

is the only force evolved. What about all the other associations of the school-room—associations which are legitimately factors in the great work of education? On this point, Mr. Munroe in the address from which we are quoting says very aptly :—

“The existence of a school in this age necessarily implies a certain amount of moral instruction and discipline. Immorality in the pupil conflicts with the discipline of the school; but if the school is worthy of the name, discipline must be enforced. The teacher can not permit the pupil to impose on himself by falsehoods, nor to practice violence and oppression among themselves. Some pupils may be sadly depraved. He can not permit these to tempt others into wickedness. And thus, merely by virtue of being a teacher, he must administer a discipline of righteousness. No man who has self-respect, whatever his theories may be, can engage in the work of teaching without exerting his whole influence with his pupils on the side of the moral virtues. There is social order in the school-room with its laws. Nature and society meet there, imposing suitable penalties.”

The amount of illiteracy existing in Canada is certainly a source of no small anxiety to every lover of social order. The figures furnished by the Census Commissioners are not as full or complete as those quoted by Mr. Munroe in the former part of this article, but they are very suggestive. It will be observed that the census of the United States gives the number of those who cannot read or write over ten years of age. The census of Canada takes 20 years of age as the basis of enumeration. The distribution of illiterates for the four Provinces is as follows :—

Ontario, unable to read.....	57,379
Quebec, “ “	192,862
New Brunswick, unable to read	19,002
Nova Scotia “ “	31,332
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Total.....	300,575

Ontario, unable to write.....	93,220
Quebec, “ “	244,713
New Brunswick, unable to write	27,679
Nova Scotia, “ “	46,522
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Total.....	412,134

Were the basis of enumeration the same in the two countries, comparisons might be made regarding the relative percentages from which we venture to say Canada need not shrink. As it is, however, we can only refer to the relative standing of the different Provinces and leave our readers to make such reflections as they may feel disposed from the facts submitted. The total population of Ontario in 1870 was 1,620,851; the percentage unable to read was 3½; unable to write, nearly 6. Population of Quebec, 1,191,516; percentage unable to read, 17; do. unable to write, 23. The population of New Brunswick was 285,594; percentage unable to read, 7; do. unable to write, 9. Population of Nova Scotia, 387,800; percentage unable to read, 8; unable to write, 12. From these figures it is clearly to be seen that Ontario stands highest of the four Provinces of the Dominion, when the last census was taken. We regret we cannot get the statistics of crime, in order to make our comparisons complete. The following for Ontario and Quebec is all that we have at hand. To render them easy for purposes of comparison, we submit them in tabulated form :—

	ONTARIO.	QUEBEC.
Percentage unable to read..	3½	17
“ “ write..	6	23
Percentage of criminals } reckoned on the whole } population,	4½	4

By further reference to the criminal statistics of the two Provinces, it appears that while the class known as those “unable to read or write represent less than four per cent. of the entire population, the same class represents a trifle over 40 per cent. of the criminals in our jails; the only inference