## DA. 1868

ing upon the raminar 'School truction,—upon ement from its

stated that in Upper Canada, ons desired for t Tour he prenventions, and slature then in ture of United Upper Canada Confederation. ment Bill were n in the Annual tion," of forty he principle of e was lost, and

s in favour of ble, he (Doctor ve, on the vote g a unanimous

County Conventiners for each ers and simuldid not report

xaminers, (now s of a County,) by the County

y County Cono render penal for the educaon the matter,

planation, proal manner pos-

numerous and ted that there the boundaries ' Residences.

s of experience most free and lition to all the Bill suggested her had proved thing to say in any inefficient this and other

## Chap. I. PROCEEDINGS AND REPORT OF PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE. 3

matters of difference, was a protection against wrong; and in any and every case, in which the decision of the County Superintendent was objected to, there was the right of appeal by the dissatisfied party to the Head of the Department, and from him to the Governor-in-Council, and thence to Parliament, and that without expense to any party complaining.

In respect to proposed minimum Salaries of Teachers, Doctor Ryerson showed from the statistical Tables of his last Annual Report, that the average of the Salaries' of Teachers in all the Cities, Towns and Villages, (with slight exceptions,) was above the minimum proposed, as was the case in a large number of Counties, such as Prince Edward, Ontario, York, Halton, Wentworth, Brant, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Elgin, Kent and Lambton; and in many other Counties the average of salaries fell only a few dollars below the proposed minimum; besides, an additional appropriation had been made to aid Schools in new and poor Settlements.\*

In the establishment of Free Schools by law, provision must be made to secure the employment of Teachers who are competent to teach all the residents under 21 years of age each of the prescribed subjects of a Common School Education, for it is unjust to compel any man to support a Common School in which a Teacher is employed less advanced than some of his own children in Common School subjects, and in which his children can learn nothing.

Doctor Ryerson then proceeded to remark upon the provisions of the present Grammar School Amendment Bill after which he requested permission to refer to matters more personal to himself and to the Department which he had administered for nearly a quarter of a century. He then glanced at the progress of our School System since 1844, in regard to School Houses, Teachers and Text-books. The provisions which had been made for supplying the Municipalities and Schools with Text-Books, Globes, Maps, Apparatus, Prize Books, and Libraries; the gain to the Province by these arrangements; the fact that during the sittings of the Committee, the average, sum received at the Department from School Corporations for School Apparatus and Prize Books, amounted to \$200 per day,—so that an average of Four hundred dollars worth of such School Requisites was supplied per day by the Department. He then referred to the Normal and Model Schools, Museum and Grounds, the culture and productions of which were not merely ornamental, but designed and used to illustrate the teachings of the Schools in Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

Referring to the appointments in the Normal and Model Schools, and the Department, Doctor Ryerson said that they had been made impartially, without reference to sect, or party, according to character and qualifications, and all on a six months' trial. He remarked upon the ability and qualifications of the Officers in charge of different branches of the Department; that he had never, during more than twenty years, in nearly 100 appointments, selected any relative, or any one, except on trial,—that he would not leave to his Successor the legacy of a single Relative, or incompetent, or useless Clerk, in the Department.

As to the expenses of the Department, he remarked that all the Buildings had been erected, and operations of the schools and of every branch of the Department, had been carried on within the estimate originally made; that no second application had been made to Parliament for the same thing; and that every Parliamentary Grant asked for had been made by the unanimous vote of the Representatives of the people; that although the duties and business of the Department had greatly increased, the expenses of it, by improved methods of management, had not increased during the last ten years; that, while in 1858, the expenses of the Department were \$15,124, in 1867 they were \$14,353,—including the salaries of the Chief Superintendent and all the Subordinate Officers, as well as all Contingent expenses; that Upper Canada has nearly 1,000 schools more than Lower Canada, and nearly double the number of Pupils, while the Ontario Department cost \$2,400 less than that of Quebec for 1866, 7, and on an average \$1,100 per annum less during the last twelve years.

\* For reference to the subject of the minimum salaries of Teachers see note on page 251 of the preceding Volume this History.