

VIII.—THE NUMBER, CHARACTER, AND VALUE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.*—In Upper Canada there are the following educational institutions, viz:

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION.	No. Professors or Teachers.	No. of Students or Pupils.	Estimated Value of Land and Buildings.	Estim. Value of Sch'l Furniture, Maps, Appara- tus, Museums, and Libraries.	Estimated An- nual Income.	Religious Denomination.	
1. Toronto University, including University College,	12	250	\$610,000	\$85,000	\$55,000	(Public.)	
2. Victoria College University, Cobourg,...	20	200	50,000	2,000	12,000	Wesleyan Methodist.	
3. Queen's College University, Kingston,...	18	160	75,000	5,000	13,300	Church of Scotland.	
4. Trinity College University, Toronto,....	7	40	100,000	10,000	17,000	Church of England.	
<i>Four Roman Catholic Colleges, viz.:</i>							
1. St. Joseph's College, Ottawa,.....	12	50	30,000	2,000	6,000	} Roman Catholic.	
2. Regiopolis College, Kingston,.....	12	100	50,000	4,000	12,000		
3. St. Michael's College, Toronto,.....	11	100	40,000	2,000	8,000		
4. L'Assomption College, Sandwich,.....	5	50	10,000	600	5,000		
<i>Three Theological Colleges, exclusively, viz.:</i>							
1. Knox College, Toronto,.....	3	50	20,000	4,000	5,000	Canada Presbyterian.	
2. Congregational Col. of B.N.A., Toronto	2	10	1,000	800	3,000	Congregational.	
3. Huron College, London,.....					3,000	Church of England.	
<i>Three Collegiate Seminaries, viz.:</i>							
1. Belleville Seminary,.....	12	150	12,500	600	10,000	Methodist Episcopal.	
2. Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock,	6	160	10,000	800	8,000	Baptist.	
3. Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton,....	10	136	20,000	500	10,000	Wesleyan Methodist.	
<i>One Royal Grammar School, &c., viz.:</i>							
1. Upper Canada College, Toronto,.....	10	130	10,000	1,000	20,000	} (Public.)	
<i>Three Normal and Model Schools, viz.:</i>							
1. Normal School, Toronto,.....	6	150	150,000	1,200	30,000		
2. Boys' Model School, Toronto,.....	3	190		400			
3. Girls' Model School, Toronto,.....	3	220		400			
<i>County Grammar Schools.</i>							
91 Grammar Schools,.....	131	4,982	40,000	8,000	90,000		
<i>Three Industrial Schools, viz.:</i>							
1. Friends' Seminary, near Picton,.....	5	60	8,500	500	4,000	Quaker.	
2. Indian Industrial School, Alnwick,.....	2	30	5,000	250	850	Wesleyan Methodist.	
3. Indian Industrial School, Mount Elgin,...	2	30	5,000	250	850	Wesleyan Methodist.	
<i>4,104 Elementary Schools, viz.:</i>							
1. 3,995 Common Schools,.....	4,244	329,033	2,100,000	60,000	1,400,000	(Public.)	
2. 109 Roman Catholic Separate Schools,...	162	14,700	27,000	1,000	31,000	Roman Catholic.	
<i>382 Miscellaneous, viz.:</i>							
1. 39 Indian Schools,.....	35	800	3,000	200	5,000	Various.	
2. 342 Private Schools,.....	480	7,351	60,000	2,000	55,400	Various.	
3. 1 Deaf and Dumb School, Toronto,.....	2	20	500	100	4,000	(Public.)	
Or 4,597 Educational Institutions, in all, in Upper Canada.							
Grand total for Upper Canada,.....	5,219	359,155	\$3,437,500	\$198,400	\$1,799,400		

* In many instances the information contained under this head is necessarily defective. Circulars were sent to the various institutions named, but replies to the several questions were not received, and in some instances, no reply whatever was received.

† In addition to these purely theological colleges, there are theological faculties in the Universities of Trinity College, Toronto, and Queen's College, Kingston, as well as the Roman Catholic Colleges at Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, and in the Baptist Literary Institute, at Woodstock.

SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

The Government of Old France had given a great deal of attention to the subject of public instruction in Canada. It appears that the first school in Canada was opened at Three Rivers in 1616 by Father Pacifique Duplessis, a Franciscan. In 1618 a school was also in operation, at Tadoussac, under Father Joseph LeCaron, of the same order. The Jesuits opened a school at Quebec in 1632, which became a great and flourishing College. The Seminary at Quebec was founded by Mgr. De Laval in 1663. The College of St. Sulpice at Montreal, (1773), and the Nunnery of the Ursulines at Quebec, (1640) were also among the first institutions opened in this country. The Frères Chartrons, a religious order, and subsequently the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, also had schools for elementary education in Canada under the French regime, but they were discontinued after a short time. The pious Marguerite Bourgeoise, whose name is now surrounded with veneration by all Canadians, founded, in 1653, the order of La Congrégation de Notre Dame, which has now in the city of Montreal alone 4000 pupils, and numerous convents all over Canada, the Provinces below, and the U. States.

The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys before the Conquest, and the Jesuits supported out of their revenues several lay teachers, who were mostly old pupils of their college. The two orders having been suppressed during the first years of the new regime, there remained for a long time scarcely any other schools but the two Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, the Convents of the Ursulines at Quebec and at Three Rivers, and the schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal and at several villages throughout the country. Indeed, although the Sisters did not admit boys into their schools, a great portion of the education received by the men in the country parishes is due to them; many a mother who was taught by them, having in her turn educated her own children of both sexes.

Lord Dorchester, Governor of the Province of Quebec, appointed, in 1787, a commission to inquire into the subject of education. That commission recommended the establishment of an elementary school in each parish, of a model school in each county, and of a non-sectarian university. The whole was to be endowed

with the Jesuits' lands. Bishop Osgood, however, by it was destroyed. The Royal Institute was created, composed of people had mostly important any known decided failure had 37 schools, 84 scholars passed encouragement in the Paris list of the agency of the instituted in the curé or wardens. In number more school could to acquire a build a new its revenues.

In 1829 an of school trustees payment of whose school addition of any poor fund statute provided one half of the certain condition £2000 per annum passed amendments. They contain academics, and to the Queen of the Law. The statute at Quebec the auspices instructed by Abbé de Lévesque.

Various visiting schools distribution statutes proposed School; and Seminary of of visiting the procuring portions of national end of 1831, a Normal school. A Normal school troubles have Constitution be given up, and Mr. Registrar, professor in the

The provision Schools having legislative Council Assembly, though itself was aimed at the The first was a clerk's estate the second operation of dren were taken In the means erected and attributed When Lord stated, Lower country who vided for, warty education our classical

After the passed, in 1818, the name of public ment of a School Province, and