

single school perpetuating error or marring the human soul, or a single pupil checked in his course with half an education. Because the school is not to be found to complete the work, or a single child in the streets untaught, there is something to be done to perfect the system and improve the condition of the schools of this commonwealth.

An important provision to secure proper School-house accommodation.—The School law provides that “no district (section) shall be entitled to receive any money from the school fund of the State unless such district (section) shall be supplied with a school-house, and out-buildings pertaining thereto, which shall be satisfactory to the Board of School Visitors.”

XXI.—STATE OF NEW YORK.

I.—COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The population of New York State is nearly three times that of Ontario. There are two State Normal Schools, largely attended; there are school libraries, but diminishing in the number of books in them; the School Trustees are elected and now hold office as in Ontario; the schools are now made free to all residents from 5 to 21 years of age throughout the State; and the school districts are pretty much the same as our school sections: but no teacher can be employed who is within two degrees of relationship to any trustee, without the consent of the majority of the rate-payers.

Statistical.—The number of school districts (our sections) reported in 1864 was 11,717; the number of teachers employed for the whole or part of the year was 5,707 males and 21,181 females. The number of children between five and twenty-one years of age was 1,307,822, the number of children reported as attending the public schools was 881,184.

Financial.—The school moneys apportioned by the State Superintendent, are derived from three sources, and in 1864-5 amounted to the following sums: From the Common School Fund, \$155,000; from the U. S. Deposit Fund, \$165,000; from State School Tax (at the rate of three-fourths of a mill on all real and personal property in the State, and paid to the State Treasury), \$1,125,749. Total \$1,445,700. This sum was apportioned by the State Superintendent as follows: For salaries of School Commissioners (our County Superintendents), \$56,000; for “district quotas” (that is, apportionment to school districts or sections according to school population), \$489,249; for “pupil quotas” (that is, apportionment according to average attendance of pupils—adopted from Upper Canada), \$893,607; for libraries \$55,000; for contingent apportionment, \$1,848. The following sums were provided from local sources: By local tax in cities, \$1,995,479; by local tax in rural districts, \$674,599; by rate bills in rural districts (before the schools were made free—they being free in cities long

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