**MEDICAL schools.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name. | Place. | Prof. | Stud. |
| Maine Medical School | Brunswick, | 4 | 70 |
| New Hampshire Medical School, . | Hanover, . . | 3 | 77 |
| Vermont Academy of Medicine, | Castleton. | 5 | 25 |
| Vermont Medical College | Woodstock, . | 5 | 80 |
| Massachusetts Medical School, Harv. Univ. | Boston. | 6 | 85 |
| Berkshire Med. Inst., Williams College, | Pittsfield, | 6 | 100 |
| Medical School, Yale College, | New Haven, | 6 | 45 |
| Cull. Physicians and Surgeons, New York, | New York, | 7 | 106 |
| Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, West. Dist. | Fair field, . | 6 | 164 |
| Geneva Medical College, .... | Geneva, . | 6 | 81 |
| Albany Medical College | Albany, | 8 | 68 |
| Medical Dep. University, Pennsylvania, | Philadelphia, . | 7 | 444 |
| Medical Dep, Jefferson College, | do. | 7 | 145 |
| Medical Dep. Pennsylvania College, | do. | 6 | 60 |
| Medical Dep. University, Maryland, | Baltimore, | 6 | 65 |
| Washington Medical College, , | do | 6 | 60 |
| Medical Dcp. University, Virginia, | Chaιlottesville, | 6 | 45 |
| Hampden-Sidney College, | Richmond, Va. | 6 | 50 |
| Medical College of the State of South Car. | Charleston, | 8 | 103 |
| Medical College of Georgia, | Augusta. | 7 | 55 |
| Medical College of Louisiana, | New Orleans, . | 8 | 30 |
| Medical College of Trans. Univ. | Lexington, | 7 | 257 |
| Louisville Medical College, .... | Louisville, | 8 | 204 |
| Medical College of Ohio, .... | Cincinnati, | 6 | 120 |
| Willoughby Medical College, . | Willoughby, . | 5 | 35 |
| Reformed Medical College of Ohio, | Worthington, | 5 | .. |
| Louisville Medical School, | Louisville, |  | 204 |

PART II—SCHOOLS.

The length to which the first part of this article has ex­tended leaves us room merely to mention what was intend­ed to form the subject of the second. In thus extending the first part, to the exclusion of the second, we have been influenced by a wish to furnish accurate and satisfactory in­formation on a subject which is important and interesting, while to the general reader it is by no means easily acces­sible. The subject of schools does not yield to the other, either in importance or interest ; but it is one of which some­thing is more generally known, and on which extended in­formation can be more readily obtained.

The duty of providing schools for the education of the people has been generally acknowledged and acted upon by the govern­ments of modern Europe ; and accordingly we find established in the various countries a national system of instruction more or less extensive, according to the circumstances and capabilities of each. To this rule, which is all but universal, England forms a remark­able exception. Here no system of public instruction has been established by the authority of the legislature ; and the education of the people has been left to individual beneficence, and to the exertions of public societies. Nearly all the grammar-schools in the kingdom owe their origin to the former source ; and there is perhaps no country in which so large an amount of property has been appropriated for the education of youth. The estates and other property left for educational purposes would, it is believed, if properly managed, yield an annual revenue of L.400,000. The amount actually realized falls far short of this, and its utility is further impaired by the conditions and restrictions under which it is applied. The grammar and endowed schools, which are numerous, were principally intended for the upper and middle classes; and some of them, as Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, are now attended solely by the sons of the nobility and higher gen­try. It was not till a comparatively recent period that any vigorous effort was made to supply the lower classes with education, or to bring this powerful instrument of civilisation within the reach of the children of the poor. Much however has been done during the present century, and many schools have been founded for this laudable purpose. These consist chiefly of what are called Sunday Schools, National Schools, and British and Foreign Schools. The *Sunday Schools* owe their origin to the benevolent efforts of Mr Robert Raikes, a printer of Gloucester, by whom they were established in that town in 1781. Being patronized by many pious and philanthropic individuals, the plan extended rapidly, and has been productive of incalculable benefit to the poor. The meetings are held in the afternoon of Sunday ; and the pupils consist of adults as well as children. Though in­tended chiefly for the communication of religious instruction, in many of these schools reading and writing are also taught. Ac­cording to the official returns, there were in England and Wales, in 1833, no fewer than 16,828 Sunday schools, attended by 1,548,890 children and adults. Of these, 6247 schools, attended by 750,107 children and adults, belonged to dissenters. The *National Schools* are under the control of the “ National So­ciety for promoting the Education of the Poor,” established in 1811, and are conducted on the system recommended by the late Dr Bell of Madras. This society is supported solely by members of the established church, and the church catechism is used in its schools. According to the report for 1839, the schools and scholars were.—4291 *placet,* with 4382 Sunday and daily, and 2197 Sunday schools, containing 180,767 boys and 146,752 girls as Sunday and daily scholars, and 122,084 boys and 130,828 girls as Sunday scho­lars only ; making, with the Infant Schools, in all 6778 schools, with 597,911 scholars. The *Schools of the British and Foreign School Society* are not connected with any religious sect, but are open to all pupils, of whatever creed. This society maintains a considerable number of schools in all parts of the country, and has contributed extensively towards the diffusion of elementary education among the working classes. The system adopted is that of Joseph Lan­caster, through whose exertions the society was formed in 1810. According to the education returns in 1833, the number receiving instruction in daily schools was 1,276,947. At an average of Eng­land and Wales, perhaps from one-tenth to one-eleventh part of the population may be attending schools and seminaries of various kinds. We believe however that, speaking generally, the education communicated is of an inferior description, and that, in point of quality, it is decidedly below the standard of Holland, Prussia, Scotland, and some other countries.

In Scotland, in addition to the schools on the parochial sys­tem, of which a short account will be found in the article Scot­land, much has of late years been done fur the more general diffusion of education among the great mass of the people. The “ Society for propagating Christian Knowledge” maintains 139 schools in different parts of the kingdom, which are attended by 12,619 scholars; and the “ Committee of the General Assembly,” whose exertions are directed chiefly to the Highlands and Islands, have under their care 126 schools, which are attended by 12,000 scholars. Nor have the various dissenting bodies been backward in contributing towards the same benevolent object. The schools supported by them in the large towns amount to a considerable number. The state of primary education in Scotland will be best exhibited by the following abstract from the Parliamentary Report (Session 1837), prepared from returns by the parochial clergy.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | No. of Parochial Schools. | No. of Instructors. | No. of Schools Non-parochial. | No. of Instructors. |
| Counties. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeen, | 93 | 96 | 347 | 379 |
| Argyle, . ... | 74 | 78 | 200 | 207 |
| Ayr, . ... | 46 | 62 | 225 | 241 |
| Banff, ∙ ... | 25 | 29 | 125 | 131 |
| Berwick, | 34 | 40 | 59 | 60 |
| Bute. . ... | 10 | 10 | 30 | 34 |
| Caithness, | 10 | 11 | 8'i | 86 |
| Clackmannan, | 5 | 6 | 20 | 39 |
| Dunbarton, | 13 | 15 | 54 | 55 |
| Dumfries, .... | 65 | 69 | 129 | 143 |
| Edinburgh, | 32 | 40 | 460 | 640 |
| Elgin, | 21 | 27 | 70 | 88 |
| Fife | 55 | 61 | 223 | 252 |
| Forfar, .... | 53 | 60 | 223 | 255 |
| Haddington, | 30 | 32 | 51 | 55 |
| Inverness, .... | 34 | 34 | 122 | 127 |
| Kincardine, | 22 | 22 | 85 | 86 |
| Kinross, . ... | 5 | 7 | 13 | 15 |
| Kirkcudbright, | 49 | 55 | 56 | 60 |
| Lanark, .... | 72 | 90 | 302 | 376 |
| Linlithgow, | 13 | 13 | 48 | 55 |
| Nairne, .... | 4 | 4 | 14 | 15 |
| Orkney and Shetland, | 28 | 29 | 119 | 113 |
| Peebles, .... | 16 | 17 | 14 | 17 |
| Perth | 73 | 75 | 251 | 369 |
| Renfrew. | 19 | 23 | 169 | 193 |
| Rosa and Cromarty, | 33 | 33 | 124 | 129 |
| Roxburgh, | 44 | 50 | 68 | 80 |
| Selkirk, .... | 5 | 8 | 13 | 14 |
| Stirling, . ... | 33 | 39 | 121 | 138 |
| Sutherland, .... | 13 | 15 | 43 | 45 |
| Wigton, .... | 18 | 21 | 81 | 82 |
| Totals, | 1047 | 1170 | 3995 | 4469 |

It appears that, taking the largest amount of attendance, a ninth of the whole population of Scotland is, on an average, receiving education in public schools, either parochial or non-parochial. This is exclusive of private boarding schools, both for males and females, and of those who are educated under domestic tutors.

The schools under the superintendence of the “Board of Education” in Ireland, of the origin of which an account will be found in the article Ireland, continue to extend over every part of the island, notwithstanding the violent opposition which the system has had to encounter. The number of schools in December 1839 was 1581, which were attended by about 205,090 scholars. In August 1840, 200 schools had been added to this number ; and at that date there were before the board 309 applications for aid, about 200 of which were from presbyterians. (b. w.)