultless. The definitions are clear and well adapted to the purposes of instruction, while the arrangement is so natural as to aid the memory and incite the learner by the easy and pleasing style of the descriptions. Nearly every man of any literary eminence in Canada has expressed a very high appreciation of Lovell's General Geography, and we hope to see it immediately adopted as a text-book in every school throughout the land.—*British Flag, Brighton, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This Geography supplies a want that has been long and severely felt in this country, we having to depend entirely on our American neighbors for a meagre share of information regarding the British Provinces, &c. This evil is at last remedied in the work before us—a work which, while it does not ignore the existence and full description of the States, is most essentially British in character. The explanatory and descriptive matter is of the most useful and comprehensive order. In short it is just the text-book for our Canadian schools.—*Welland Reporter, Drummondville, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—After much care and attention in the examination of this Geography, we have come to the conclusion that it is the best Geography published, and we can conscientiously recommend it to the attention of Teachers of Schools in Canada. The maps are many; they are well executed and neatly colored. The table of clock faces, too, showing the "time of day" in various parts of the world, is not only curious but decidedly useful, and the description of the Continent of America is far superior, in our opinion, to Morse's or any other American Geography published. We are well pleased to see that Canada and the other British North American Provinces have received so much attention—an attention which is much deserved, and which they have not hitherto received from American Authors. The countries of Europe and other quarters of the globe, too, are well considered, and the habits and customs of the people, their industrial and agricultural products, and the principal animals which inhabit those countries are well considered and described. Altogether, we consider it the best Geography—especially for Canada—ever published, and we recommend it to the careful consideration of School Teachers and heads of families, as the one most fitted for the use of the youth of this Province.—*Maple Leaf, Sandwich, C. W.*

We have received a copy of this work and earnestly recommend its general adoption in our Schools.—*Essex Journal, Sandwich, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have received a copy of this highly creditable work, another instance of the enterprising character of Mr. Lovell. As a complete Geography and Atlas, this new work is superior to any other extant, and is just what was very necessary in our Canadian Schools, into which we hope to see it at once introduced, to the exclusion of the American editions now in use. We are pleased to see this work, if it were for no other reason than that the British American Provinces have received that attention from the Author to which they are entitled.—*Perth Standard, St. Mary's, C. W.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Lovell's General Geography. Such a work has hitherto been a desideratum in Canada. Our magnificent Provinces, which in American Geographies are generally passed over as if merely a speck on the Continent, have for the first time received due prominence. The maps are distinctly and beautifully colored, the text concise and well arranged, the engravings are well executed, numerous and significant. In short we are convinced, though we have been able to give its pages only a cursory examination, that it will not suffer from a comparison with any similar work before the public, either in the manner in which it is got up, in arrangement, or extent of information, and it is certainly a more suitable text-book for Canadian schools than any hitherto published.—*True Banner, Dundas, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is doubtless a work of more than ordinary merit, and contains a greater amount of useful information than we have ever seen compressed into so small a compass. It is in every respect a most excellent elementary work, and admirably adapted for the use of schools, and we hope to see it universally adopted as the School Geography of Canada.—*Brampton (C. W.) Times.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We most cordially commend to the attention of Teachers and Trustees this work. A more comprehensive systematic school book of the kind has never been published. J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., is the author. It begins as it ought to do, with Canada, and is in matter, illustration, execution and general comeliness, a credit to the country. We trust it will forthwith supersede every other Geography in Canadian schools.—*Norfolk Messenger, Simcoe, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—At length we have a class-book on Geography that is an honour to Canada, and the most useful and elementary work that ever was read in a School or a private house. This work deals fairly and honestly with all nations and peoples, and to Canada it

is fair, patriotic and discriminative, but at the expense of no other country. It is illustrated in every page by splendid engravings. Some of these are exquisitely got up. The written matter is also so entertaining, that while our youth are gaining most valuable information in perusing the book, they are fascinated as with a delightful story. In every feature of this work is exhibited accuracy and fairness; and we pronounce it the most valuable book that ever issued from a Canadian press,—an honour to its Author, and most highly creditable to its publisher. We may add that this Geography has received the highest commendations from most of the eminent Scholars and Teachers in Canada.—*Galt (C. W.) Reporter*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We find the work all that can be desired for the Elementary Educational Institutions in the British American Provinces. A Geography like the one before us has long been a desideratum required by the youth of Canada. It is now a subject of congratulation, that the enterprising Canadian publisher, Mr. Lovell, is printing and publishing a course of home productions in the shape of School Books, which will challenge comparison for compilation, illustration, typography, and general features, with anything of the kind emanating from the American publishers. In the work before us, the introductory portion will be of great value to the young learner, and the artistic illustrations profusely illuminating its pages, will possess the attraction of rivetting the attention of the youthful student to the lessons engaged in. The work is one of high excellence, and we trust will be adopted as a standard in all Educational institutions in our country. It ought to have a place in every house in Canada.—*Carleton Place (C. W.) Journal*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is the title of a new General School Geography, lately issued from the press of Mr. John Lovell of Montreal, who has acquired great reputation as an enterprising publisher of School Books, and what is of more consequence, good school books. The present work commends itself at once to the attention of parents and teachers, by the manner in which Canadian Geography is treated. "Morse's" which at present is the only Geography used in our Schools is objectionable on account of the meagre information it furnishes in regard to British American Geography, and the undue prominence that is given to that of the United States. This defect is of course obviated by the work under consideration. Mr. Lovell deserves the thanks of all interested in the education of the young, for this new contribution to our supply of school books furnished by native talent.—*Waterloo (C. W.) Chronicle*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have received a copy of this work from the enterprising publisher. It is designed as a text-book for schools and from the cursory glance we have been enabled to give, should pronounce it superior to Morse's and others now in use. It is beautifully embellished with colored maps and cuts of the important places of every country. Although strictly cosmopolitan in character, Canada receives its due share of attention, a deficiency observable in other works of this kind. To those engaged in educational pursuits we commend Lovell's General Geography.—*Northern Advance, Barrie, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We are indebted to the enterprising publisher, for a copy of the above work, edited by J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S. The work is very ably edited and exceedingly well got up. Altogether the work will be found very useful and interesting, not only to our school population, but also to those of older growth, many of whom had no opportunity of obtaining such a work in their school days. It much resembles Morse's Geography in appearance, but is infinitely superior in adaptation to our schools, for which it is designed as a text-book—devoting as it does, a large space to each of these Provinces, as also to the whole British Empire. Our County Board of Education, and our Town and Township Trustees should see that this work is at once introduced into all our Schools, to the exclusion of all others.—*Spirit of the Age, Barrie, C. W.*

The arrangement of the maps and matter is admirable, and well calculated to make the study attractive to the learner. We hope to see it soon take the place of those works upon the subject usually imported from the United States, as it is peculiarly adapted to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and other British Colonies. It is published at the low price of one dollar.—*St. Mary's (C. W.) Argus*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure we hail the appearance of the above named work. Firstly because it is a work which was much needed by Canadian youth, inasmuch as it gives a proper amount of space in maps, illustrations and information to Canada and the other British Provinces, which large and important sections of the globe are crowded into a single page in American geographies, while the United States are minutely illustrated and described; and secondly because it is a Canadian work. The text of the Geography is from the pen of J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S. The publishing of an original Geography is an exceedingly expensive undertaking, but we trust it will meet with such a warm reception from the Canadian and British American public as to save the enterprising publisher from loss.—*Oshawa (C. W.) Vindicator*.

We have received a copy of Lovell's General Geography. The want of such a book as this has long been felt in the Schools of Canada, as neither American nor English published geographies give that detailed information respecting the British North American Provinces which is desirable. The work is well executed in all its departments, and the publisher certainly deserves the thanks of the Canadian public for this valuable addition to our school literature. We doubt not Mr. Lovell's exertions will be duly appreciated, and that the work will soon be introduced into our Schools.—*Napanee (C. W.) Standard*.

Lovell's General Geography.—Dieser von Lovell in Montreal herausgegebene Schulatlas nebst Geographie verdient den Vorzug vor allen, die bisher in unsern Schulen angetroffen wurden. Besonders empfiehlt er sich durch deutlichere Karten und Abbildungen und namentlich auch durch eine genaue Beschreibung der brittischen Provinzen, die bisher zu kiefmütterlich behandelt wurden.—*Canadischer Bauernfreund, Waterloo, C. W.*

Der Verfasser dieser nützlichen, besonders für Common-Schulen passenden Geographie ist in Canada als Schulmann rühmlichst bekannt und hat schon früher eine Geographie und Geschichte von Britisch Amerika und den andern Colonien herausgegeben, welche der Rath für die öffentliche Belehrungssache zum Gebrauch in den canadischen Schulen empfohlen hat, und wünschen wir, daß dieses neue Werk, Morse's Geographie, welche in unseren Schulen eingeführt ist und die unsere Provinz nur oberflächlich und leichthin behandelt, verdrängen möge.—Das Werk liegt zur Einsicht für Jedermann in unserer Office auf.—*Canadisches Volksblatt, Neu-Samburg, C. W.*

Eine General-Geographie, herausgegeben von John Lovell in Montreal ist kürzlich erschienen und liegt ein Exemplar davon im Buchstore zur Ansicht bereit. Sie ist weit vollständiger und besser als die bisher im Gebrauche seienden Schul-Geographien. Sie enthält über hundert Seiten eng gedruckt und reich an Inhalt, nebst vielen Karten und Illustrationen. Auch eine Zeit-tafel, welche genau die Verschiedenheit der Zeit in allen Hauptstädten Europas und Americas vergleichend angibt, ist eine sehr erwünschte Beigabe. Jedem Schüler der Geographie ist die Anschaffung dieses Werkes dringend zu empfehlen, und wir sind mit Vergnügen bereit, Bestellungen darauf anzunehmen.—*Der Beobachter, Preston, C. W.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have great pleasure in hailing the appearance of a new work, from the publishing house of Mr. John Lovell of Montreal, bearing this title. The Maps are new, and are accompanied by very comprehensive descriptions, making the work at once valuable and comprehensive. We hope to see this Canadian enterprise encouraged.—*Ingersoll (C. W.) Chronicle*.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have received from the enterprising publisher, a copy of a new Geography, which is edited by J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., and is decidedly the best one of the kind yet published in this country. The work is embellished with numerous excellent illustrations, and the compilation of the maps, which have many superior advantages over the hackneyed edition of Morse, appears to have been made a subject of scrupulous care and attention. The work is admirably got up, and is well adapted to the wants of Canadian youth. One very important feature we observe, is the just prominence it gives to the British Provinces and dependencies, something which has been in a great measure ignored by the one-sided and incomplete works with which American publishers have filled Canadian book-stalls. We hope to see this Geography, so essentially Canadian and so well fitted to impart a lucid and succinct knowledge of that useful department of study, introduced into our Common Schools, and generally adopted by teachers and instructors in the Canadas.—*Berlin (C. W.) Telegraph*.

We are in receipt of Lovell's General Geography, and can add little to what has already been said in its favor. It is very neatly, and as far as we have examined, correctly executed, and timely fills a great lack in this Province of some work, giving sufficient importance to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. This feature of the work alone, should secure for Lovell's Geography a place in every School in the Province.—*Shannonville (C. W.) Advertiser*.

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the little that was said was so imperfect, or put together in such a careless manner, as to render it useless so far as Canada and the other British provinces were concerned. In Mr. Lovell's work we have not only accurate descriptions with full and reliable maps of other countries, but everything pertaining to our own land that the student of Geography requires. A lengthy experience in the work of teaching, and a careful perusal of the volume is sufficient to convince us that it cannot fail to supply a want which the teachers and youth of Canada have long felt. The book is got up on an admirable plan. The letter-press so full, yet not overcrowded in such a manner as to task the student's memory; while the maps, by far the most important part of a geography, are equal to any that we have ever seen. They have been made expressly for the work, and are not taken from old and worn out copper-plates, as is the case with many American works of this kind. It is useless for us to attempt to point out the advantages of this volume. It meets a want which nothing has hitherto supplied, and we are convinced that it will work its way into the houses as well as the schools of our land along with others of Mr. Lovell's valuable Series of School publications. We give it our most cordial approval and hope it may meet with the success it so well deserves.—*Weekly Dispatch, St. Thomas, C. W.*

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We have to acknowledge the receipt of a new General Geography, from the well known publishing house of Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal. Its merits are many, and its claims on Canadian Patronage are imperative: inasmuch as it is the only Geography published on this continent that adapts itself to the wants of Canadian Schools and families. As a work of Art it does infinite credit to the enterprise of the publisher, and it is incumbent on every lover "of this our Canada" to purchase this work, which fills up the great gap in our list of National School Books, and which has been so meritoriously achieved by Mr. Lovell. May his success as a publisher be second only to his enterprise.—*Huron Signal, Goderich, C. W.*

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