

2. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, upon the condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$8,850; decrease, \$294.

3. The law requires that each municipality, as a condition of receiving the Legislative Grant, shall provide by local assessment a sum at least equal to that received: but each can provide as large an additional sum as it shall judge expedient for the education of the youth of its jurisdiction. The amount provided by municipal assessment was \$274,471, being a decrease of \$3,613, though \$115,351 in excess of the Legislative Grant.

4. As the elected council in the municipality, so the trustees in the school section have authority to provide means for the support of their school or schools, by assessment, and also by fees on pupils, unless the rate-payers in public meeting decide in favour of a free school. The amount of rates levied by the trustees, in addition to the \$274,471 provided by the municipal councils, was \$620,268, being an increase of \$32,970.

5. Rate-bills are imposed on pupils where the schools are not free; so that the rate-bills decrease as the free schools increase, and *vice versa*; and the rate-payers at each annual school section meeting determine whether their schools shall be free during the year. The amount of rate-bills on pupils levied and collected during the year was \$73,850; decrease, \$9,022.

6. The amount received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources was \$112,524: decrease, 17,851.

7. The amount available in 1862 from balances of 1861 was \$147,036; increase, \$10,566.

8. The total receipts for Common School purposes in Upper Canada for 1862 were \$1,396,123; increase, \$14,843.

Expenditures.

1. For the salaries of teachers, \$959,776; increase, \$41,663.

2. For maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, \$22,316; increase, \$1,511.

3. For school sites and building of school houses, \$114,719; increase, \$1,354.

4. For rents and repairs of school houses, \$37,960; increase, \$1,498.

5. For school books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, \$97,219; decrease, \$5,452.

6. Total expenditure for all Common School purposes, \$1,231,993; increase, \$40,575.

7. Balances unexpended at the end of the year, \$164,130; decrease, \$25,731.

II. TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION.—PUPILS ATTENDING COMMON SCHOOLS, AND IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

An Act still unrepealed requires the legal returns of school population to include only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years; but the law secures to all persons from 5 to 21 years of age the right of attending school as long as their conduct conforms to its rules and discipline; so that persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years have the same right to attend school, and upon the same terms, as persons in the same classes between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

1. The school population (including only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years) was 403,302; being an increase on the preceding year of 18,322.

2. The number of pupils attending the schools, from 5 to 16 years of age, was 324,818; being an increase of 14,923. The number of pupils of other ages attending the schools was 18,915; being a decrease of 1,108. The whole number of pupils attending the schools was 343,733; being an increase of 13,815.

3. The number of boys in the schools was 185,441; being an increase of 7,006. The number of girls in the schools was 158,292; being an increase of 6,809. Many more girls go to private schools than boys.

The number returned as *indigent* pupils was 5,092; being a decrease of 574. There is a gradual decrease of this class of pupils from year to year.

4. I refer to the table itself for the periods of the attendance of pupils, and the number in each of the several branches of study pursued in the Common Schools. There is an encouraging increase of pupils in all the higher branches of study, with the single exception of linear drawing.

5. The same table also shews that the number of children of school age reported as not attending any school was 42,314, being a decrease of 5,457, but still a startling and humiliating fact, which every consideration of humanity, patriotism, and religion should prompt all possible efforts to remove.

III. TABLE C.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES, ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

1. According to the returns there are 4,406 teachers employed in the schools. Of these, 3,115 are male teachers, and 1,291 are

female teachers. They are of the following religious denominations: Church of England, 818; Church of Rome, 484; Presbyterians, 1,287; Methodists, 1,288; Baptists, 218; Congregationalists, 67; Lutherans, 32; Quakers, 22; Christian Disciples, 24; reported as Protestants, 67; other persuasions, 42; not reported, 57.

2. *Certificates.*—The number of teachers employed holding first class Normal School or Provincial Certificates was 201; holding second class Normal School Certificates, 278.* The number of teachers holding first class County Board Certificates was 1,191; holding second class County Board Certificates, 1,985; holding third class County Board Certificates, 620; unclassified, 128. The whole number of teachers holding certificates of qualification was 4,275.

3. The lowest salary paid any teacher in a County was \$80; the highest salary, \$600. The average salary of male teachers in a County, with board, was \$174—without board, \$265; of a female teacher, with board, \$132—without board, \$170.

In *Cities* the highest salary paid a teacher was \$1,300—the lowest was \$200. The average salary paid to male teachers was \$577—to female teachers, \$229.

In *Towns* the highest salary paid a teacher was \$900—the lowest, \$249. The average salary of male teachers was \$471—of female teachers, \$242.

In *Villages* the highest salary was \$800 and the lowest \$140—the average being \$410 for males and \$188 for females.

IV. TABLE D.—SCHOOLS, SCHOOL HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, SCHOOL LECTURES, TIME OF KEEPING THE SCHOOL OPEN.

Each Township, by the authority and acts of the Municipal Council, is divided into school sections of from two to four miles square. Each of these sections is intended for one school, or, at most, for two schools—one for boys, the other for girls, at the discretion of the trustees and local superintendent.

1. The whole number of school sections reported is 4,261; being an increase of 107. The number of schools reported as open is 4,104; being an increase of 85. The number of school sections in which there were no schools open, or which, if open, have not been reported, is 157; being an increase of 22.

2. The number of free schools reported is 3,111; being an increase of 208. The number of free schools has increased at the rate of from 200 to 600 a year since 1850, until now more than three-fourths of them are free, by the voluntary action of the rate-payers in each section separately, as the result of their own observation, experience, discussion, patriotism and annual vote.

The number of schools partly free is 876; being a decrease of 141. The number of schools in which a fee of twenty-five cents per month for each pupil is paid (the highest fee permitted by law) is only 117.

3. *School Houses.*—The whole number of school houses reported is 4,134, being an increase of 79; and of these 79, 34 are of brick and 27 of stone. Of the whole number of school houses, 483 are of brick, 329 of stone, 1,597 frame, 1,698 log, and 27 not reported. The number of freehold titles to school premises is 3,450; being an increase of 106.

4. *School Visits.*—By local superintendents, 9,368—decrease, 99; but exceeding on an average two visits to each school; by clergymen, 6,282—increase, 606; by municipal councillors, 1,859—decrease, 117; by magistrates, 2,005—decrease, 165; by judges and members of parliament, 598—increase, 282; by trustees, 19,958—decrease, 308; by other persons, 27,854—increase, 2,706. Total number of school visits, 67,924—increase, 2,905.

5. *School Examinations.*—The number of school examinations reported was 7,712—increase, 318; but not quite two on an average in each school.

6. *School Prizes.*—The number of schools in which prizes of books, &c., have been distributed as a reward and encouragement to meritorious pupils is 986—increase, 56.

7. *Recitations.*—The number of schools in which recitations of prose and poetry are practised is 1,559—increase, 23.

8. *School Lectures.*—By local superintendents, 2,905—increase, 174; but more than a fourth less than the number of the school sections, in each of which the law requires the local superintendent to deliver a lecture once a year; by other persons, 347—increase, 21. Whole number of lectures delivered during the year, 3,279—increase, 195.

9. *Time of keeping open the schools.*—The average time of keeping open the schools is 10 months and 28 days—increase, 4 days. In the State of Massachusetts the average time of keeping open the schools was 7 months and 18 days; in the State of New York, 7 months and 3 days; in the State of Pennsylvania, 5 months and 5½ days. This great advance of Upper Canada beyond any of the neighbouring States as to the length of time the schools are kept

* See Section XII., Table K., on page 116.