

der Bay "Sentinel." It also supports an astonishing number of saloons and taverns, there being one for about every forty of the inhabitants. Silver mining is the chief attraction of the place, and forms an unfailing topic of conversation. The last School visited is situated a short distance above Fort William, on the left bank of the beautiful Kaministiquia River, which discharges by three mouths into Thunder Bay. The little tug in which we go enters the largest of these, which is about 300 feet wide, and soon lands us at the Fort, one of the oldest, and formerly one of the most important posts of the old Hudson Bay Fur Company. Two small cannons taken up by Lord Selkirk more than half a century ago, guard (!) the entrance. The Company's store, warehouses and dwelling-houses form three sides of a square. The place is very attractive, with its white walls, grass lawns and blooming gardens. Two miles above the Fort, and on the opposite side of the river, is an ancient Roman Catholic Mission, with its old church surrounded by houses occupied by Indians and half-breeds. Above the mission, but on the same side of the river as Fort William, is the Government wharf, on which are piled numerous coils of telegraph wire and immense quantities of steel rails for the Canada Pacific Railway, the eastern terminus of which is placed here. Near the wharf, on a site surrounded with trees, a \$10,000 hotel is in course of construction. On our return trip we stop at the residence of Mr. McKellar, one of the Trustees of the School we have come so far to see. He has a very beautiful garden. The borders of the beds are unique, being composed of specimens of quartz and other mineral-bearing rocks collected by Mr. McKellar in his prospecting tours. Several rockeries composed of quartz, amethyst, and minerals bearing copper, silver, iron or lead, form an attractive feature of the scene. The examination of two candidates for certificates concluded our work at Prince Arthur's Landing. We left on Monday, the 13th Sept., at 10 P.M., and after a stormy voyage landed at Goderich on Thursday, the 16th at 7 A.M.

The Thunder Bay *Sentinel* says:—"The late visit of eastern School Examiners has aroused a spirit of inquiry as to the actual condition of our Schools. It is too true that the present arrangement is not up to the requirements of the growing population, and we are pleased to learn that the School Trustees are moving with the object of utilizing Waverly Park, between the churches upon the hill, by placing as soon as possible thereon a suitable School-building. Steps have been taken to secure a sketch of a building, with probable expense. Here is an opportunity for our Council to initiate a movement for a town hall over the school; and in the course of years the hall will be required for increased school room, and by that time our town may be bordering upon a city, or at least with sufficient inhabitants and importance to demand a first class hall for our Courts and Council Chamber. This is a subject worthy of the early consideration of those in authority. At present lumber is cheap and labour easily secured, and no better time could be had to undertake so desirable a work as a school-house and a Council Chamber. It is only a question of time, and the sooner the better."

(2) RESUME OF THE VISITS AND LABOURS OF MESSRS LITTLE AND MILLER, INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA AND PARRY SOUND.

I. In Algoma we organized nine sections, examined four teachers, endorsed six certificates, and examined seven Schools. In all there are eighteen legally organized school sections, and at least three others will be organized within a short time.

II. In the Districts visited, we have examined fifteen teachers, endorsed seven certificates, examined thirteen Schools, organized fourteen sections, re-organized two sections, formed one union, and made the necessary arrangements for organization of sections in four localities.

III. In performing these duties we have spent thirty-eight days, travelled respectively 2106 miles (Little), and 2522 (Miller), the former attending chiefly to the examination of the Schools and teachers, and the latter chiefly to the organization of new sections.

IV. In the two Districts there are forty-one legal sections, to which may be added Schools in operation at Fort Francis, Silver Islet, Nipissingan. Several sections are in a semi-organized state, and are likely to be fully formed within a few months.

Recommendations to the Chief Superintendent.

The Inspectors respectfully recommend:—

1. That in new or unorganized townships in any County or District, the Stipendiary Magistrate or the Public School Inspector thereof, be authorized to act with the Reeve of an organized municipality in forming a Union School section.

2. That in municipalities composed of more than one township, but without County organization, there shall be a Board of Trus-

tees for the municipality whose duty it shall be upon petition of at least five heads of families to provide adequate school accommodation for the children of petitioners.

3. That after the third year of the existence of a new municipality, the aid granted to Public Schools therein, be based on the value of the assessed property of each section, or (in case No. 2 be adopted) of the municipality.

4. That the appeals against the assessment of section made by Trustees be heard by the Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge of the District.

5. That school moneys granted by the Department in aid of a poor School be paid to the Teacher only (who must hold a certificate recognised as valid by the Inspector), on order signed by the Trustees.

6. That upon the formation of a School section in an unorganized Township, and the establishment of a School therein, the maps and apparatus purchased by the Trustees within a year be supplied at under cost.

7. That in Schools in new and unorganized townships or Locations in which two departments may be required, each department be counted as a School in granting aid in support thereof.

8. That a sum be set apart for distribution half-yearly among the Schools in new and unorganized townships, the distribution to be based upon the average attendance of the pupils for the half year.

9. That (in case No. 8 be adopted) the Trustees of the various school sections in each district be instructed by the Department to send their half-yearly returns and annual reports to a designated Inspector or Inspectors whose duty it shall be to make the appointment, and compile the returns for the Department.

10. That the annual examination be held at suitable points for said Districts, under the Departmental Regulations.

11. That in granting aid to Schools in new districts, we would respectfully urge that the grants be made as liberal as possible, as in many places the settlers though anxiously desirous of giving their children a good education are, as yet, altogether unable to defray the expenses of supporting a School. We believe that good Schools would be powerful inducements to the rapid settlement of the Districts, and prove excellent immigration agencies.

12. That where there are Indian settlements (as at Parry Island), Schools to be under the control of the Ontario Government, and the supervision of the Education Department be established for the Indians, as we believe that their educational wants will be best promoted in this way.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, Reverend Sir,

Your Obedient Servants

The Reverend E. RYERSON, D.D.,
L.L.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

(Signed) R. LITTLE,
(Signed) J. R. MILLER,
Public School Inspectors.

(3) SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY OF THE NIPISSING.

Report of a visit by the Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, Inspector of Schools for the County of Renfrew.

The Education Department of Ontario having requested me, in the interest of Education, to visit the schools at present in existence in the new and remote townships and districts outlying the County of Renfrew, I now have the honour to give you a detailed narrative of my journeys, and also a few general remarks on the present state of education in those places which I have visited. I was well aware of the degree of exposure and privation to which I would necessarily be subjected in making long canoe voyages, and long tramps through the forest; yet the novelty of many of the scenes through which I passed, and which are seldom visited by the pioneer lumberman, and never before by any person in the interest of education, were sufficient inducements for undertaking the journey.

I left Pembroke on board the steamer *John Egan*, on the morning of August 17th. From the moment a traveller leaves the Town of Pembroke some new landscape constantly breaks upon the vision. The bold and rocky ridges on the Quebec side are every now and again relieved by ridges covered with pine trees. On these mountain sides the sun, like a true artist, makes wonderful use of clouds, mists and rains. Not a moment but some new landscape is brought to view, and a glory dies, and some new glory born in its stead. Then again the whole scene is relieved by a tract of comparatively level country gently sloping to the water's edge, and dotted here and there with the log houses of the pioneer settlers. Amid such scenes the traveller approaches the celebrated Oiseau Rock. It rises abruptly and almost perpendicularly from the water, and presents a scene which fairly rivets the attention of the traveller. There it towered in front in its bold and sullen