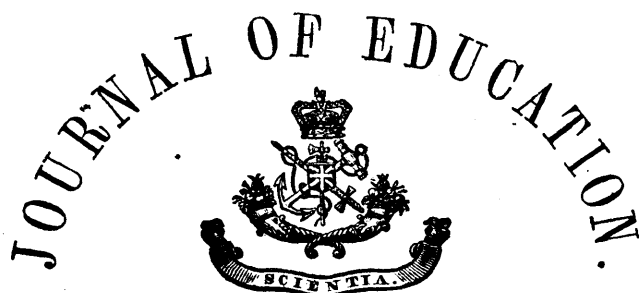


Of this extent of country there is now about 6,600 square miles surveyed into townships above the head of the Lake of Two Mountains, of which 2,350 square miles are occupied. According to the Census taken in January, 1852, the population was 136,848.—*Ottawa Citizen.*



TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1852.

### EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF UPPER CANADA, DURING THE YEAR 1851.

Availing ourselves of the Annual Report lately submitted to Parliament by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, we make a few extracts, with a view to show the progress which Upper Canada has made in educational matters during the year 1851:—

"1. *Moneys paid Teachers.*—The amount of the Legislative School Grant apportioned to schools in 1851, was the same, with the addition of £10 4s. 7d., as it was in 1850; but the amount of money paid Teachers in 1851, exceeded the amount paid them in 1850, by £15,402 1s. 6d. The total amount received for Teachers' salaries in 1850, was £88,429 8s. 7d.; in 1851, £102,050 12s. 6d.; increase, £13,621 3s. 11d. The total amount paid Teachers in 1850, was £82,425 5s. 6d.; in 1851, £97,827 7s.; increase, £15,402 1s. 6d. The increase under this head in 1851, is considerably more than the total increase under the same head during the whole of the three years preceding. This fact is auspicious for the prospects of the common schools, honorable to the country, and encouraging to school Teachers.

"If the manner in which this increase has been produced be examined, it will appear still more gratifying. The total amount required to be raised by the Municipalities, in order to receive the Legislative School Grant, was £19,027 1s. 6d.; the total amount assessed and collected by the Municipalities for Teachers' salaries, was £25,835 17s. 6d., being an increase on the preceding year, under the same head, of £2,398 14s. 9d., or £6,808 16s. more than the actual amount required to be raised by the Municipalities.

"The amount levied and collected in School Sections by *rate-bill*, was, in 1850, £39,043 9s. 9d.; in 1851, £33,577 9s. 3d.; a decrease of £5,466 0s. 6d.;—shewing that the system of rate-bills on parents and guardians sending children to the school, is declining; while the amount levied and collected in School Sections by a *rate on property* (on the principle of *free schools*) was, in 1851, £19,832 13s. 7d.,—a head under which there were no returns in 1850."

"2. *Moneys for the Building, Repairs, Rent, &c. of School Houses and School Apparatus.*—Under this head the total amount collected and expended was, in 1850, £14,189 14s. 0d.; in 1851, £19,334 18s.; increase £5,145s. 4s."

"3. *Grand Total of School Moneys.*—No returns were obtained in 1850 of moneys collected and expended in support of other educational institutions, including Grammar Schools, Colleges, &c. Under these heads are reported for 1851, £32,834 7s. 8d., making the grand total of moneys received and expended in Upper Canada for educational purposes for the years 1850 and 1851 respectively, according to the returns, as follows:—For 1850, £102,619 2s. 7d.; for 1851, £154,230 18s. 2d. The actual increase in 1851, in the sums available for common school purposes, over those of 1850, amounts to the sum of £18,777 7s. 11d."

"*Number of Children of School age, and attending the Schools, Classification of Pupils, &c.*—From Table B. it appears, that the number of children in Upper Canada, between the ages of five and

sixteen years, in 1851, was £258,607, being a decrease of 651 on the number reported for 1850. There is reason to believe, that the local reports for 1850 exaggerated the number of children in many of the school divisions, with a view of obtaining a larger share of the School Fund; but in 1851, a more efficient supervision of the returns was exercised, and there was not the same temptation to exaggerate the number of resident children of school age, as the fund was not, in future, to be distributed on that basis.

"The number of children reported as attending the schools in 1851, was 170,254, while the number reported as attending the schools in 1850, was 151,891; being an increase in favour of 1851 of 18,363, a much larger increase than was ever before reported in any one year.

"The total number of *Boys* reported as attending the schools in 1851, was 94,439, being an increase on the preceding year of 8,721: the total number of *Girls*, was 75,815, being an increase of 9,642.

"The total number of pupils attending the schools in the *summer*, was 83,390,—increase, 6,566; of *Boys*, 44,647,—increase, 2,863; of *Girls*, 38,743,—increase, 3,703.

"The total number of *pupils* attending the schools in the *winter*, was 84,981,—increase, 3,512; of *Boys*, 49,060,—increase, 752; of *Girls*, 35,921,—increase, 2,760.

"Table B. also shews, that in each of the various subjects taught in the schools, there is a large proportionate increase; in some of them a very large increase, especially in advanced *Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, &c.*"

"*Comparison between Upper Canada and the State of New York, in respect to the System and State of their Common Schools.*—1. There are three particulars in which we must at once yield the palm to our American neighbours. (1). They have school-houses and schools in their cities and towns, with which we have as yet nothing to compare; but from what has been done and is doing, in several of our cities and towns, I am confident this contrast will soon be superseded by comparison. (2). They have numerous school libraries, while we as yet have none; but in this they are rather declining than advancing, for want of needful authority and caution, and severe discrimination in the beginning in the selection of proper books, and the consequent introduction into their libraries of an immense amount of trash, which has greatly depreciated their value, lessened their usefulness, and in some instances led to their abandonment. I trust, if we move slowly in this part of our system, we shall proceed more safely, as well as more economically and successfully. (3). Of the 753,047 children of school age in the State of New York, 726,291 of them are reported 'as having been under instruction for a longer or shorter period, during the year 1851;' while of the 258,607 of our children of school age, but 170,254 are reported as having attended the common schools in 1851. It is, however, but just to remark, that nearly 20,000 more of our children are reported as having attended school in 1851 than in 1850; while 196,561 children in the State of New York are reported as having attended school less than two months of the year, and 212,578 of them between two and four months, and 170,005 of them for four months and less than six months. It may also be observed, though great improvements have been made in their schools in cities and towns, their annual school reports furnish very little indication of progress in the *rural* parts of the State, while school progress with us is in general more conspicuous in the rural portions of our country than in our cities, towns and villages.

"2. The average period during which the schools were kept open in the State of New York in 1851, 'was seven months and seventeen days;' in Upper Canada it was nine months and twenty-eight days.

"3. According to the last census of the State of New York, taken in 1850, the population of that State was a fraction more than four times that of the population of Upper Canada. There ought, therefore, to be four times as large a sum raised for the salaries of common school Teachers in that State as in Upper Canada. The total amount of money raised for the salaries of Teachers in 1851 (including the large School Fund) was \$1,350,345, or £337,586; the total amount raised in Upper Canada in 1851 for the same purpose was £102,052, or \$408,208—nearly one-third the amount raised in the State of New York.