

gression in the right direction, as I entirely agree in the general opinion of educationists that female teachers are best adapted to teach small children, having, as a general rule, most heart, most tender feelings, most assiduity, and, in the order of Providence, the qualities best adapted for the care, instruction and government of infancy and childhood. About eighth-tenths of the teachers employed in the Common Schools of the neighbouring States are female teachers; and many Superintendents there argue in favour of employing female teachers altogether in the Common Schools, and even in higher public schools. In England, the relative proportion of female to male teachers is rapidly increasing. But care should be taken that the female teachers employed should be, at least, as well *qualified* as corresponding male teachers. Then, with equal service rendered, equal remuneration would be equitable.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—But little change is observable in the relative proportion of the several religious persuasions of teachers. The teachers are reported to be of the following religious persuasions: Church of England, 844—increase, 16; Church of Rome, 529—decrease, 5; Presbyterians, 1,486—increase, 70; Methodists, 1,339—increase, 31; Baptists, 272—increase, 1; Congregationalists, 87—increase, 10; Lutheran, 17—decrease, 2; Quakers, 18—decrease, 7; Christians and Disciples, 49—increase, 5; reported as Protestants, 81—decrease, 9; Unitarian, 1—decrease, 3; other persuasions, 37—decrease, 3; not reported, 29—decrease, 36.

3. *Certificates.*—Total number holding certificates, 4,662—increase, 87; Normal School Teachers, 1st class, 242; increase, 29; 2nd class, 375—increase 24; Teachers holding County Board Certificates, 1st class, 1,638—increase, 155; 2nd class, 1,987—decrease, 53; 3rd class, 420—decrease, 68. It is to be hoped that this third class of certificates will soon disappear, or the standard be raised to be equal to the present second class certificates. Certificates not classified, 125—decrease, 20; certificates annulled, 22—increase, 8; number who have attended the Normal School without obtaining certificates, 98—increase 10.

4. Number of schools in which the teachers were changed during the year, 769—decrease, 17. There was an increase of 97 in the number of teachers changed in 1865; but a decrease of 17 in 1866—an improvement.

5. The number of schools having more than one teacher was 208—decrease, 40.

6. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid a teacher in a county was \$600; the lowest, \$93: the highest salary in a city, \$1,350; the lowest, \$100: the highest in a town, \$800; the lowest, \$162: the highest in an incorporated village, \$900; the lowest, \$260. The average salaries of male teachers in counties, without board, was \$253; of female teachers, \$189: in cities, of male teachers, \$529; of female teachers, \$247: in towns, of male teachers, \$460; of female teachers, 241: in incorporated villages, of male teachers, \$409; of female teachers, \$192. In some instances, a slight advance on the average of the preceding year, of \$8 for male teachers and \$3 for female teachers.

IV. TABLE D.—SCHOOL SECTIONS, SCHOOLS, SCHOOL-HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, SCHOOL LECTURES, SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS AND RECITATIONS, TIME OF KEEPING OPEN THE SCHOOLS, SCHOOL PRIZES AND MERIT CARDS.

1. The whole number of School Sections reported for 1866 was 4,457—increase, 72. The whole number of schools reported was 4,379—increase 76. Number of schools closed or not reported, 78—decrease, 4.

2. The number of *free* schools reported was 3,741—increase, 146. The number of schools partly free, or with a rate-bill of 25 cents per month, or less, was 638—decrease, 70. Whether the school shall be entirely free, or partly supported by a rate-bill of not more than 25 cents per month, or less, is left to the annual decision of the rate-payers at their annual meeting in each school section. In cities, towns, and incorporated villages, the decision is with the Boards of Trustees, and with the rate-payers in the election of such Boards. Thus, out of 4,379 schools reported, all except 638 are entirely free—wholly supported by rate on property, with no rate-bills or fees required of pupils. Such is the result, not of any Act of Parliament, but of the discussions, trials, experience and voluntary action of the rate-payers in the several school divisions. Every person having children between the ages of 5 and 21 years has a right to send his children to school, as long as