

cides disputes relating to schools, etc., and reports to the chief superintendent according to forms prepared for that purpose. For this amount of labour he gets twenty shillings per annum for each school under his jurisdiction. The schools are visited quarterly by local superintendents, all clergymen, judges, members of Parliament, magistrates, aldermen, and members of county councils. The law also authorises the holding of general meetings of school visitors in their respective municipalities "to devise such means as they may deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools, and to promote the establishment of libraries, and the diffusion of useful knowledge." There is a council of public instruction for Upper Canada, who give instruction as to the examination and arrangement of teachers in order to their classification into three classes. There is also a board of public instruction in each county, consisting of local superintendents, and the trustees of the county grammar schools.—These county boards are composed principally of clergymen of different denominations, associated with a goodly number of intelligent laymen in each county, "so that the county has the best guarantee that its circumstances will admit, for the moral character and intellectual qualifications of its teachers." The law holds the municipal council for each county responsible for raising at least an equal sum for services of teachers in their several townships within its jurisdiction with that annually apportioned out of the public revenues of the country. The chief superintendent appropriates the money, and the county councils appoint the local trustees of the school fund, and also the local superintendents of schools, and provides for the services. Provision is made for teachers receiving their amounts in full at stated times.—The legislature has made large appropriations for school libraries, and the different councils have authority to raise any sums they think proper for public school libraries. Every city and town elects a board of trustees, who hold office for two years, one retiring monthly. Incorporated towns elect six trustees, two retiring from office and two elected each year. These boards, thus constituted, determine upon the numbers and kinds of schools, employment of teachers, and the expenses necessary for the schools within their jurisdiction. Pro-

vision is also made for libraries for each city, town, and village. The council of public instruction has the management of the provincial normal schools throughout Upper Canada.

The duties of the chief superintendent, who is a member of the council of public instruction, is, to apportion the school fund to the several municipalities, regulate the libraries, prepare forms of reports, give instructions as to teacher's institutes, decide disputes, superintend the normal school, recommend plans for school-houses, prepare annual reports, correspond with local school authorities, and in fact, use every means in his power to advance education and diffuse useful knowledge throughout Canada West. He is responsible for his official acts, and for all monies which may pass through his department.

The government have apportioned 1,000,000 acres of valuable land for the benefit of the schools of both Upper and Lower Canada, besides an annual grant of £50,000, which is equally divided between the two Canadas,—now one province.

Such, then, is a brief outline of the Upper Canadian system of advancing education, through the efficiency of which teaching has really become an art,—education being dealt out to all classes without distinction of sex, age, or condition in life,—it is as free as the running brook in the way, its animating effects are felt by all who have availed themselves, and nearly all have, of the benefits of this scheme.

The adoption of the system is voluntary, and it is left discretionary with each section of the county whether it will adopt it in all its various departments or not; and every provision is made to secure a proper expenditure of the monies, and not allow it to be wasted on ignorance or vice. Hence, every part of the superstructure is well guarded, and fitted together by simple, and easily enforced enactments.

THE LOWER CANADIAN PARISH SCHOOL SYSTEM differs very much from that of Upper Canada, and, in consequence of its transition state, we notice it briefly. Its chief features are, separate schools,—Catholics, who form the great majority of the inhabitants, have their own schools, and Protestants theirs also; consequently, it is not uncommon to see two schools in a thinly populated neighbourhood, where, if there was but one,