

Canada, there are trustees elected for each school district, or district set apart by the municipal council as entitled to a school within its limits.

"In both provinces, the authorities may make arrangements for religious teaching in the schools, but no pupils need stay to receive it whose parents object. Provision is also made, that wherever a certain number of persons dissenting from the religious views of the majority desire it, they may establish a separate or dissentient school, elect special trustees for it, and receive their share of the Government grant, and of the proceeds of local taxation."

ENGLAND AND WALES.—It is impossible to furnish, respecting the state of public instruction in Great Britain and Ireland, any figures approaching in symmetry and completeness to those which have been given for other countries. It is very much to be regretted that at the recent census of 1861, no returns as to the state of education of the people were obtained, although in 1851, statistics of great value were collected on the subject. The action of the State upon education is very partial, extending only to 10,900 schools, and the number of endowments and other agencies and influences devoted to the support of schools is not very large, but so varied as to be incapable of easy estimate or classification. Nevertheless, in 1861, sixty inspectors appointed by the Government were employed in visiting schools, and in holding examinations. They found present in the schools, 1,023,690 children, 8,069 certificated teachers, and 15,498 apprentices or pupil-teachers. Of the schools or departments, 2,281 were for boys only, 2,260 for girls only, in 4,739 boys and girls were instructed together, 1,620 were confined to infants (children under seven years of age.) Of the children, 566,333 were males, and 462,357 were females. The inspectors also visited thirty-nine separate training colleges, occupied by 2,869 students in preparation for the office of schoolmaster or schoolmistress. In December last, these students, and 2,782 other candidates, were simultaneously examined for the end of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year of their training, or for admission, or for certificates as acting teachers. The inspectors also visited 442 schools for pauper children, containing 32,481 inmates, and 58 ragged or industrial schools, containing 4,411 inmates. The total sum expended in the year was £813,441, which was :

	£	s.	d.
For building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing elementary schools	99,506	15	4
For building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing normal or training colleges	6,945	0	0
For providing books, maps, and diagrams	5,767	10	7
For providing scientific apparatus	244	8	8
For augmenting salaries of certificated schoolmasters and schoolmistresses	121,627	7	8
For paying salaries of assistant teachers	8,701	0	1
For paying salaries of probationary teachers	8,009	11	8
For paying stipends of pupil-teachers, and gratuities for their special instruction.....	301,826	10	9
For capitation grants	77,239	15	11
For grants to night-schools.....	2,192	8	9
For grants for teaching drawing.....	2,253	5	0
For annual grants to training colleges	101,865	13	1
For grants to reformatory and industrial schools ...	9,311	9	3
Pensions	785	3	4
Inspection	44,143	2	10
Administration (office in London)	19,168	3	0
Poundage on post-office orders	2,875	7	3
Agency for grants of books, maps, and diagrams ...	999	3	4
Total	£813,441	16	0

It is to be remembered that the sum thus administered by the Committee of Council aids but does not in any case wholly maintain schools. The Government does not originate any school, nor insist on the establishment of one by local authorities, even when the fact of educational destitution is most apparent. It neither appoints teachers, nor has the power to remove them. It does not publish school-books, nor even prescribe or recommend any in preference to others. Except in the case of factory operatives, there is no law which even indirectly makes school attendance compulsory. The fundamental rule of State action in England has ever been to help, to stimulate, and to direct voluntary efforts, but not to supersede them. Hence the organisation of the great voluntary societies has been largely utilised by the Government. In 1836 its grants took the form simply of contributions to the greatest of them; and since 1846, the year in which the operation of the present Minutes of Council commenced, it is through that organisation mainly that it places itself in communication with the schools. Although the inspectors are nominated by the Crown, these societies have practically a veto on their appointment. The training colleges are also founded and directed by the voluntary efforts of societies, though inspected

and largely subsidized by the State. The manner in which the grant is distributed is shown in the following return for the year 1861 :—
To schools connected with the—

Church of England.....	£495,471	0	0
British and Foreign School Society.....	78,358	10	11
Wesleyan schools	37,775	5	1
Roman Catholic Schoo's (England and Wales)...	32,786	19	9
Parochial union schools.....	1,174	3	4
Church of Scotland.....	53,398	16	0
Free Church	38,829	17	4
Episcopal Church (Scotland).....	6,052	18	1
Roman Catholic schools (Scotland)	2,408	8	5

Educational Societies in England.—By far the largest and most important of the educational societies in England is the *National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales*. It was instituted in 1811, and received a Charter of Incorporation in 1817.

The number of schools in union with the Society is 11,909, with 1,119,730 scholars. Most of these schools have been aided by grants from the Society. A total of 8770 teachers have been trained in the Society's own training institutions. Since the establishment of the Society it has distributed no less a sum than £761,931, which has been expended as follows :—

For building and fitting up school rooms and teachers' houses	£372,372	9	8
Building metropolitan and diocesan training institutions	55,749	8	5
Maintaining metropolitan and Welsh training institutions, and for exhibitions	223,592	17	3
Inspection and organising of schools	9,508	8	4
Establishing and supporting metropolitan and provincial depositories of school-books and apparatus	11,038	5	9
Grants for school-rooms and apparatus	2,175	0	8
Conducting inquiries as to the state of Church of England Schools.....	3,001	11	8
Attendant on diffusing general information, raising and disbursing funds, &c.....	84,535	12	7
The total sales in the Central Depository since its commencement amount to.....	219,900	0	0
The last year's sale was upwards of.....	26,000	0	0

The training colleges of the Society are at Battersea, St. Mark's, Chelsea, and at Whitelands. Diocesan Training Colleges, though not actually maintained or superintended by the Society, are conducted on its principles, and mainly furnish teachers for National Schools. They are situated at Highbury, Cheltenham, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Salisbury, Chichester, Culham, (Oxon), Peterborough, Norwich, Warrington, York, and Hockorill.

The *British and Foreign School Society* was founded in 1808, and took its rise from some efforts which were made by Joseph Lancaster to provide instruction for large numbers of the poor in Southwark. By the establishment of a large model or central school, and by admitting to it, in great numbers, persons who desired to become teachers of the poor, this Society recognized the importance of special preparation for the teacher's office, many years before any training colleges existed in the country. It has now nearly 2000 schools in connection with it. It sustains in the Borough Road one training or normal college for 100 young men, and one at Stockwell, near London, for 100 young women; another training college for North Wales has recently been established at Bangor, on the Society's principles. By instruction given to missionary-schoolmasters, by grants of school materials, and in other ways, it has largely contributed to the establishment and maintenance of schools in many distant parts of the world. Its principles are comprehensive, and it is not in any sense a dissenting or a denominational institution. The Holy Scriptures are daily read and taught in its schools; but no catechism is used, and all polemical teaching on points respecting which the various bodies of Christians are divided, is discouraged by the Society. During the year 1861, its income amounted to £20,477, and the number of schools inspected by its own agents to 1157, while 82 grants of school materials were made to poor schools in England, in the colonies, and abroad.

The *Home and Colonial School Society* was founded in 1836. It educates, in its training institution, teachers of different religious denominations, holding the fundamental truths of the Bible. A large majority of its students are, however, members of the Church of England. The Society has been specially successful in the training of teachers for infant schools, and devotes special care to the development of the best methods of instruction in this department. There are now upwards of 200 female students constantly attending the course of instruction.

The majority of those for older children are trained under the