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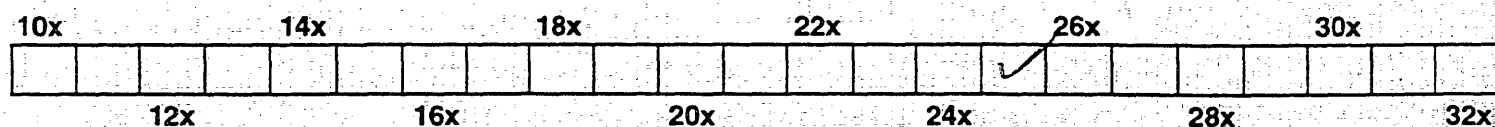
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR,

AND

COMMON SCHOOLS,

IN

UPPER CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1860,

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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1861.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA

No. 1791. G 2.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 4th May, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, my Report of the state of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper Canada, during the year 1860, including a Statistical statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains copious extracts from local Reports, and various documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed), E. RYERSON.

The Honorable CHARLES ALLEYN, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province, Quebec.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS,
IN
UPPER CANADA.
FOR THE YEAR 1860.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

As required by law, I here present my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1860. The depression arising from two years' failures of the productions of husbandry, and commercial disasters, deeply affected this as well as the preceding year; yet the total amount of receipts for Common School purposes in Upper Canada was \$1,324,272, being an increase of \$14,452 over the aggregate receipts of the year 1859; and the aggregate receipts of that year were \$65,331 in advance of those of the preceding year. The whole number of pupils attending the Common Schools in 1860, was 315,812; being an increase of 14,229 over the aggregate attendance of the previous year. The progress of the Schools may be inferred from the following summary reference to the Statistical Tables :

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

I. TABLE A.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF COMMON SCHOOL MONEYS.

Receipts.

1. The amount paid by this Department from the Legislative Grant for Salaries of Teachers, was \$151,518; being a decrease of \$508.

2. The amount apportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, was \$9,962; being an increase of \$3,102.

3. The amount levied by Municipal Council assessment, was \$281,760; being a decrease of \$7,190. The amount actually received from this assessment was \$278,693.

4. The amount of School Trustees assessment, was \$556,682; being an increase of \$20,978.

5. The amount of rate-bill fees imposed on pupils attending the Schools, was \$19,508; decrease of \$9,350.

6. The amount received by Trustees from the Clergy Reserve Fund and various other sources, was \$106,733; increase \$30,431. This large increase in connexion with the decrease in the Municipal assessment, appears to show that the Municipalities have aided the School Sections from the Clergy Reserve moneys in their hands, in preference to levying special rates.

7. The amount received from balances, was \$129,169; decrease of \$18,943.

8. The total receipts for Common School purposes in Upper Canada for 1860, were \$1,324,272; being an increase of \$14,452 over the aggregate receipts of last year.

Expenditures.

9. The amount expended for the Salaries of Teachers during the year, was \$895,590; increase \$36,265.

10. The amount expended for maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, was \$25,390; increase \$7,933.

11. The amount expended for the purchase of school sites and the erection of school houses, was \$113,607; decrease \$1,030. In many instances free grants of school sites were made.

12. The amount expended for the rent and repairs of school houses, was \$33,422; increase \$671.

13. The amount expended for school books and stationery, was \$91,762; increase \$5,887.

14. The total expenditure on behalf of Common Schools for 1860, was \$1,159,773; being an increase of \$49,727.

II. TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION—PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS

The law secures to all persons from 5 to 21 years of age, the right of attending the Common Schools, though, by an Act previously passed and still unrepealed, the legal returns of school population include only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years

1. The school population (including only the children from 5 to 16 years of age) amounts, according to the Returns, to 373,589; an increase of 11,504 over 1859.

2. The number of pupils attending the schools, from 5 to 16 years of age, is 295,680; being an increase of 16,190. The number of children of other ages attending the schools is 20,132; decrease 1,970. The whole number of pupils attending the schools is 315,812; being an increase of 14,220.

3. The number of *boys* attending the schools is 172,104; increase 6,416. The number of *girls* attending the schools is 143,708; increase, 7,804. A larger number of girls than boys attend the private schools, especially in cities, towns and villages. The number of indigent pupils attending the schools is 6,053; decrease, 113.

The same table shows the number of pupils in each of the various subjects taught in the schools, and exhibits, as in each previous year, a gratifying increase of pupils studying the higher subjects.

III. TABLE C.—COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS—THEIR RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS, RANK, SALARIES.

1. The whole number of Teachers employed during the year, was 4,281; increase 46. The number of *male* Teachers employed, was 3,100; decrease, 15. The number of *female* Teachers employed, was 1,181; increase, 61.

2. *The Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—The number of members of the Church of England, is 745—decrease, 2; of the Church of Rome, 462—increase, 2; Presbyterians of different kinds, 1,238—increase, 42; Methodists of various kinds, 1,249—increase, 13; Baptists, 227—increase, 2; Congregationalists, 90—increase, 3; for the other persuasions, see Table.

As to the *rank* of Teachers, it appears from the Table that there are 1,141 Teachers of the first class, increase—126; of the second class, 2,280—decrease, 49; of the third class, 714—decrease, 54.

4. *Teachers' Salaries.*—The *lowest* salary paid any male Teacher is \$96, and the *highest* salary is \$1,300. The *average* salary of male Teachers, with board, is \$188—increase, \$2. The average salary of male Teachers, without board, is \$457—increase, \$1. The average salary of female Teachers, with board, is \$124—increase, \$1; without board, \$242—decrease, \$3.

IV. TABLE D.—SCHOOLS, SCHOOL HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, SCHOOL LECTURES, TIME OF KEEPING THE SCHOOLS OPEN.

1. The whole number of school sections is 4134—increase, 45. The whole number of schools reported as open, is 3,969—increase, 51. The number of school sections in which there are no schools open, or from which no reports are received, is 165—decrease, 6.

2. The number of *free* schools is 2,602—increase, 285. The number of schools reported as *partly* free, 1,278—decrease, 185. The number of schools in which a rate-bill of twenty-five cents or less per month is charged to each pupil, is 89—decrease, 49. As remarked last year, these returns show the gradual and rapid advance of *free* schools; the establishment of them being the annual voluntary act of the rate-payers in each school division.

3. The total number of *school houses* reported is 3996—increase, 52. Of these, 412 are brick—increase, 44; stone, 314—increase, 1; frame, 1511—decrease, 1; log, 1662—decrease, 7; not reported, 97. Of these, 3267 were freehold, 451 leased, 162 rented, 116 not reported.

4. The number of school houses *built during the year*, is 154—increase, 8 over the number built in 1859. Of these, 32 were built of brick, 6 of stone, 75 frame, 39 of logs, and 2 not reported.

5. The whole number of official *school visits* reported, is 64,807—increase, 1624. By Local Superintendents, 8,849—increase, 110; by Clergymen, 5967—increase, 341; by Municipal Councillors, 1944—decrease, 51; by Magistrates, 2,226—increase, 35; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 319—decrease, 215; by Trustees, 20,325—decrease, 155; by other persons, 25,177—increase, 1,559.

6. The number of school *examinations* reported, is 7096—increase, 240. The number of schools in which prizes were distributed for the encouragement of deserving pupils is 842—increase, 132. Number of books distributed as prizes, as per Table P., is 20,194—increase, 8,105.

7. The whole number of school *lectures* delivered, is 3,194—increase, 90. By Local Superintendents, 2,767—increase, 380; by other persons, 427—decrease, 290.

8. The average length of time the schools are kept open is *ten months and eighteen days*—increase, *four* days.

V. TABLE E.—RELIGIOUS EXERCISES, BIBLE, TEXT BOOKS—APPARATUS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.

1. It appears that out of 3,969 schools reported, the daily exercises of 2,226 are opened and closed with prayer—an increase of 167; and the Bible or New Testament is used in 2,758—being an increase of 71.

2. The National series of text-books is almost universally used in the schools, the national readers being used in 3843 schools, and various readers in only 78. The National arithmetic is used in 3,420 schools—a decrease of 198, as this book is giving way to Sangster's National Arithmetic, used in 321 schools, and better adapted to our currency; other arithmetics are used only in 192 schools—a decrease of 70.

3. The total number of maps used in the schools is 18,205, increase, 1,888; total number of schools using maps, 2610; increase, 202. The total number of globes used in the schools is 855; increase, 81. Schools using blackboards, 3,312; increase, 180. See Table for other particulars, and books used in the various subjects of study.

VI. TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The number of schools reported is 115; increase, 10. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned is \$7,419. The amount of Trustees local assessment or rate is \$14,305; increase, \$1,374. The amount of local subscriptions and other sources, \$9,408; decrease, \$458. The total amount received \$31,360, (including Legislative Grant for previous years, paid in 1860); increase, \$796. Amount paid to Teachers \$23,205; increase \$202; amount paid for maps, apparatus and prizes, \$222; decrease \$129; amount paid for building and other purposes, \$7,931; increase, \$724. Number of pupils reported in the schools \$14,708; increase, 1,714. For other particulars see the Table.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

VII. TABLE G.—RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, PUPILS, FEES.

1. *Receipts*.—The sum paid from the Legislative Grant for salaries, is \$33,172; increase, \$1,055. The amount of the Legislative apportionment for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, \$792 - increase, \$106. The amount received from fees of pupils, \$20,316; increase, \$775. The amount of Municipal Grants, \$13,735; decrease, \$4,392. In reference to this decrease, it should however be observed that the Trustees of five of the Grammar Schools have not sent their accounts, so that the actual amount of the Municipal Grants is probably much greater than the total reported. The amount reported as received from balances and other sources is \$12,262—increase, 2,433.

Total receipts for Grammar School purposes as far as reported, \$80,279—decrease, \$21.

2. *Expenditures*.—Amount paid for masters' salaries, \$64,005—increase, \$24.41. Amount paid for apparatus, prizes and libraries, \$1866—increase, \$159. Amount paid for building, rent and repairs, \$6037—decrease, \$1893. The amount paid for contingencies, books, &c., \$5647—increase, \$1998. The total expenditure for Grammar School purposes is \$75,566—increase, 2,705. Balance over, \$2723—decrease, \$2,727.

3. The total number of Grammar Schools is 88—increase, 7.

4. *Pupils*.—The total number of pupils is 4546—increase, 165. The number of pupils whose parents reside in the city, town or village of the Grammar School is 3,274—increase, 125. The number of pupils whose parents reside out of town, but in the county of the Grammar School, 995—increase 26. Number of pupils whose parents reside out of the county of the Grammar School to which they send their children, 277—increase, 14. The number of pupils reported as in Grammar School subjects, 4,124—increase, 17. Number of new pupils admitted during 1860, 1,761—increase, 192. Of these 1,547 had passed the required entrance examination—increase, 62. Number of boys formerly attending Common Schools who were admitted free by scholarships, 143—increase, 57.

5. *Fees*.—It appears that 6 of the Grammar Schools are entirely free; 8 are free to resident pupils, and the remainder charge from 75 cents up to \$9 per quarter.

VIII. TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

The number of pupils in English is 4,406—increase, 225. In Latin, 2,385—increase, 166. In Greek, 558—increase, 70. In French, 1,246—increase, 68. In Arithmetic, 4,290—increase, 140. In Algebra, 1,973—increase, 141. In Euclid, 1,549—increase, 29. In Geography, 4,072—increase, 167. In History, 3,588—increase, 155. In Physical Science, 2,960—increase, 565. In Writing, 3,989—increase, 23. For other particulars, see Table.

IX. TABLE K.—TEXT-BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.

It appears that the Bible or Testament is read in 60 schools—increase, 5. As noticed last year, there is an increase in the use of the best text-books, which are named in the Table, together with the several schools using them. Sangster's Arithmetic, which was only published last year, was at once introduced into 43 Grammar Schools, (nearly half the whole number) and is rapidly displacing other books less suited to the country.

X. TABLE L.—MASTERS—THEIR SALARIES, SCHOOL HOUSES, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

1. The total number of masters employed in the schools during the year, is 127. The number of head-masters appointed during 1860, is 30. The number appointed under the old law, 6—decrease, 3. The number of head-masters who are graduates, is 59—increase 9; of these, 38 were educated at Provincial Universities, 16 at English, Irish or Scotch Universities, 4 at American Universities, and 1 at Giessen; 23 teach under the authority of Provincial certificates.

2. *Religious Persuasions*.—The following is a classification of the religious denominations to which the Grammar School masters belong, as far as reported:—Church of England, 48; Presbyterians, 38; Methodists, 13; Baptists, 1; Congregationalists, 2; Reported as Protestants, 4; Roman Catholic, 1,

3. *Salaries*.—The table shows the salary paid to each master, so far as reported. It appears that the *average salary* of head-masters is \$709; and of assistant-masters, \$385. The highest salary paid was \$1,400.

4. *School Houses*.—38 are of brick, 19 of stone, 29 of frame, and 1 of concrete; 69 freehold, 2 leased, and 15 rented.

5. *Miscellaneous*.—It appears that the daily exercises of 64 of the schools are opened and closed with prayer—decrease, 2; 52 are united with common schools—increase, 10; 15 are meteorological stations—increase, 1; that in the schools there are 1345 maps—increase, 283; and 108 globes—increase, 3; 83 schools use blackboards—increase, 3; 20 have complete sets of apparatus, and 13 have part sets; 6 schools have established museums of natural history, botany, &c. The magic lantern or microscope is used in 15 schools; 81 schools observe the general regulations; 584 pupils were rewarded with prizes at the examinations; 53 pupils were matriculated at the various universities during 1860, 25 of whom obtained honors or scholarships at such examinations; 41 pupils passed the Law Society examination, and 9 the surveyors' examination. The number of pupils passing these examinations is probably much understated, the Boards of Trustees not always being informed of the progress of the pupils after leaving school.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

XI. TABLE M.—OPERATIONS OF THE SCHOOLS DURING 1860.

The year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The number of students or teachers-in-training, admitted into the Normal School during the first session of last year, was 158; the number admitted the second session, 132. The number of teachers to whom certificates were awarded on a lengthened paper examination at the end of the first session, was 96; at the end of the second session, 90.

XII. TABLE N.—APPROXIMATE INFORMATION ON OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The information in this table has been gleaned from different sources, some more and others less recent and full, there being no law in Upper Canada to secure periodical and annual returns of information to this department, as in Lower Canada, from any other institutions than the Grammar and Common Schools. But the information in this table, though only an approximation to what is to be desired, gives a tolerably correct idea of what is done in our colleges and academies.

XIII.—TABLE O.—THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The amount expended for free public libraries in 1860, was \$5,289, being \$516 less than in 1859. The number of libraries established was 57, and the number of volumes sent to these and to libraries established in previous years was 9072. The whole number of libraries established is 411. The whole amount expended for the establishment is \$99,807, and the number of volumes contained in them is 186,658.

2. The number of *Sunday School Libraries*, according to the returns, is 1756—increase, 72. The number of volumes in these libraries is 278,648—increase, 1741.

3. The number of other public libraries reported is 347—increase, 13. The number of volumes contained in them is reported to be 157,805—increase, 39,249. This large increase arises from a more full report being received of the libraries attached to various public institutions in Toronto, and from which it appears that there are about 34,400 more volumes in the city libraries than were reported for 1859.

The total number of school and public libraries in Upper Canada is reported as 2,514, and the number of volumes 623,111.

XIV. TABLE P.—MAPS, GLOBES, AND VARIOUS ARTICLES OF SCHOOL APPARATUS; PRIZE BOOKS.

The amount expended for these purposes was \$16,832—increase, \$4,927. The number of maps of the World sent was 218—increase, 14; of Europe, 324—increase, 63; of Asia, 260—increase, 36; of Africa, 259—increase, 70; of America, 280—increase, 28; of

Canada, 296—increase, 73; of Great Britain and Ireland, 401—increase, 138; of the Hemispheres, 219—increase, 87; of Classical and Scripture maps, 167—decrease, 6; other maps and charts, 339—increase, 55.

The number of globes sent out was 188—increase, 53; other school apparatus (different pieces), 1946—increase, 763; number of sheets of object lessons, 12,746—increase, 3328; number of volumes of prize books, 20,194—increase, 8,105.

XV. TABLE Q.—SUPERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The number of worn-out Teachers who received aid in 1860, was 150. Of the 181 Teachers whose applications for aid had been granted, 25 died, 3 were not heard from in reply to letters, 2 resumed teaching, and 1 withdrew from the fund. The average period of service of the remaining 150 is $21\frac{1}{2}$ years, and their average age in 1860 was $66\frac{1}{2}$ years.

XVI. TABLE R.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT, TOGETHER WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT THERETO, WITH OTHER MONEYS RAISED BY TRUSTEES.

This Table exhibits the distribution of all moneys granted by the Legislature for both Grammar and Common School purposes, together with the sums raised by Municipalities and School Trustees as equivalents thereto, and other moneys raised from local sources. The Table shows how much each County, (not specifying the Townships), City, Town, and incorporated Village has received, directly and indirectly, for all School purposes, during 1860, from the Legislative School Grant, and how much it has raised as an equivalent in return. This Table shows that the total amount provided by the Legislature for all Grammar and Common School purposes in 1860 was \$221,220, being a decrease of \$3,276, principally arising from the decreased expenditure for Normal School Students and the Model Grammar School; that the total amount provided by the people from local sources was \$216,119, being an increase of \$10,311; that the grand total of moneys provided from all sources was \$1,437,339, being an increase of \$7,034 over the sums provided in 1859. For the details I refer to the Table.

XVII. TABLE S.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1860.

This Table presents at one view the number of educational institutions of every description (so far as the returns of them could be obtained), and the numbers of pupils attending them, and the amount expended for their support, in each County in Upper Canada. The total number of educational institutions of every description in Upper Canada reported was 4,379—increase 5; the total amount expended in support of these institutions was \$1,448,448; adding balance on hand the total amount available was \$1,615,670—being an increase of \$20,862. But the total number of pupils returned as attending the Common and Grammar Schools was 320,358—increase, 14,385; and an increase of 208 students and pupils attending other institutions, inclusive of the Normal and Model Schools. The aggregate amount available for the support of the Common, Grammar and Normal Schools, Superannuated Teachers, &c., (not including other educational institutions), during the year, was \$1,437,339—being an increase of \$7,034, thus showing an increase of \$13,828 on the amount expended in the support of other institutions.

XVIII. TABLE T.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA, FROM 1842 TO 1860, INCLUSIVE.

This Table presents a statistical view (as far as Returns can have been obtained) of all that has been done in connexion with every branch and all the institutions of education in Upper Canada, during nineteen years. Returns, under all the heads mentioned, do not go further back than 1850. Take, then, a period of eleven years, from 1850 to 1861, the following are some of the results in reference to Grammar and Common Schools.

1. *Grammar Schools*.—The number of *Grammar Schools* in 1850, was 57; in 1860, it was 88. The number of pupils attending the Grammar Schools in 1850, was 2,070; in 1860, it was 4,546; though many hundreds were excluded from the Grammar Schools in 1854 by the regulations, which required an entrance examination—increased attendance in 1860 over 1850, 2,476. As the present Grammar School Law did not go into operation

until 1854, no Returns of the amount provided for the salaries of Grammar School masters exist earlier than 1855. The amount provided for the salaries of masters in 1855, was \$46,255; the amount provided for the same purpose in 1860, was \$64,005.

2. *Common Schools*.—The number of Common Schools in 1850, was 3,059; the number in 1860, was 3,969—total increase, 910. The number of *Free Schools* in 1850, was 252; the number in 1860, was 2,602—total increase in the eleven years, 2,350.

3. The whole number of pupils attending the Common Schools in 1850, was 151,891; the number of pupils attending them in 1860, was 315,812—increase of 1860 over 1850, 163,921.

4. The total amount paid for salaries of Common School Teachers in 1850, was \$353,716; the amount paid for the same purpose in 1860, was \$895,591—increase of 1860 over 1850, \$541,875.

5. The amount expended for the building and furnishing of school-houses, libraries, apparatus, &c., in 1850, was \$56,756; the amount expended for these purposes in 1860, was \$264,183—increase of 1860 over 1850, 207,427.

6. The total amount expended for all Common School purposes in 1850, was \$410,472; the total amount expended for these purposes in 1860, was \$1,159,774—increase of 1860 over 1850, \$749,302.

XIX.—THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the schools have been so established and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means provided would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the people.* It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal museums of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French history; also, copies of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian schools of painting. These objects of art are *labelled*, for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated, "that the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is, at the same time, strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaele and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction, is in part the result of a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper Canada share of school grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote arts, science and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum in connection with this department.

* See my Annual Report for 1857, in which there is a full detail of what is done in England in this respect.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive Reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds, in drawing, painting, modelling, &c. A large portion of the contents of our Museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the Schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum in London.

XX. VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Educational Department on 11th September, forms a very gratifying feature in the year's operations. His Royal Highness was accompanied by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,—His Excellency the Governor General, and a distinguished suite. An account of this Visit of His Royal Highness will be found in Appendix C.

XXI. GENERAL REMARKS.—PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM DURING TEN YEARS, FROM 1850 TO 1860, AS COMPARED WITH THAT IN THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The remarks which I made in my last Report in respect to the Normal and Model Schools and Museum, equally apply this year, and need not be repeated. The preceding references to the Statistical Tables show the general and steady progress of the Schools during last year. In my Report for 1857, I gave a practical and comparative view of the principles, working and results of the systems of elementary instruction in Great Britain, Ireland and Upper Canada. In my last Report I instituted a short comparison between the School Legislation and the results of the School System of New York and Upper Canada. I will conclude this Report by a brief comparative view of the progress of our School System during the last ten years and that of three of the oldest and wealthiest States of the American Republic, and those in which School Systems have been long established: I refer to the States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from official School Reports and other public documents:

Number of Children.	Time of keeping School open. Months and Days.		Population.		Percentage of Increase of Population.	Children.		At School.		Percentage of Increase of children attending school.	Moneys Raised.		Increase per cent.
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.		1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.		1850.	1860.	
1850. 1860.					—					—			—
3069	9..11	10..18	952004	1394013	47	UPPER CANADA. (from 5 to 16.)(from 5 to 16)		151891	315812	108	\$110470	\$1324272	222
3749	7..24	7..18	994514	1231500	24	MASSACHUSETTS. (from 4 to 16)(from 5 to 15)		182085	240419	35	\$871351	\$1465351	68
11897	8..00	7..3	3097394	3851563	24	NEW YORK. (from 5 to 16)(from 4 to 21)		794500	807888	9	\$1760668	\$4300675	145
8510	5..00	5..54	2311786	2924500	27	PENNSYLVANIA.		424344	585669	39	\$955185	\$2619877	175
							No return.			.....		
							No return.						

From the Statistics of the foregoing Table the following facts are worthy of notice:

1. While the populations of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts have increased respectively during the ten years 27, 24 and 24 per cent., that of Upper Canada has increased 47 per cent.

2. The basis of School population returns in Upper Canada has remained unchanged, being from 5 to 16 years of age, that of Massachusetts has been changed from 4 to 16 to 5-15 years, and that of New York has been changed from 5-16 to 4-21 years. No School population returns are made in the State of Pennsylvania. With this change in the basis of School population returns largely to the advantage of the State of New York and to the disadvantage of Massachusetts; the ratio of increase of School population in the State of New York, during the decade, is 79 per cent., in Massachusetts 4 per cent., in Upper Canada 45 per cent.

3. The difference in the increase of attendance at the Schools is very remarkable. During the ten years, that increase in Pennsylvania is 38 per cent., in the State of New York 9 per cent., in Massachusetts 35 per cent., in Upper Canada it is 108 per cent.

4. In regard to school moneys, the increase for the ten years in Pennsylvania is 175 per cent.; in the State of New York, 145 per cent.; in Massachusetts, 68 per cent.; in Upper Canada, it is 222 per cent. It is also to be observed, that in those States large cities are included, with which we have none to compare, and in which very much larger sums of money are provided for school purposes, in proportion to the population, than in counties. In the City of New York alone, the sum of \$1,261,619* (more than one-fourth of that of the whole State) was expended in 1860 for school purposes. It is likewise to be noticed, that the greater part of the school moneys in these states, (except Massachusetts) are provided from a permanent school fund and State taxes, while nine-tenths of the school moneys in Upper Canada are raised by the local Municipalities and Trustees. There is no State tax for school purposes, (beyond the comparatively small annual Legislative Grant) in Upper Canada. The working of our school system is chiefly with the local Municipalities and Trustees and not with the State.

5. The most remarkable difference in the development of School Systems, in the States mentioned and Upper Canada, is the greater length of time each year during which our schools are kept open, it being nearly twice as long as in Pennsylvania, and nearly three months longer than in the States of New York and Massachusetts.

6. In the three essential elements of school progress, the attendance of children at school, the length of the time the schools are kept open, and the increase of moneys provided for school purposes, Upper Canada has every reason of gratulation and encouragement. In these comparisons we have not referred to the comparative youth of our country or School System, or to our Normal School and Public Library Systems, and to the collections and facilities of our Department of Public Instruction to provide the schools with maps, apparatus, &c.; or to the examining and classifying Teachers by County Boards according to a uniform standard, instead of their being examined as well as employed by Trustees. In all these respects, the advantage is admitted by the most experienced educationists in the United States, to be on the side of Upper Canada.

We have borrowed some features of our School System from our American neighbors, and we have endeavored to improve upon whatever we have borrowed. Their writings,

*EXPENSES OF THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS FOR 1860.

For teachers and Janitors in Ward Schools.....	\$703,928 70
Support of the Free Academy.....	47,728 53
Repairs to Free Academy.....	752 97
Support of Normal Schools.....	8,427 81
Support of Evening Schools.....	68,042 00
Repairs through the "Shop".....	10,335 43
Supplies for Ward Schools through the Depository.....	64,350 31
Rent of School premises.....	18,278 80
Salaries of Officers and Clerks of Board of Education.....	2,734 80
Incidental Expenses of the Board.....	15,995 04
Appropriation to Corporate Schools.....	29,296 37
Amount apportioned for special purposes, including erection of school-houses, repairs, &c..	164,979 91
For pianos in Ward Schools.....	10,009 00
Miscellaneous.....	93,760 31
Total.....	\$1,261,619 78

legislation and proceedings have furnished us with many useful hints; and we have been much assisted by their noble example in the general education of youth. Our institutions have afforded us peculiar facilities to apply the principles of free government and self-reliance in the working and extension of our School System, and the British Canadian energy and patriotism of the people have achieved the results which place Upper Canada in so honorable a position in comparison with other countries, and which are conferring such priceless blessings upon her youthful population. May God grant that the success and progress of the past shall but symbolize the greater success and progress of the future!

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient humble Servant,

E. RYERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FOR UPPER CANADA,
Toronto, May, 1861.

TABLE A.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL

TOWNS	From Legislative Grants.		From Local Sources.				
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes & Libraries.	Municipal School Assessment Levied.	Municipal School Assessment Received.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Cherry Reserve Fund and other sources.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amherstburgh.....	274 00		800 00	800 00	500 00	209 57	
Barrie.....	197 50	78 45	800 00	800 00	69 85	9 00	63 82
Belleville.....	563 00	15 00	2000 00		3898 45		6 00
Berlin.....	245 24	12 00	1492 80	1492 80	55 50		261 21
Bowmanville.....	*462 00	200 00	2231 00	2231 00		349 95	
Brantford.....	690 00	6 00	8500 00	5110 66	140 41	1252 76	149 01
Brockville.....	526 50		4000 00	4000 00	384 32	100 00	46 54
Chatham.....	381 00	35 00	2600 00	2600 00	50 00	84 00	458 49
Clifton.....	91 50	100 00	900 00	900 00	53 90	88 00	22 78
Cobourg.....	545 00	15 00	1900 00	1900 00	176 00	727 96	10 00
Collingwood.....	336 00	15 00	510 44		944 91		162 25
Cornwall.....	210 00	30 00	1320 00	1320 00			6 00
Dundas.....	325 50		866 74	594 02	189 05	478 80	355 38
Galt.....	310 00	7 57	3900 00	3900 00		37 00	
Goderich.....	336 00	51 40	2000 00	2000 00			4 00
Guelpf.....	429 00	71 88	2323 05	2323 05	514 07	785 25	116 57
Ingersoll.....	214 98	8 25	500 00	1310 00	85 00	580 00	191 90
Lindsay.....	178 00	10 00	1062 84	1246 04	360 40		80 00
Milton.....	99 00	47 47	99 00	99 00	905 73	225 73	127 84
Niagara.....	254 00	10 00	667 70	714 52	251 70	347 07	
Oakville.....	169 32		666 50	881 50		165 85	588 47
Owensound.....	206 00		1213 87	1213 87			
Paris.....	305 50		2620 00	2600 46	99 82	41 63	85 00
Perth.....	290 50		1240 35	1240 35	2091 20		3467 56
Peterborough.....	327 50	55 00	900 00	900 00	1582 50	622 16	2424 07
Pictou.....	174 50	25 00	880 00	880 00	257 76	338 71	
Port Hope.....	504 00	35 00	2400 00	1971 11		982 00	54 00
Prescott.....	237 50		1200 00	963 21	330 00	440 78	180 03
Sandwich.....	96 00	5 00	799 14	799 14	175 75		
Sarnia.....	186 00	25 60	186 10	193 00	1800 00	422 98	
St. Catharines.....	641 50	30 50	2700 00	2547 00	300 00	101 30	259 20
Simcoe.....	220 00		2618 79	2618 79			77 40
Whitby.....	278 00	21 00	2327 00	2327 00		418 70	60 00
Windsor.....	262 00		2000 00	2000 00			
Woodstock.....	291 00		1800 00	1800 00		621 76	
Total.....	10902 64	909 50	61231 18	56681 62	15016 32	9430 96	9287 52

VILLAGES.

Ashburnham.....	in T'p.	5 75	160 00	150 00	410 00	127 14	72 00
Bath.....	in T'p.		136 20	81 20	107 86	102 04	200 66
Bradford.....		6 00	387 00	285 50		116 12	
Brampton.....			993 90	759 95			
Brighton.....	in T'p.	5 00	134 00	134 00	1210 93		134 00
Caledonia.....		20 00	835 00	835 00		189 88	
Cayuga.....			800 00	800 00	125 28	1 80	
Chippewa.....		5 00	800 00	1168 05			25 00
Clinton.....		39 00	700 00	700 00		19 15	
Colborne.....			800 00	332 09		41 50	9 55
Dunnville.....	in T'p.	8 00	170 00	408 85	731 84		284 23
Elora.....		11 39	1148 00	268 00	617 07	185 87	70 00
Embro.....		29 67	500 00	500 00		22 63	40 00
Fergus.....		32 52	109 00	109 00	291 00	226 13	8 45

*\$131 of this on account of 1859.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—Continued.

AUTHORITIES. EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

Balances.	Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1860.	EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						
		For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1860.	Balances unexpended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	1783 57	1116 96			48 25	137 66	1302 87	480 70
.....	1287 47	918 35	195 80		83 35	89 97	1287 47	
.....	4708 92	3309 00	30 75			903 80	4243 55	465 37
.....	2066 75	1765 24	24 00			183 33	2066 75	
.....	3242 95	2661 00	400 00			127 33	3188 33	54 62
.....	300 16	8049 00	4712 08	801 63		425 07	2041 09	7979 87
.....	284 04	5341 40	3194 87	18 54	618 35	579 65	906 90	5318 31
.....	1137 51	4756 00	2707 00	96 50	310 79	604 28	3786 78	969 22
.....	125 57	1381 75	856 75	200 00	89 50		62 12	1208 37
.....	111 66	3485 62	2756 02	110 50		277 43	326 38	3470 33
.....	792 38	2250 54	1527 50	33 75		15 47	246 87	1823 59
.....	306 42	1872 42	1273 00	95 00		45 00	316 84	1729 84
.....	47 75	2020 50	1649 46		54 00	25 18	258 91	1987 55
.....	2004 76	7159 33	3270 50	74 88		90 63	594 56	4030 57
.....	313 69	2705 09	1830 00	104 60		27 72	549 20	2511 52
.....	4244 80	2715 00	145 63			362 80	686 69	3910 12
.....	227 52	2617 65	1948 88	62 12	222 84		168 22	2402 06
.....	1874 44	1381 29	20 00			8 80	149 55	1559 64
.....	1541 15	600 00	94 94	500 00		200 45	1395 39	145 76
.....	1607 29	1158 04	43 88	257 78		3 25	144 34	1607 29
.....	2072 61	1195 94	48 00	355 67		86 39	216 11	1902 11
.....	81 70	1501 67	1133 00	14 55		12 35	333 17	1493 07
.....	84 75	3217 16	2469 58			94 48	499 78	3063 84
.....	348 01	7437 62	2599 66	16 00	22 50	129 52	4492 25	7259 93
.....	284 20	6195 43	2745 14	110 00	261 25	204 50	2335 20	5656 09
.....	523 41	2199 38	1352 22	25 88		60 00	462 43	1900 53
.....	3546 11	2630 00	70 00			143 90	702 15	3546 11
.....	70 32	2221 84	1168 46			238 08	682 53	2149 07
.....	43 00	1118 89	1012 00	10 00			79 00	1101 00
.....	664 45	3091 43	1184 66	124 45	729 20	114 00	235 41	2387 72
.....	749 82	4629 32	3654 00	61 01	310 00	126 63	229 27	4380 91
.....	306 65	3222 84	2016 00	100 00		144 40	862 69	3123 09
.....	18 23	3122 93	1954 33	171 00	522 55	137 08	195 23	2980 19
.....	17 92	2279 92	2004 75			117 74	152 26	2274 75
.....	1108 47	3821 23	2342 25			108 44	646 75	3297 44
Total.....	11496 56	113675 02	71012 93	3303 41	4254 43	4133 01	20622 27	103826 05

TABLE A.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

VILLAGES.—(Continued.)	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL						
	From Legislative Grants.		From Local Sources.				
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes & Libraries.	Municipal School Assessment Levied.	Municipal School Assessment Received.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fort Erie.....	42 00	5 00	350 00	350 00	39 00	128 02	21 75
Hawkesbury.....	126 00	12 00	130 00	130 00	150 00	95 92	7 00
Hespeler.....	89 00		450 00	561 75			
Iroquois.....	86 00		57 00	87 00	85 64	79 19	13 57
Kemptville.....	123 00		999 96	592 50			
Kincardine.....	96 00		400 00	400 00			
Mitchell.....	126 00	14 00	1250 00	1127 47			
Napance.....	180 50		500 00	765 66		258 98	45 94
Newburgh.....	117 00	27 75	150 00	453 84			141 96
Newcastle.....	142 00	10 17	142 00	642 00		206 25	729 20
New Hanburg.....	131 00	23 10	1150 00	1100 00			8 50
Newmarket.....	144 50	19 25	256 69	256 69	15 68	381 19	309 06
Oshawa.....	145 00	10 00	1000 00	1000 00	82 00	378 26	20 00
Pembroke.....	71 00		72 00	72 00	480 00	121 00	
Portsmouth.....	140 36	10 00	350 00	350 00	127 00	3 50	76 82
Preston.....	159 00	12 87	1400 00	1400 00	75 84	27 75	242 88
Renfrew.....	in T.p.		812 89	812 89		144 85	46 74
Smith's Falls.....	110 00	15 00	600 00	155 00		150 00	
Southampton.....	60 00	16 15	758 51	466 03			962 25
Stirling.....	in T.p.	5 00	332 07	91 50		107 74	127 35
St. Mary's.....	265 00	26 00	1800 00	1800 00			272 21
St. Thomas.....	149 81	15 00	700 00	700 00	11 00	479 75	
Stratford.....	281 00	9 50	1800 00	1800 00			19 00
Strathroy.....	80 40	34 00	508 55	508 55			
Streetsville.....	136 00	10 00	436 00	670 00		226 68	
Thorold.....	192 50	10 00	1300 00	1300 00	100 00	521 05	62 10
Trenton.....	199 76		446 67	446 67	296 00		338 32
Vienna.....	109 00		294 71	294 71			252 60
Waterloo.....	147 00		1200 00	1200 00			
Welland.....	77 00		451 95	350 00		100 00	123 00
Yorkville.....	145 00	15 00	200 00	200 00			42 87
Total.....	5101 83	461 92	27997 10	26595 90	4956 14	4422 39	4707 01
Grand Total.....	151518 14	9962 33	281760 47	278693 76	556682 74	91508 14	106738 36
" " 1859.....	152026 90	6860 00	289950 49		535704 36	100858 90	76307 00
Increase.....		3102 33			20978 38		30431 36
Decrease.....	508 76		7190 02			9350 76	

OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—Continued.

AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.								
	Balances.	Total Receipts for all Common School purposes, during 1860.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes, during 1860.	Balances unexpended.
	3 76	589 53	500 00	10 00		11 78	67 75	589 53	
	33 03	553 95	449 00	29 00			64 54	542 54	11 41
	4 26	655 01	516 00			46 00	88 52	650 52	4 49
	54 25	405 65	315 00	18 00			52 36	385 36	20 29
	11 28	726 78	640 00			15 00	60 56	715 50	11 28
	44 27	540 27	321 00			23 13	57 61	401 74	138 53
	25 07	1293 14	710 00	38 07	403 83	75 00	66 24	1293 14	
		1251 08	714 44			4 77	531 87	1251 08	
		740 55	424 12	55 50	136 88		124 05	740 55	
	39 28	1768 90	788 59	20 34	691 62		105 24	1605 79	163 11
	663 73	1926 33	927 27	61 02	327 69		66 50	1382 48	543 85
	81 34	1207 71	879 77	38 50	108 48	15 00	162 49	1204 24	3 47
	232 00	1867 26	1147 78	25 00	30 00	99 52	255 47	1557 77	309 49
		744 00	407 00		220 00		17 00	744 00	
	71 78	779 46	542 32	70 00		5 85	88 03	706 20	73 26
	218 87	2137 21	1375 75	45 62		46 17	206 25	1673 79	463 42
		1004 48	651 00			50 00	303 48	1004 48	
	77 09	507 09	340 00	35 00		3 90	69 29	448 19	58 90
		1504 43	469 90	32 30	693 75	21 38	287 10	1504 43	
		331 59	306 04	10 00			15 55	331 59	
	243 88	2607 09	1590 00	53 00		199 98	362 35	2205 33	401 76
	214 82	1570 38	1150 00	30 00		91 60	135 92	1407 52	162 86
	938 61	3048 11	1340 00	19 50		61 73	295 25	1716 48	1331 63
		622 95	471 84	68 00				539 84	83 11
	166 41	1042 68	895 52	20 00	37 95	4 28	42 45	1000 20	42 48
	36 19	2352 06	1509 00	20 00	313 61	109 60	78 10	2030 31	321 75
		1316 94	775 99			10 45	522 99	1309 43	7 51
		656 81	591 80				64 51	656 31	
	440 81	1787 81	939 00				53 29	992 39	795 42
		650 00	650 00					650 00	
	779 12	1181 99	525 00	30 00			487 61	1042 61	139 38
	6225 90	52471 09	31808 22	1122 55	3441 46	1617 99	5997 51	43987 83	8483 26
	129169 26	1324272 73	895590 69	25390 61	113607 47	33422 41	91762 57	1159773 75	164498 98
	148112 42	1309820 07	859324 76	17456 83	114637 91	32751 37	85874 98	1110045 85	199774 22
		14452 66	36265 93	7933 78		671 04	5887 59	49727 90	
	18943 16				1030 44				35275 24

TABLE B.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Table with columns: Counties, School population between 5 and 16 years of age, Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age, Pupils of other ages, Total number of children attending school, Indigent pupils, Boys, Girls, Less than 20 days, 20 to 50 days, 50 to 100 days, 100 to 150 days, 150 to 200 days, 200 to 251 days, Number whose attendance is not reported, Number of children not attending any school whatever, Average attendance of pupils.

Table with columns: Cities, Towns, School population between 5 and 16 years of age, Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age, Pupils of other ages, Total number of children attending school, Indigent pupils, Boys, Girls, Less than 20 days, 20 to 50 days, 50 to 100 days, 100 to 150 days, 150 to 200 days, 200 to 251 days, Number whose attendance is not reported, Number of children not attending any school whatever, Average attendance of pupils.

TABLE B.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number in the different branches of Instruction.

Table with columns for Counties, CITIES, and TOWNS, and rows for various subjects: 1st class (lowest), 2nd class, 3rd class, 4th class, 5th class, Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, General Geog., Canadian Geog., History, Writing, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Nat'l Philosophy, Vocal Music, Linear Drawings, No. of girls learning needlework, and Other studies.

Table with columns for CITIES and TOWNS, and rows for various subjects: 1st class (lowest), 2nd class, 3rd class, 4th class, 5th class, Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, General Geog., Canadian Geog., History, Writing, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Nat'l Philosophy, Vocal Music, Linear Drawings, No. of girls learning needlework, and Other studies.

TABLE B.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.—(Continued.)	PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.										Total number of children attending school.	Indigent pupils.	Less than 20 days during the year.	Number of children attending school.					Average attendance of pupils.
	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.		Pupils of other ages.		Total number of children attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Number of children attending school.											
	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	16 years of age.	10 years of other ages.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 to 251 days.	Number whose attendance is not reported.	Number of children not attending any school whatever.									
Oakville	370	432	2	85	61	79	52	20	300	300	300	154	1104	10508					
Owen Sound	429	424	3	99	115	77	71	8	300	300	300	176	1104	10508					
Paris	750	692	35	10	125	280	171	96	300	300	300	341	1104	10508					
Perth	800	528	10	70	20	90	80	227	300	300	300	341	1104	10508					
Peterboro'	800	740	35	70	108	341	150	108	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Pictou	472	474	24	50	24	498	256	242	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Port Hope	1100	649	48	50	24	697	425	272	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Prescott	600	384	10	38	20	304	222	172	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Sandwich	254	200	5	108	108	187	108	108	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Sarnia	445	354	14	18	14	308	195	173	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
St. Catharines	1500	1108	46	275	31	63	111	167	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Simcoe	444	430	56	25	32	104	124	185	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Whitby	669	502	19	92	21	51	131	63	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Windsor	656	429	5	70	28	77	101	98	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Woodstock	870	579	33	70	132	187	106	79	300	300	300	174	1104	10508					
Total	25030	20390	794	1529	1495	3051	4511	3915	3682	634	1104	10508	634	1104					

VILLAGES.

Ashburnham	206	140	5	4	9	22	44	26	14	39	80	12	1184	5007
Bath	173	99	3	1	4	21	34	24	12	7	44	12	1184	5007
Bradford	284	135	...	14	15	35	15	36	25	9	50	...	1184	5007
Brampton	400	303	...	14	45	44	88	67	43	10	77	...	1184	5007
Brighton	342	262	9	...	19	35	104	77	36	7	71	...	1184	5007
Calontonia	260	227	5	...	29	46	65	45	30	7	33	...	1184	5007
Cayuga	198	178	1	...	18	56	55	25	19	6	85	...	1184	5007
Chippewa	298	288	12	...	33	34	46	62	59	64	148	...	1184	5007
Clinton	223	225	...	...	34	35	46	47	50	25	134	...	1184	5007
Total	13462	10843	378	298	972	1849	2524	2309	1922	1468	5007	1184	5007	

Grand Total

Grand Total	373589	205680	20132	318512	172104	143708	6058	32432	61367	77610	61828	46281	31003	5141	46632	119011
Increase	362988	279490	22102	301592	105688	135901	6106	30689	67340	73548	68801	43107	82345	5762	46808	109801
Decrease	11504	10100	1970	14220	6416	7804	113	1793	4117	4002	2907	3174	1282	611	171	9160

TABLE C.—COMMON SCHOOLS

COMMON SCHOOL

Table with columns: COUNTIES, Total (Male, Female), Religious Denominations (Church of England, Church of Rome, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, Lutheran, Quaker, Christian and Disciple, Reported as Protestants, Unitarian, Other Persuasions, Not reported). Rows include various counties like Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, etc., and a Total row.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.

TEACHERS.

Table with columns: Certificates (Normal School, County Board, Unclassified, Unqualified, Certificates annulled), No. of Teachers who attended Normal School without obtaining Certificates, No. of Schools in which Teacher was changed during the year, No. of Schools having more than one Teacher, Annual Salaries (Highest Salary paid, Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher, Average: Male Teacher with Board, Male Teacher without Board, Female Teacher with Board, Female Teacher without Board). Rows include various counties and a Total row.

TABLE C.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

COMMON SCHOOL

Table with columns: TOWNS, Total, Religious Denominations (Church of England, Church of Rome, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, Lutheran, Quaker, Christian and Disciple, Reported as Protestant, Unitarian, Other Persunsons, Not reported), and VILLAGES.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

TEACHERS.

Table with columns: Certificates (Normal School, County Board, Unclassified, Unqualified, Certificates annulled), No. of Teachers who attended Normal School without obtaining Certificates, No. of Schools in which Teacher was changed during the year, No. of Schools having more than one Teacher, Annual Salaries (Highest Salary paid, Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher, Average), and Average (Male Teacher with Board, Male Teacher without Board, Female Teacher with Board, Female Teacher without Board).

TABLE C.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

COMMON SCHOOL

TOWNS.	Total.		Religious Denominations.												
	Common School Teachers.		Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.	Reported as Protestant.	Unitarians.	Other Persuasions.	Not reported.
	Male.	Female.													
Embrow	2	1													
Fergus	1	1													
Fort Erie	1	1													
Hawkesbury	1	1													
Hespeler	1	1													
Iroquois	1	1													
Kemptville	2	2													
Kincardine	2	1													
Mitchell	2	2													
Napanee	3	1													
Newburgh	2	1													
Newcastle	2	1													
New Hamburg	2	2													
Newmarket	3	1													
Oshawa	5	2													
Pembroke	1	1													
Portsmouth	2	2													
Preston	4	4													
Renfrew	1	1													
Smith's Falls	1	1													
Southampton	1	1													
Stirling	1	1													
St. Mary's	5	2													
St. Thomas	4	1													
Stratford	4	2													
Strathroy	1	1													
Streetsville	2	2													
Thorold	4	3													
Trenton	3	2													
Vienna	2	1													
Waterloo	3	2													
Welland	2	2													
Yorkville	2	1													
Total	102	64	38	17	10	36	28	3	2	1	1	1			3
Grand Total	4281	3100	1181	745	462	1249	227	90	28	16	22	65	1	26	112
1859	4235	3115	1120	747	460	1238	225	87	23	30	27	94	2	52	56
Increase	46	61		2		13	2	3	5						56
Decrease		15		2	42				14	5	29	1	26		

OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

TEACHERS.

Total holding Certificates.	Certificates.						No. of Teachers who attended Normal School without receiving Certificates.	No. of Schools in which Teacher was changed during the year.	No. of Schools having more than one Teacher.	Annual Salaries.						
	Normal School.		County Board.			Unclassified.				Certificates annulled.	Highest Salary paid.	Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher.	Average.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.								Male Teacher with Board.	Male Teacher without Board.	Female Teacher with Board.	Female Teacher without Board.
2	1						1		\$ 480 00	\$ 480 00	\$ 480 00	\$ 480 00	\$ 120 00			
2	2						1		475 00	475 00	475 00	475 00	240 00			
2	1		1						400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	168 00			
2							1		320 00	129 00	320 00	320 00				
2			2					1	372 00	372 00	372 00	372 00	144 00			
2				1					315 00	315 00	315 00	315 00				
2			2						320 00	320 00	320 00	320 00				
1	1			1	1			1	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	160 00			
2	1	1						1	450 00	260 00	450 00	450 00				
2	1			1	1			1	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	200 00			
2	1	1						1	410 00	410 00	410 00	410 00	144 00			
2	1							1	350 00	389 00	350 00	350 00	150 00			
2	1			1				1	776 00	776 00	776 00	776 00				
3	1	1	1					1	520 00	520 00	520 00	520 00	200 00			
3	2	1				2		1	650 00	240 00	650 00	650 00	175 00			
2		1						1	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00				
2			2					1	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	200 00			
4		1	1	1	1			1	450 00	300 00	450 00	450 00	413 00			
1				1				1	260 00	260 00	260 00	260 00				
1				1				1	340 00	340 00	340 00	340 00				
1			1					1	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00				
1		1						1	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00				
5	3	1				1		1	700 00	300 00	700 00	700 00	207 00			
4	2		2					1	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	250 00			
4	1			3				1	600 00	350 00	600 00	600 00	195 00			
1			1					1	368 00	368 00	368 00	368 00	218 00			
2			2					1	400 00	360 00	400 00	400 00				
3	1			2		1			409 00	400 00	409 00	409 00	300 00			
1			1			2			320 00	280 00	320 00	320 00				
2	1					1		1	388 00	388 00	388 00	388 00	205 00			
2			2					1	450 00	360 00	450 00	450 00	120 00			
2			2						400 00	350 00	400 00	400 00				
2		1	1					1	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	300 00			
91	24	9	35	20	3	10	1	3	776 00	240 00	776 00	776 00	249 00			
4135	179	246	982	2034	714	139	7	102	1300 00	96 00	1388 00	1300 00	242 00			
4112	190	199	825	2130	768	117	6	2	1400 00	80 00	1860 00	1400 00	245 00			
23		47	137			22	1	23		16 00	2 00	1 00	1 00			
	11			96	54				100 00				3 00			

TABLE D.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

	SCHOOL VISITS.											Number of Examinations	No. of Schools distributing prizes.	No. of Schools holding Recitations.	LECTURES.		TIME OPEN.			
	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Members of Parliament.	Trustees.	Other Persons.	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other Persons.				No. of Schools whose time is reported.	Total Number of Months and Days open.	m. d.	Average Number of Months and Days open.		
																			m. d.	m. d.
Oakville.....	303		24	20	16		39	200					1	19 00	9 15					
Owen Sound.....	44		2	5			30						1	12 00	12 00					
Paris.....	180		8	5	6		56	62					2	22 00	11 00					
Perth.....	138		1	4	2		10	19					2	22 00	11 00					
Peterborough.....	175		41	50	12	9	23	40					4	11 00	11 00					
Picton.....	271		6	153	7	6	70	29					1	56 00	11 00					
Port Hope.....	235		25	39	3		117	50					2	44 00	12 00					
Prescott.....	59		12	16			30	9					2	21 00	12 00					
Sandwich.....	33		15	20	8		60	30					2	24 00	12 00					
Sarnia.....	170		52	20	8		86	206					2	48 00	12 00					
St. Catharines.....	456		32	102	22		42	30					9	10 08	10 08					
Simcoe.....	94		10	8	4	2	21	68					1	36 00	12 00					
Whitby.....	130		12	10	4	2	14	17					3	31 00	10 10					
Windsor.....	106		25	40	2	8	152	36					2	24 00	12 00					
Woodstock.....	223		26	8			1241	1717					69	1014 28	11 13					
Total.....	5161		517	1313	170	176	28	1717	189	41	45	69	29	37						

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Ashburnham.....	8		1	4			3	20					1	10 00	10 00	
Bath.....	33		2	3			8	2					1	12 00	12 00	
Bradford.....	43		12	3			24	4					1	12 00	12 00	
Brampton.....	95		11	20			29	35					2	24 00	12 00	
Brighton.....	57		3	3	1	2	31	17					3	21 04	7 01	
Caedonia.....	86		10	11	2	2	30	36					3	86 00	12 00	
Cayuga.....	84		10	3	6	2	12	41					1	10 09	10 09	
Chippewa.....	94		5	2	1		45	41					2	24 00	12 00	
Clinton.....	84		8	1		8	6	20					1	12 00	12 00	
Colborne.....	63		10	4		6	14	20					1	10 00	10 00	

Dunville.....	32		6	6	2	4		6						1	12 00	12 00		
Elora.....	150		13	5	12		20	90						2	21 00	12 00		
Embro.....	13		4				4	5						2	24 00	12 00		
Fergus.....	170		22	9	5	12	22	100						2	24 00	12 00		
Fort Erie.....	47		3	20	1		13	10						1	11 00	11 00		
Hawkesbury.....	17		5	4	2	2	6	2						2	23 00	11 15		
Hospeler.....	13		4	1	2	2	4							1	11 00	11 00		
Iroquois.....	31		4	1	2	6	12	6						2	12 00	12 00		
Kemptville.....	16		6				10	4						2	24 00	12 00		
Kincardine.....	17		3	4			6	4						2	20 00	10 00		
Mitchell.....	53		4	12	1		19	30						1	12 00	12 00		
Napanee.....	62		9	12	1		25	15						2	24 00	12 00		
Newburgh.....	117		8	14	2	26	39	6						1	12 00	12 00		
Newsite.....	48		2	3	1		4							1	12 00	12 00		
New Hamburg.....	35		4	3	4	2	18	6						1	11 00	11 00		
Newmarket.....	59		3	17	1		21	43						2	23 00	11 15		
Oshawa.....	61		7	22	1		16	18						2	24 00	12 00		
Pembroke.....	4		2	1			1							1	12 00	12 00		
Portsmouth.....	43		5	8	1		17	12						2	20 00	10 00		
Preston.....	45		8	10	3		17	7						1	12 00	12 00		
Renfrew.....	6		2	2			2							1	12 00	12 00		
Smith's Falls.....	19		5	4			10							1	11 00	11 00		
Southampton.....	17		10	2	2		2							1	12 00	12 00		
String.....	40		4	6	2	8	4	10						1	11 15	11 15		
St. Mary's.....	173		6	10	6		40	108						2	21 00	12 00		
St. Thomas.....	305		15	186	43		58	53						3	11 12	11 12		
Stratford.....	127		10	12	20	4	30	50						1	12 00	12 00		
Strathroy.....	22		7				15							1	12 00	12 00		
Streetsville.....	79		6	4	8	2	36	16						2	48 00	12 00		
Thorold.....	97		5	53			10	6						1	33 00	11 00		
Trinton.....	127		5	3	3		55	14						1	12 00	12 00		
Vienna.....	36		5	3	3		12	12						2	24 00	12 00		
Waterloo.....	71		3	5	3	2	12	45						1	12 00	12 00		
Woland.....	73		7	1	2	2	5	56						2	24 00	12 00		
Yorkville.....	142		25	4	2		33	78						1	12 00	12 00		
Total.....	3006		304	575	119	139	5	853	1006	120	34	27	80	45	35	792 10	11 14	
Grand Total.....	61807		8849	5067	1944	2226	319	20325	25177	7096	842	1344	3101	2767	427	3798	40172 20	10 18
Increase.....	63183		8789	5626	1995	2191	584	20480	23818	6866	710	1045	3104	2387	717	3829	40131 12	10 14
Decrease.....	1624		110	341	51	35	215	1559	1559	240	132	299	90	380	290	31	41 08	0 01

TABLE E.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS USING BOOKS, MAPS, AND APPARATUS.

Table with columns for 'COUNTRIES', 'READERS', 'SPELLING BOOKS', 'ARITHMETICS', 'GRAMMARS', 'GEOGRAPHIES', and 'HISTORIES'. Each category is further divided into 'National', 'Canada', and 'Various' sub-categories. Rows list various counties from Algonquin to Wetland.

Table with columns for 'CITIES' and 'TOWNS'. Rows list cities like Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London, and towns like Amherstburgh, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, etc. Data represents the number of schools using books, maps, and apparatus.

CITIES.

Table showing data for cities: Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, and a Total row. Columns correspond to the same categories as Table E.

TOWNS.

Table showing data for various towns: Amherstburgh, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Bowmanville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Clifton, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Dundas, Galt, Geterich, Guelpich, Ingersoll, and Landon. Columns correspond to the same categories as Table E.

TABLE F.—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS

MUNICIPALITIES.	No. of Separate Schools.	Amt. of Legislative School Grant apportioned.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			PUPILS AND TIME.			
			Amt. of Leg. School grant pd., including apportion's of previous years paid in 1860.		Legisl. apportion. for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes & Libraries.		Amount raised from School Rate on supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters, and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amt. paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Amt. paid for other purposes.	Number of Pupils.	No. of months open.
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sheffield	5	22 00	34 94	24 00	12 00	70 94	34 00	36 94			45	6		
Thurlow	20	26 00	33 00	64 00		97 00	90 00	7 00			63	11		
Vaughan	12	21 00	16 00			16 00	16 00							
Vespra	7	10 00	13 50	47 50	3 00	64 00	61 00				20	9		
Wellesley	2	21 00	23 25	70 55	17 05	110 85	99 00	11 85			52	5		
"	10	19 00	14 75	59 05		73 80	45 00	28 80			21	3		
"	11	66 00	52 00	137 71	97 62	287 33	185 00	92 33			78	9		
Westminster	13	17 00	16 50	33 00	23 00	72 50	56 00	16 50			36	7		
Williams	11	20 00	32 83	72 00	8 00	112 83	90 00	22 83			66	10		
Wilmot	15	51 00	56 00	182 77	114 12	352 89	300 00	6 19	46 70		69	12		
"	12	21 00	24 22	60 00	27 00	111 22	87 22	24 00			38	6		
Windham	9	9 00	8 50	50 00	3 00	61 50	58 60	2 90			36	6		
Wolfe Island	1	30 00	36 00	88 01	55 65	179 66	143 00	36 66			75	11		
"	11	20 00	15 50	26 68	10 00	52 18	51 68	0 50			41	10		
Wolford	20	20 00	18 00		64 49	82 49	58 49		24 30		36	12		
York	1	30 00	27 00	6 45	122 55	156 00	140 00	16 00			97	12		
"	21	27 00	29 00	12 00	107 25	148 25	102 00	46 25			87	12		
"	22	39 00	24 86			24 86	24 86				81	10		
Total	67	1891 21	1715 85	15 50	3397 95	3137 25	5814 32	8266 55	39 69	2382 54	3384	10		

CITIES.												
Toronto	7	1460 00	1418 50	1643 38	193 96	3285 84	2673 00		612 84		2200	12
Hamilton	2	414 00	514 50	804 24	784 27	2103 01	1400 93		702 08		970	12
Kingston	1	477 00	460 00	1097 06	132 00	1709 06	1450 00		259 06		837	10
London	1	147 00	146 50	483 60	238 99	875 24	678 00	16 00	181 24		418	12
Ottawa	7	698 00	947 50	1298 09	402 25	2647 84	2326 94	26 20	294 70		1637	12
Total	18	3126 00	3517 00	6 75	5325 77	1771 47	10620 99	8528 87	42 20	2049 92	6062	11

TOWNS.												
Amherstburgh	1	114 00	115 00	500 00	120 89	735 89	180 00		555 89		244	12
Barrie	7	63 00	66 50	69 85	24 00	160 35	148 35	12 00			130	11
Belloville	1	184 00	188 00	321 00		509 00	501 00		8 00		411	12
Berlin	2	12 00	15 24	55 50	133 13	203 87	186 00		17 87		94	12
Brantford	1	97 00	83 00	140 41	268 76	492 17	378 52	6 05	107 60		235	11
Brockville	1	142 00	146 50	384 32	151 37	665 19	520 00		145 19		285	12
Chatham	1	68 00	65 00	50 00	72 00	187 00	153 00		34 00		138	12
Clifton	1	36 00	37 50	53 90	197 28	198 68	155 25	17 03	26 40		86	10
Cobourg	1	137 00	111 00	178 00	137 00	424 00	406 02		17 98		163	11
Dundas	1	151 00	133 50	154 00	444 18	731 68	670 00		61 68		284	10
Georgetown	1	151 00	152 00	514 07	68 57	734 64	695 00	11 87	27 77		216	12
Ingersoll	1	28 98	28 98	85 00	308 15	430 38	220 28	23 25	186 75		102	12
Lincolnton	1	78 00	77 00	360 40	80 00	517 40	343 24		174 06		236	12
Niagara	1	91 00	103 00	78 00	136 15	327 15	306 15	10 00	11 00		145	9
Oakville	4	4 32	4 32	36 00	413 29	453 61	90 94		382 67		107	7
Paris	1	66 00	64 50	99 82	41 63	205 95	194 58		11 37		118	12
Pertb	1	70 00	66 50	591 20	1 00	638 70	350 00		308 70		108	10
Peterboro'	1	147 00	138 50	382 58	166 50	687 50	438 50	10 00	239 00		299	11

* No Report.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

TEACHERS.				Religious Exercises.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.										MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.			When first established.						
No. of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Religious Orders.		No. of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	No. of Schools using the Bible.	No. of Pupils learning Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.		No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.		
				1														1						
1	1					27	40	25	6	12														1850
1	1					20	9	9	2	4														1858
1	1					52	20	30																1857
1	1					31	24	19																1844
1	1					78	50	40		12														1848
1	1					36	18	20	7	20	9	4												1846
1	1					60	39	35	14	9	1													1857
1	1					69	54	40	12	8	36			3			20							1855
1	1					38	30	24	1															1858
1	1					30	10	10	5	5														1856
1	1					75	35	60	12	19														1853
1	1					41	19	18																1858
1	1					29	15	10	5	5														1855
1	1					69	30	25	14	14														1856
1	1					82	40	55	15	15														1857
63	36	27				46	11				3092	1656	1506	543	556	343	25	21	20	37	110	62	15	125

20	11	9		7		7					2200	584	517	467	586	214	46	82	25	68	143	7	28	1	1845
5	1	4		2		2					894	498	538	278	1475	135	2	9	5		670	2	14	2	1856
9	5	4		5	2	1	1				837	450	380	310	280	190	15	30	10	35	600	1	23	1	1854
3	2	1		1		1					418	201	201	101	216		12	6	10		45	1	18	1	1858
11	6	5		7		7					1375	722	829	285	376	118	44	31	31		235	7	27	7	1856
48	25	23		5	9	18	10				5724	2455	2465	1441	2933	657	119	158	81	103	1693	18	110	2	12

1	1					1					244	91	95	72	73	61	10	7	7	12		1	11		1853
2	2					2					126	50	76	46	58	22				8		1	7	1	1855
5	1	4		4		2					411	231	314	227	153	57	7	5	7	20		2	8	2	1853
1	1					1					94	94	50	12	18							1	1		1858
2	1	3		3		1	1				235	143	143	143	186	25					30	1	4	2	1854
2	1	1		1		1	1				285	132	62	26	161	14	3	5	5	7					1854
1	1					1					138	100	100	36	100										

TABLE F.—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS

TOWNS—(Con.)	No. of Separate Schools.	Amt. of Legislative School Grant apportioned.	RECEIPTS.						RECEIPTS.			PUPILS AND TIME				
			Amt. of Leg. School grant pd, including apportionment of previous years paid in 1860.			Legisl. apportion. for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes & Libraries.			Amount raised from School Rate on supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters, and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amt. paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Amt. paid for other purposes.	Number of Pupils.	No. of months open.
			\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts								
Pictou	1	41 00	35 50		257 76		293 26	204 22	0 88	88 16	118 10					
Prescott	1	155 00	140 50		330 00	425 82	896 32	467 77		428 55	206 12					
St. Catharines	1	222 00	233 50		300 00	360 50	894 00	554 00		340 00	508 12					
Whitby	1				9 50	69 00	69 50	16 00		53 50	93 6					
Total	22	2058 30	2005 54	18 25	4949 23	3503 22	10476 24	7179 02	91 08	3206 14	4326 10					
VILLAGES.																
Napanee	1	29 00	20 50		45 94	66 44	58 44		8 00		65 3					
Newmarket	1	42 00	42 50		15 68	149 99	208 17	193 17		15 00	109 12					
Oshawa	1	50 00	35 00		82 00	101 40	218 40	154 90		63 50	148 12					
Portsmouth	1	47 00	52 36		127 00	76 82	256 18	156 96	50 00	49 22	80 10					
Preston	1	34 00	29 00		75 84	163 78	268 62	210 75		57 87	68 12					
St. Thomas	1	25 00	31 81		11 00	170 00	212 81	150 00		62 81	63 12					
Thorold	1	33 00	46 50		100 00	276 00	422 50	409 00		13 50	184					
Trenton	1	74 00	109 76		221 00	12 57	343 33	320 00		23 33	219 11					
Total	8	334 00	367 43		632 52	996 50	1996 45	1653 22	50 00	293 23	936 10					
Grand Total	115	7419 51	7605 82	40 50	14305 47	9408 44	31360 23	23205 43	222 97	7931 83	14708 10					
"	1859	103	7753 55	12 00	12931 01	9867 02	30563 58	23003 37	852 41	7207 80	12994 11					
Increase	10		28 50	1374 46		796 65		202 06		724 03	1714					
Decrease			147 73		458 58			129 44			1					

OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

TEACHERS.					RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.											MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.			When first established.	
No. of Teachers.	Religious Orders.		No. of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	No. of Schools using the Bible.		No. of Pupils learning Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	Apparatus.		Blackboards.
	Male.	Female.			Male.															Female.	
1	1		1	1	118	34	86	21	43			2	2							1850	
2	1		1	1	204	170	150	100	64	47							1	8		1	1853
5	1	4		1	508	140	239	216	250	36	10			36	50		1	8		1	1856
1	1			1	93	44	44	7	5								1			1	1860
42	16	26		13	4088	2211	2311	1404	1847	547	68	50	47	149	228		27	114	4	22	
1	1		1	1	65	33	40	17	18	13	12			6						1	1858
1	1		1	1	77	41	55	39	34	6		2			20					1	1856
2	2			1	148	80	89	42	33					6	51					1	1856
1	1			1	80	32	26	24	12											1	1859
1	1		1	1	68	68	60	25	25						25					1	1851
1	1		1	1	22	20	15	63	63					63	1	5				1	1859
1	1			1	31	97	102	48	22	7	4	4	4		1	6				1	1853
1	1			1	219	218	215	128	203	62	6	8		11	15	1	7			1	1859
9	4	5		4	688	591	607	338	410	152	25	14	4	27	174		3	18		7	
162	81	81	5	22	87	37	13592	6043	6889	3726	5746	1699	237	243	152	316	2205	110	257	7	66
148	78	70	15	44	83	32	11754	6091	6174	3482	3925	2240	280	268	150	248	1244	54	292	13	43
12	3	11			4	5	1838	852	715	244	1821				2	68	961	56			17
			10	22									541	43	25				35	6	

TABLE G.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

COUNTIES.	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	MONEYS.								Ex- For Masters' Salaries.
		RECEIPTS.								
		Legislative Grant.			Local Sources.			Total Receipts for Gram- mar School purposes, for 1860.	For Masters' Salaries.	
		Appropriation for 1860.	Received from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	For Maps, Appara- tus, Prizes, and Libraries.	From Fees.	From Municipal Grants.	Balances and other sources.			
	No.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Stormont, Dun- das and Glen- garry.....	1 Cornwall.....	900 00	892 00	55 60	734 50	50 84	1732 94	1526 50	495 25	
	2 Williamstown.....	386 00	329 00	212 00	166 25	100 00	1230 25	1847 50	505 00	
Prescott and Russell.....	3 Iroquois.....	380 00	388 00	5 26	221 75	150 00	784 07	516 00	343 00	
	4 L'Orignal.....	440 00	436 00		94 75		530 75	343 00	2100 00	
	5 Vankleekhill.....	327 00	238 00	10 00	115 00	15 00	378 00	2502 45	634 00	
Carleton.....	6 Ottawa.....	800 00	775 00	22 05	1376 61	121 37	7 42	634 00	284 00	
	7 Richmond.....	200 00	159 00		400 00	60 00	15 00	291 27	1324 00	
	8 Ashton.....	263 00	144 00		20 00	90 00	37 27	640 00	773 82	
	9 Brockville.....	850 00	850 00		474 00			448 05	745 32	
Leeds and Grenville.....	10 Prescott.....	245 00	243 00		94 03	436 79		448 05	622 00	
	11 Kemptville.....	255 00	277 01	8 00	41 73	315 25		325 00	39 05	
	12 Gananoque.....	260 00	84 01		39 05			184 67	18 00	
	13 Farmersville.....				18 00			13 50	400 00	
	14 Perth.....	400 00	400 00	13 50				700 00	700 00	
Lanark and Renfrew.....	15 Smith's Falls.....	200 00	100 00		155 00	445 00		952 00	915 30	
	16 Lanark.....	200 00	200 00		161 38	51 52	539 10	494 00	189 00	
	17 Renfrew.....	200 00	200 00		173 31	120 66		189 00	189 00	
	18 Carleton Place.....	210 00	189 00					2241 01	210 00	
Frenetic, Lennox, and Addington.....	19 Kingstons.....	700 00	700 00	20 00	548 00	312 48	660 53	2241 01	688 63	
	20 Newburgh.....	380 00	400 00		149 85		777 50	974 63	216 00	
	21 Bath.....	250 00	188 00		98 00		688 63	784 21	776 00	
	22 Napanea.....	350 00	330 00		254 21	200 00		1216 00	602 29	
Prince Edward.	23 Picton.....	520 00	496 00		80 00	640 00		662 00	1500 00	
	24 Consecow.....	200 00	100 00	18 00	2 50	108 02	433 47	581 00	580 00	
	25 Belleville.....	840 00	820 00	18 00	65 00		765 55	79 15	1301 10	
Hastings.....	26 Trenton.....	240 00	220 00			261 00		1520 98	1400 00	
	27 Stirling.....	200 00				79 15		758 00	600 00	
Northumber- land and Durham.....	28 Cobourg.....	620 00	610 00	24 48	1072 13	20 00	1726 61	890 00	890 00	
	29 Port Hope.....	515 00	512 00		490 00	518 98		2304 53	1243 00	
	30 Bowmanville.....	368 00	354 00		96 00	508 00		738 81	738 81	
	31 Colborne.....	200 00	200 00		60 00	630 00		781 72	706 00	
	32 Newcastle.....	200 00	200 00	6 00	407 15	100 00	1591 38	278 70	243 70	
	33 Peterborough.....	400 00	425 00		313 81		738 81	271 00	271 00	
Peterborough and Victoria.	34 Norwood.....	200 00	200 00				781 72	76 30	5 90	
	35 Lindsay.....	200 00	206 00	25 00	37 70	10 00	278 70	938 00	928 00	
	36 Oakwood.....	200 00	188 00		86 00		274 00	530 00	530 00	
	37 Omencee.....	140 00	47 00		35 20		82 20	321 00	321 00	
	38 Whitby.....	640 00	568 00	5 00	360 00		5 00	280 00	2778 34	
Ontario.....	39 Uxbridge.....	200 00	150 00				580 00	1010 59	775 50	
	40 Oshawa*.....	400 00	321 00				321 00	526 50	480 00	
	41 Toronto.....	1100 00	1100 00	15 00	1108 99	1000 00	325 58	429 95	481 66	
	42 Newmarket.....	440 00	420 00		355 50	200 00	55 09	620 00	600 00	
	43 Streetsville.....	250 00	250 00		80 00	200 00	14 02	984 00	729 00	
York and Peel.	44 Richmond Hill.....	300 00	325 00	24 00	156 66	200 00	4 29	1115 35	762 00	
	45 Brampton.....	360 00	370 00		20 00	200 00	30 00	1314 86	1182 50	
	46 Weston.....	380 00	340 00	10 00	297 00	200 00	137 00	158 00	391 00	
	47 Markham.....	444 00	402 00	66 10	370 00	200 00	77 25	391 00	700 00	
Simcoe.....	48 Barrie.....	700 00	690 00	8 17	698 52		8 17	940 00	800 00	
	49 Bradford.....	200 00	58 00				28 38	964 25		
	50 Collingwood.....	240 00	220 00		171 00		391 00			
Halter.....	51 Milton.....	480 00	460 00		240 00		240 00			
	52 Oakville.....	420 00	245 00	5 25	215 50	498 50				

* No Report.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.

PENDITURE.	PUPILS.																		
	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Building, Rent and Repairs.	For Contingencies and Books, &c.	Total Expenditure for Grammar School pur- poses, for 1860.	Balance over.	Number of Pupils attending dur- ing 1860.	Number of Pupils whose parents resided in the town where the Grammar School is situated.	Number of Pupils whose parents resided out of the town, but within the county.	Number of Pupils whose parents resided in other counties.	Number of Pupils reported as in Grammar School subjects, during 1860.	Number of new Pupils admitted during 1860.	Number of these new pupils who had passed the entrance ex- amination.	How many formerly Common School boys, admitted free by scholarship.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.					
															\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
111 20	33 25	17 20	1688 15	44 79	63	43	10	10	63	15	13		\$6. \$4. \$2.						
44 00	1200 00	8 25	1747 50	100 00	40	31	9	40	27	27			\$2.50.						
12 52	69 48	121 81	708 81	75 26	95	57	30	70	30	30			\$4.						
29 00		14 75	530 75		29	18	2	29	17	14			\$3. \$2.25. \$1.50.						
70 38	237 29	43 65	2451 32	51 13	55	30	21	4	52	20			\$2.25 to \$1.50.						
	60 00	15 00	634 00		84	66	6	12	84	20			\$5. \$4. \$2.						
		7 27	291 27		65	52	13	23					\$3 to \$1.50.						
			1324 00		15	10	5	15					\$2.						
	28 50		773 82		38	38		38	8				\$6. \$5.50. \$4. \$3.						
12 00		6 00	640 00		51	47	4	51					\$3. \$2.25. \$1.50.						
9 00		400 00	448 05		60	47	11	2	46	24			Fr. to Resid. \$3. \$1.50.						
	10 13	156 54	184 67		31	30		1	31	4			\$3.						
27 00			427 00		35	27	7	1	35	35			\$4. \$3.						
			700 00																
		36 70	952 00		55	36	14	5	55	34			\$3. \$1.50 & 75c.						
			494 00		30	26	4	30	12				75c.						
			189 00		30	18	8	4	30				\$1.50 to 75c.						
			67 50		40	28	12	40	15	6			\$10 to \$4.						
	351 57	601 44	2241 01		44	38	6	35	30	24			\$4.						
10 00		67 50	567 50	210 00	85	30	35	20	68	50			Free to Residents.						
		688 63	974 63		45	38	5	2	25	13			\$5 to \$1.						
	2 15	77 06	784 21		106	80	23	3	106	56			\$3. \$1.50. 75c.						
	400 00	40 00	1216 00		63	41	20	2	63	26			Resid. 70c.—non-R.						
50 00			652 29	9 71	30	27	3	30	10	10			Free. [\$2.						
38 00	66 55	64 00	1668 55		150	142	6	2	150	39			Fr. to Town. Co. \$3						
		21 00	581 00		28	23		5	28	7			Fr. \$4. [rest.						
	30 00	49 15	79 15		15	15							75c.						
54 86	64 80	305 85	1726 61		59	43	7	9	59	27			\$6.25.						
	71 98	49 00	1520 98		111	95	16	111	28	28			\$6 to \$2.						
		144 00	744 00	14 00	60	58	2	60	8				75c. [\$3.						
			890 00		55	28	25	2	55	30			Free to Resid.—\$4.						
	957 00	92 53	2304 53		85	62	22	1	27	46			\$3.50. \$2.50.						
			738 81		89	60	20	9	89	27			\$1.50.						
	104 54	111 18	981 72		18	13	4	1	18	7			Free.						
35 00			278 70		30	28	2	30	7				\$2.						
			271 00	3 00	48	33	15	48	10				\$4.						
	14 30	15 00	76 30	5 90	22	21		1	22	22			\$3 to \$1.						
			938 00		64	30	29	5	64	25			\$4. \$3. \$2.						
			530 00		27	24	3	27	4				Free to Resid.—\$3.						
			321 00																
30 00	7 25	18 02	2833 61	715 96	127	100	20	7	127	50			\$5. \$4.						
	207 34	27 75	1010 59		48	33	15	3	47	10			\$4. \$3. \$2.						
		46 50	526 50	17 52	25	22	3	25	10	10			\$3.						
48 00	61 97	47 42	669 05	70 90	50	31	19	50	20				\$2. \$1.50. \$1.						
		20 00	620 00		60	45	14	1	60	19			Fr. to Resid.—\$2.50.						
20 00	130 00	105 00	984 00		72	50	18	4	72	45			\$4. \$3.25. \$2.50.						
132 20	105 75	115 40	1115 35		52	24													

TABLE H.—METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS AT

Under the authority of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, a special grant of \$400 distribution of the general Grammar School Fund; provision is also made for declared to be *the duty* of the Master to make the prescribed meteorological Senior County Grammar Schools have been established, only 16 have contributed (as will be seen from the following table), make the returns required by law. those stations only from which returns are received.

NAME OF METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

1	Niagara
2	Hamilton
3	Belleville
4	Barrie
5	Chatham
6	Port Sarnia
7	Milton
8	Cornwall
9	Guelph
10	Whitby
11	Perth
12	Picton
13	Brantford
14	L'Orignal
15	Stratford
16	Ottawa
	Total

THE SENIOR COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

per annum is made to each Senior County Grammar School, with participation in the the establishment of a Meteorological Station at each of these Senior Schools, and it is returns every month to the Educational Department. Out of the 31 Counties in which the necessary sum of half-price to purchase the necessary instruments, and but few of these Steps, it is hoped, will shortly be taken to enforce the law, or to restrict the grant to

No. of months the Station has been established, to Dec. 1860, inclusive.	No. of monthly abstracts received at the Education Office, to Dec. 1860, inclusive.	CHARACTER OF ABSTRACTS RECEIVED.		
		Well prepared.	Indifferently prepared.	Badly prepared.
36	2	...	2	...
36	25	22	3	...
36	26	24	2	...
36	19	19	...	...
36	15	...	11	4
36	26	26	...	...
35	3	...	...	3
35	20	20	...	...
28	1	1	...	...
28	24	23	1	...
27	9	9	...	...
27	11	11	...	...
18	12	10	2	...
Instruments purchased, but not yet sent	fer.	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...
Instruments not yet sent.	...	...	...	...
...	193	170	21	7

TABLE I.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

Table with columns for 'THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' and 'NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE' categorized by 'IN FRENCH' and 'IN MATHEMATICS'. Rows list schools from 1 to 56, including Cornwall, Williamstown, and Dundas.

OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Table with columns for 'VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION' categorized by 'IN GEOGRAPHY', 'IN HISTORY', 'IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE', and 'IN OTHER STUDIES'. Rows list schools from 1 to 56, including Cornwall, Williamstown, and Dundas.

TABLE L.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

MASTERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	HEAD MASTERS.	No. of masters engaged.	Date of appointment of Head or Assistant Master.	QUALIFICATIONS OF HEAD MASTERS.					ANNUAL SALARIES.	
				Appointed under the old law.	Provincial Univer- sities.	English, Irish and Scotch Univer- sities.	American Univer- sities.	Other Foreign Uni- versities.	General.	Temporary.	Head Master.	Assistant Master.
1 Cornwall.....	Rev. H. W. Davies, M. A.....	1	1858						\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2 Williamsstown.....	Donald J. McLean.....	1	1860						100 00	360 00
3 Ingois.....	W. A. Whitney.....	1	1860						560 00	.....
4 L'Orignal.....	Alex. McNaughton.....	1	1857						600 00	.....
5 Vankleekhill.....	Spencer A. Jones.....	1	1860						520 00	.....
6 Ottawa.....	Hugh J. Barthwick, A. M.....	4	1856						550 00	.....
7 Richmond.....	Neil Dunbar, A. B.....	1	1859						1000 00	400 00
8 Ashton.....	Charles R. Dickinson, B. A.....	1	1859						400 00	.....
9 Brockville.....	J. J. Dunlop, M. A.....	2	1854						880 00	400 00
10 Prescott.....	George Murray, B. A.....	1	1860						700 00	.....
11 Kennebec.....	J. M. Fraser, A. B.....	1	1857						600 00	.....
12 Gananoque.....	G. D. Platt.....	1	1860						400 00	.....
13 Farmersville.....	John B. Holmes, LL. B.....	1	1860						600 00	.....
14 Perth.....	R. T. Livingstone.....	2	1857						800 00	.....
15 Smith's Falls.....	Rev. Samuel Johnson, M. A.....	1	1860						520 00	144 00
16 Lanark.....	Peter McLaren, B. A.....	1	1859						600 00	260 00
17 Renfrew.....	Joshua Fraser, B. A.....	1	1860						480 00	.....
18 Carleton Place.....	F. S. Haight, A. B.....	1	1859						800 00	600 00
19 Kingston.....	Rev. P. D. Muir, A. B.....	1	1859						700 00	.....
20 Newburgh.....	William Lewin, B. A.....	1	1857						600 00	.....
21 Bath.....	James McCaul, A. M.....	1	1859						700 00	450 00
22 Napanee.....	Robert Phillips.....	1	1855						800 00	.....
23 Picton.....	Stuart Foster.....	1	1856						500 00	220 00
24 Concession.....	Benjamin J. M. Freer.....	1	1860						1000 00	600 00
25 Belleville.....	Alexander Durton.....	2	1840						.....	.....

26 Trenton.....	Edward C. Fox.....	1	1859						500 00	220 00
27 Stirling.....	William Hutton, B. A.....	1	1860						400 00	.....
28 Cobourg.....	F. W. Barron, M. A.....	1	1859						1200 00	400 00
29 Port Hope.....	John Gordon.....	1	1856						1100 00	300 00
30 Bowmanville.....	A. G. Miller.....	1	1860						600 00	.....
31 Colborne.....	J. B. Dixon, A. M.....	1	1860						700 00	300 00
32 Newcastlo.....	Walter A. Watts, M. A.....	2	1855						800 00	.....
33 Peterborough.....	James M. Dunn.....	1	1859						600 00	.....
34 Norwood.....	William MacWilliam.....	1	1857						700 00	300 00
35 Lindsay.....	William Daunt.....	1	1860						600 00	.....
36 Oakwood.....	Smith George Wood.....	1	1860						700 00	.....
37 Oransee.....	John Wood, B. A.....	2	1855						600 00	.....
38 Whitby.....	William McCabe.....	1	1859						700 00	.....
39 Uxbridge.....	Francis J. Lynch.....	1	1859						700 00	300 00
40 Oshawa.....	Not reported.....	5	1853						1200 00	650 00
41 Toronto.....	M. C. Howe, LL. D.....	1	1854						800 00	.....
42 Newmarket.....	S. Arthur Marling, M. A.....	1	1859						600 00	.....
43 Streetsville.....	Richard Sanders, B. A.....	1	1860						600 00	.....
44 Richmond Hill.....	Rev. R. Rodgers.....	1	1855						600 00	280 00
45 Brampton.....	John Thomson, B. A.....	2	1857						780 00	.....
46 Weston.....	Rev. J. B. Logan, M. A.....	1	1858						720 00	.....
47 Markham.....	Edward T. Crawie, Ph. D.....	6	1860						800 00	.....
48 Barrie.....	Rev. W. F. Checkley, B. A.....	1	1860						400 00	.....
49 Bradford.....	John Campbell, M. A.....	1	1858						800 00	.....
50 Collingwood.....	Rev. John Langtry, M. A.....	1	1858						800 00	.....
51 Milton.....	James Regan, M. A.....	1	1857						800 00	.....
52 Oakville.....	William Oliver, B. A.....	2	1860						480 00	\$240 & fees
53 Hamilton.....	Rev. T. J. M. W. Blackman, D. C. L.....	3	1860						800 00	500 00
54 Ancaster.....	John Young, A. M.....	1	1855						350 00	.....
55 Dundas.....	John King, M. A.....	1	1859						600 00	.....
56 Waterdown.....	Patrick Clertrew, A. M.....	1	1860						500 00	.....
57 Brantford.....	Rev. John K. Johnston, B. A.....	1	1860						600 00	.....
58 Paris.....	J. W. Acres.....	1	1857						1000 00	440 00
59 Scotland.....	L. Youngsund, M. A.....	1	1860						600 00	.....
60 Mount Pleasant.....	Alex. McLean, B. A.....	2	1853						800 00	.....
61 Niagara.....	Rev. V. M. Phillips.....	1	1857						800 00	.....
62 St. Catharines.....	Rev. G. D. Phillips, M. A.....	4	1857						800 00	.....
63 Grimsby.....	Daniel Campbell.....	1	1860						500 00	.....
64 Beausville.....	F. B. Tisdell, M. A.; M. B.....	1	1860						490 00	.....
65 Wexford.....	James Hodgson.....	1	1860						1000 00	.....
66 Drummondville.....	James M. Dunn.....	1	1860						600 00	.....
67 Thorold.....	Donald J. F. McLeod.....	1	1860						600 00	.....
68 Cattonia.....	William Strickat, B. A.....	1	1860						650 00	.....
69 Simcoe.....	Rev. John G. Mulholland, B. A.....	1	1857						850 00	.....
70 Port Dover.....	D. B. MacLennan, B. A.....	1	1858						700 00	.....
71 Woodstock.....	George Strachan.....	1	1860						.....	.....
72 Ingersoll.....	David Allison, A. M.....	1	1859						.....	.....

TABLE L.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

M A S T E R S.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	HEAD MASTERS.	No. of Masters Engaged.	Date of appointment of Head or Assistant Master.	QUALIFICATIONS OF HEAD MASTERS.						RELIGIOUS PERSASIONS OF HEAD AND ASSISTANT MASTERS.						ANNUAL SALARIES.			
				Appointed under the old law.	Provincial Universities.	English, Irish and Scottish Universities.	American Universities.	Other Foreign Universities.	CERTIFICATES FROM EXAMINERS.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Reported as Pro-	Roman Catholics.	Head Master. (Average).	Assistant Master. (Average).	
78 Berlin	Charles Camidge	1	1859						1								\$ 800 00	\$ cts.	
74 Galt	William Tassie, M. A.	4	1858														1000 00	274 00	
75 Guelph	John May	2	1857														800 00	540 00	
76 Elora	Rev. John G. MacGregor	1	1853														680 00		
77 Owen Sound	W. J. Francis, M. A.	1	1859																
78 Stratford	Charles J. MacGregor, M. A.	1	1859														700 00		
79 Goderich	John Haldan, Jr.	1	1844														900 00		
80 London	Benjamin Bayly, A. B.	2	1841														1200 00	600 00	
81 Kincardine	Albert Andrews	1	1860														600 00		
82 Stratroy	Jacob A. Sommerville	1	1860														450 00		
83 Yarusville	Thomas Hart, B. A.	1	1860														600 00		
84 St. Thomas	Nelson Burns, B. A.	1	1859														800 00		
85 Vienna	Edmund R. Davies	1	1859														650 00		
86 Chatham	Robert Matheson, B. A.	1	1860														900 00		
87 Szarnia	Rev. Wm. B. Evans, B. A.	1	1859														650 00		
88 Windsor	Henry J. Evans, B. A.	1	1859																
	Grand Total, 1860	127		6	38	16	4	1	19	4	48	13	1	2	4	1	709 00	383 00	
	" " 1859	121		9	29	16	4	1	15	5	44	10	0	4	2	1	725 00	399 00	
	Increase																		
	Decrease	6		2	9				4		4	4			3		16 00		

TABLE M.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA, 1860.

Abstract No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, WEEKLY AID GRANTED, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	Applicants for Admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.			Admitted by Fees.			Who had been Teachers before.			Who Received Weekly Aid.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1 First Session, 1847-48.....	71	71	.....	8	8	.....	63	63	.....	4	4	.....	27	27	.....	53	53	.....
2 Second Session, 1848.....	140	112	28	15	14	1	98	27	71	5	4	1	93	86	7	100	89	11
3 Third Session, 1848-49.....	123	88	35	12	13	1	108	76	32	19	14	5	61	51	10	75	57	18
4 Fourth Session, 1849.....	131	106	25	19	18	1	112	88	24	7	4	3	70	61	9	72	61	11
5 Fifth Session, 1849-50.....	169	109	51	25	17	8	133	92	43	11	7	4	75	56	19	82	58	24
6 Sixth Session, 1850-51.....	102	66	36	28	17	11	74	49	25	2	2	4	48	31	17	62	43	19
7 Seventh Session, 1851-52.....	93	68	25	13	8	5	80	60	20	1	1	.....	63	51	12	67	50	17
8 Eighth Session, 1852.....	122	78	44	21	7	14	101	71	30	.....	.....	.....	60	47	13	90	64	26
9 Ninth Session, 1852-53.....	162	83	79	18	9	9	144	74	70	.....	.....	.....	64	31	33	138	71	67
10 Tenth Session, 1853.....	169	98	71	8	1	7	161	97	64	.....	.....	.....	60	49	17	132	70	53
11 Eleventh Session, 1853-54.....	175	66	109	15	8	7	160	88	102	.....	.....	.....	61	29	32	42	17	25
12 Twelfth Session, 1854.....	121	52	69	10	10	11	111	52	50	.....	.....	.....	41	11	11	20	5	15
13 Thirteenth Session, 1854-55.....	106	39	67	5	.....	5	86	44	42	.....	.....	.....	39	36	3	55	27	28
14 Fourteenth Session, 1855.....	145	67	78	8	2	6	137	55	82	.....	.....	.....	53	39	14	71	26	45
15 Fifteenth Session, 1855-56.....	131	59	72	13	3	10	118	66	52	.....	.....	.....	54	39	15	72	45	27
16 Sixteenth Session, 1856.....	143	82	61	9	7	2	134	75	59	.....	.....	.....	60	46	20	81	45	36
17 Seventeenth Session, 1856-57.....	169	93	76	2	.....	2	167	93	74	.....	.....	.....	63	48	15	95	51	44
18 Eighteenth Session, 1857.....	162	77	85	3	1	2	159	76	83	.....	.....	.....	63	47	16	97	79	38
19 Nineteenth Session, 1857-58.....	196	101	95	9	6	3	187	93	92	.....	.....	.....	102	59	43	101	49	42
20 Twentieth Session, 1858.....	232	119	113	49	17	32	183	102	81	.....	.....	.....	111	77	34	70	46	30
21 Twenty-first Session, 1859.....	181	97	84	23	12	11	158	85	73	.....	.....	.....	90	66	24	75	42	33
22 Twenty-second Session, 1859.....	176	91	85	18	9	9	158	82	76	.....	.....	.....	65	49	16	89	49	40
23 Twenty-third Session, 1860.....	160	88	72	28	13	15	132	75	57	.....	.....	.....	74	61	10	89	26	13
24 Total.....	3463	1956	1507	369	191	178	*3094	1765	1329	49	36	13	1633	1173	460	1796	1106	690

* A very large proportion of these students have attended two or three Sessions, so that this number greatly exceeds that of the different individuals who have entered the Institution as students.

Abstract No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, WEEKLY AID GRANTED, CERTIFICATES, &c.—(Continued.)

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	Total Aid Granted.	Attended Formerly.			LEFT.						Received Certificates from Masters.			Received Provincial Certificates.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Regularly.			Irregularly.			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
					Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.						
1 First Session, 1847-48.....	\$ 842 00	24	24	0	6	0	2	2	0	51	51	.....	72	33	39
2 Second Session, 1848.....	1788 00	17	7	10	46	40	6	3	3	68	54	14	78	56	22	
3 Third Session, 1848-49.....	1389 50	24	7	17	24	20	4	4	2	62	42	20	40	23	17	
4 Fourth Session, 1849.....	1044 00	24	7	17	53	47	6	6	4	40	30	10	45	18	27	
5 Fifth Session, 1849-50.....	1667 00	25	10	15	24	20	4	6	9	78	49	29	45	28	17	
6 Sixth Session, 1850-51.....	1765 00	12	5	7	16	12	4	11	4	43	26	17	45	28	17	
7 Seventh Session, 1851-52.....	1717 00	6	4	2	34	29	5	3	2	43	26	14	72	33	39	
8 Eighth Session, 1852.....	1820 00	9	7	2	16	14	2	11	5	45	39	6	78	56	22	
9 Ninth Session, 1852-53.....	2805 00	34	14	20	17	10	7	9	5	.....	.....	.....	40	23	17
10 Tenth Session, 1853.....	2703 00	34	19	15	13	10	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	45	18	27
11 Eleventh Session, 1853-54.....	939 00	50	21	29	33	17	16	2	2	.....	.....	.....	45	28	17
12 Twelfth Session, 1854.....	476 00	39	7	32	30	16	14	2	2	.....	.....	.....	74	28	40
13 Thirteenth Session, 1854-55.....	918 00	37	15	22	30	16	14	2	2	.....	.....	.....	73	48	25
14 Fourteenth Session, 1855.....	1159 00	25	11	14	11	9	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	88	49	30
15 Fifteenth Session, 1855-56.....	1515 00	35	11	24	7	4	3	13	10	.....	.....	.....	90	53	46
16 Sixteenth Session, 1856.....	1495 00	38	17	21	13	5	8	7	5	.....	.....	.....	85	34	51
17 Seventeenth Session, 1856-57.....	1734 00	27	11	16	14	11	3	6	5	.....	.....	.....	107	54	53
18 Eighteenth Session, 1857.....	2030 00	37	16	21	26	19	7	14	11	.....	.....	.....	87	40	38
19 Nineteenth Session, 1857-58.....	1978 00	45	14	31	16	10	6	14	11	.....	.....	.....	94	56	39
20 Twentieth Session, 1858.....	1936 00	80	23	57	20	11	9	21	14	.....	.....	.....	96	53	43
21 Twenty-first Session, 1859.....	1804 00	50	21	29	37	25	12	14	11	.....	.....	.....	90	50	40
22 Twenty-second Session, 1859.....	1447 50	69	41	28	19	14	5	7	7	.....	.....	.....	96	53	43
23 Twenty-third Session, 1860.....	1987 00	55	21	34	20	16	13	11	11	.....	.....	.....	90	50	40
24 Twenty-fourth Session, 1860.....	757 50	64	35	29	15	8	7	6	5	.....	.....	.....	1244	600	684
Total.....	\$ 37376 50	884	361	473	530	385	151	205	137	430	320	110	1244	600	684	

TABLE M.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

Abstract No. 2.—COUNTIES FROM WHENCE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	Stormont, Dundas, and Glenarry.		Prescott and Russell.		Carleton.		Leeds and Grenville.		Lanark and Renfrew.		Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.		Prince Edward.		Hastings.		Northumberland and Durham.		Peterborough and Victoria.		Ontario.		York and Peel.								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.							
1847-48	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1848.....	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1848-49	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1849.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1849-50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1850-51	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1851-52	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1852.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1852-53	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1853.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1853-54	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1854.....	7	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1854-55	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1855.....	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1855-56	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1856.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1856-57	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1857.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1857-58	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1858.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1858-59	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1859.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1859-60	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1860.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1860-61	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1861.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Total	64	24	32	20	12	35	30	53	42	11	86	74	12	87	72	15	47	44	3	146	108	38	48	40	2	167	101	60	1181	613	008

Abstract No. 2.—COUNTIES FROM WHENCE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL, CANE.—(Continued.)

Total.	Simcoe.		Wentworth.		Halton.		Brant.		Lincoln and Welland.		Taldinand.		Norfolk.		Oxford.		Waterloo.		Wellington.		Grey.		Perth.		Huron and Bruce.		Middlesex.		Elgin.		Kent.		Lambton.		Essex.																		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																	
1	3	8	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
2	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	
3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3																
4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																
5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5																
6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6																
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7																
8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8																
9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9																
10	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10																
11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11																
12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12																
13	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13																
14	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14																
15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15																
16	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16																
17	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17																
18	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18																
19	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19																
20	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20																
21	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21																
22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																
23	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23																
24	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24																
689	48	20	152	53	99	92	41	51	82	89	43	197	106	91	48	32	16	62	61	6	16	18	60	38	2	19	5	65	29	36	15	7	8	25	19	6	50	30	14	14	76	64	59	42	11	35	19	10	29	18	11	7	4

TABLE M.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

Abstract No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	Total number of Students Admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholics.			Presbyterians.			Methodists.			Baptists.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1 First Session, 1847-48	63	63	14	14	7	7	10	10	22	22	4	4
2 Second Session, 1848	125	98	27	30	24	6	8	7	1	29	21	8	33	27	6	9	7	2
3 Third Session, 1848-49	108	76	32	21	9	12	6	6	.....	20	12	8	42	33	9	6	4	2
4 Fourth Session, 1849	112	88	24	22	15	7	5	4	.....	12	10	2	36	31	5	6	3	3
5 Fifth Session, 1849-50	135	92	43	22	16	6	12	9	3	25	20	5	52	34	18	14	5	9
6 Sixth Session, 1850-51	74	49	25	10	8	2	6	2	.....	4	10	9	31	20	11	8	4	4
7 Seventh Session, 1851-52	80	60	20	17	11	6	5	2	3	16	16	.....	37	26	11	8	6	2
8 Eighth Session, 1852	101	71	30	17	13	4	7	7	.....	20	14	6	34	21	13	10	8	2
9 Ninth Session, 1852-53	144	74	70	22	10	12	6	5	.....	28	18	10	60	28	41	10	5	5
10 Tenth Session, 1853	161	97	64	26	18	8	7	4	3	38	22	16	56	32	23	18	7	7
11 Eleventh Session, 1853-54	160	58	102	17	6	11	5	5	.....	52	16	36	55	22	33	16	6	10
12 Twelfth Session, 1854	111	52	59	13	5	8	9	3	.....	36	17	19	44	20	24	6	5	.....
13 Thirteenth Session, 1854-55	101	39	62	17	7	10	1	.....	.....	32	17	15	33	11	22	8	.....	.....
14 Fourteenth Session, 1855	86	44	42	12	5	7	4	2	.....	9	2	.....	27	10	11	13	7	6
15 Fifteenth Session, 1855-56	137	55	82	10	5	5	2	1	.....	42	15	27	46	18	28	21	10	11
16 Sixteenth Session, 1856	118	66	52	10	5	5	3	2	.....	31	16	15	52	31	21	9	5	4
17 Seventeenth Session, 1856-57	134	75	59	12	7	5	1	.....	.....	55	33	22	45	24	21	8	5	3
18 Eighteenth Session, 1857	167	93	74	34	15	19	4	3	.....	68	33	35	48	27	21	14	10	4
19 Nineteenth Session, 1857-58	159	76	83	25	10	15	2	1	.....	49	29	20	53	21	32	18	10	8
20 Twentieth Session, 1858	187	95	92	46	22	24	12	.....	.....	62	33	19	52	24	28	13	10	3
21 Twenty-first Session, 1858	183	102	81	28	14	14	4	1	.....	64	40	24	56	20	27	12	13	9
22 Twenty-second Session, 1859	168	85	73	23	10	13	5	2	.....	52	24	28	55	34	21	12	8	4
23 Twenty-third Session, 1860	168	82	76	30	20	10	8	3	.....	54	28	26	48	21	27	9	0	3
24 Twenty-fourth Session, 1860	132	75	57	19	10	9	5	3	.....	34	20	14	51	31	20	11	7	4
Total	*3094	1765	1329	488	273	215	136	76	60	841	484	357	1092	613	470	275	103	112

* A very large proportion of these Students have attended two or three Sessions, so that this number greatly exceeds that of the different individuals who have entered the Institution as Students.

Abstract No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS

OF THE
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR
UPPER CANADA.

	Congregationalists.			Lutherans.			Quakers.			Universalists.			Unitarians.			Disciples.			Other Persuasions.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1 First Session, 1847-48.....	5	9	3																			
2 Second Session, 1848.....	11	8	1																			
3 Third Session, 1848-49...	2	1	1	1																		
4 Fourth Session, 1849.....	5	5																				
5 Fifth Session, 1849-50...	4	2	2																			
6 Sixth Session, 1850-51...	4	3	1																			
7 Seventh Session, 1851-52...	4	1	3																			
8 Eighth Session, 1852.....	3	2	1																			
9 Ninth Session, 1852-53...	2	2																				
10 Tenth Session, 1853.....	3	1	2																			
11 Eleventh Session, 1853-54...	7	3	4																			
12 Twelfth Session, 1854.....	2	2																				
13 Thirteenth Session, 1854-55...	5		5																			
14 Fourteenth Session, 1855.....	6	1	5																			
15 Fifteenth Session, 1855-56...	10	3	7																			
16 Sixteenth Session, 1856.....	10	5	5																			
17 Seventeenth Session, 1856-57...	6	2	4																			
18 Eighteenth Session, 1857.....	3	1	2																			
19 Nineteenth Session, 1857-58...	9	2	7																			
20 Twentieth Session, 1858.....	6		6																			
21 Twenty-first Session, 1859.....	5	2	3																			
22 Twenty-second Session, 1859.....	4	2	2																			
23 Twenty-third Session, 1860.....	4	4																				
24 Twenty-fourth Session, 1860.....	4	1	3																			
Total.....	124	52	72	1	1			28	22	6	2	2	7	3	4	23	15	8	77	61	16	

TABLE N.—THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.

COUNTIES.	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees or Legislative Aid.
								\$ cts				\$ cts
Glengarry					1	10	1	50 00		1		50 00
Stormont												
Dundas					2	18	12	216 00		2	18	216 00
Prescott												
Russell					1	10	7			1	10	
Carleton												
Grenville					1	20	3	500 00		1	20	500 00
Leeds					2	32	11	320 00		2	32	320 00
Lanark					3	32	10	16 00		3	32	16 00
Renfrew					1	4	5	40 00		1	4	40 00
Frontenac					1	12	2	25 00		1	12	25 00
Addington												
Lennox												
Prince Edward					1	10	8	800 00		1	10	800 00
Hastings					2	22	9	82 00		2	22	82 00
Northumberland												
Durham					4	69	9	80 00		4	69	80 00
Peterborough												
Victoria												
Ontario					3	10	8	50 00		3	10	50 00
York					16	262	8	443 00		16	262	443 00
Peel												
Simcoe					4	74	9	350 00		4	74	350 00
Halton					7	82	10	300 00		7	82	300 00
Wentworth					7	112	8	172 00		7	112	172 00
Brant					6	147	8	344 00		6	147	344 00
Lincoln					6	99	9	287 90		6	99	287 00
Welland					5	151	5	460 00		5	151	460 00
Haldimand					1	9	11	90 00		1	9	90 00
Norfolk					9	95	6	410 00		9	95	410 00
Oxford					8	203	5	450 00		8	203	450 00
Waterloo					3	45	8	120 00		3	45	120 00
Wellington					5	109	11	570 00		5	109	570 00
Grey												
Perth					3	55	5	205 00		3	55	205 00
Huron					1	15	6	30 00		1	15	30 00
Bruce												
Middlesex					9	119	8	514 00		9	119	514 00
Elgin					5	66	8	420 00		5	66	420 00
Kent					1	25	6	30 00		1	25	30 00
Lambton					1	16	2	8 00		1	16	8 00
Essex					4	58	5	410 00		4	58	410 00
Total					123	1981	8	7792 00		123	1981	7792 00
CITIES.												
Toronto	*8	806	8000 00	15200 00	14	500	12	86	5400 00	22	1300	100600 00
Hamilton					15	680	12	31	6001 80	15	680	6001 80
Kingston	*2	225	8000 00	14400 00	17	500	12		6000 00	19	725	28400 00
London					4	130	10	6	3000 00	4	130	3000 00
Ottawa	*1	70	1400 00	1200 00	9	270	12	12		10	340	2600 00
Total	11	1095	89400 00	30800 00	59	2080	11	135	20401 80	70	3175	140601 80

*These statistics are taken partly from the Statutes of Canada for 1861, and from information received in 1856; no official reports being received.

TABLE N.—THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, &c.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees or Legislative Aid.
		\$ cts	\$ cts					\$ cts			\$ cts	
Amherstburgh.....					4	40		4	300 00	4	40	300 00
Barrie.....					5	50	10	7	700 00	5	50	700 00
Belleville.....												
Berlin.....					1	10	11	1	80 00	1	10	80 00
Bowmanville.....					1	13	9			1	13	
Brantford.....												
Brookville.....					4	100		7		4	100	
Chatham.....					8	268	12	9	2680 00	8	268	2680 00
Clifton.....												
Cobourg.....	*1	240	5000 00	950 00	10	172	12	11	2742 00	11	412	8692 00
Collingwood.....					2	50	8	2	200 00	2	50	200 00
Cornwall.....												
Dundas.....												
Galt.....					1	12				1	12	
Goderich.....					5	45	10	5	400 00	5	45	400 00
Guelph.....					3	40	12	3	240 00	3	40	240 00
Ingersoll.....					5	50	9	5	340 00	5	50	340 00
Lindsay.....					1	13	9	1		1	13	
Milton.....												
Niagara.....					1	30		1	360 00	1	30	360 00
Oakville.....					1	12	12	1	72 00	1	12	72 00
Owen Sound.....												
Paris.....					2	24	10	2	400 00	2	24	400 00
Perth.....												
Peterborough.....					2	200		6	2400 00	2	200	2400 00
Pictou.....					3	100	12	4	250 00	3	100	250 00
Port Hope.....					2	50	12	2	200 00	2	50	200 00
Prescott.....					3	60	12	3	400 00	3	60	400 00
Sandwich.....	*1	38	400 00	2000 00	1	50				1	50	
Sarnia.....					3	40	12	5		3	40	
St. Catharines.....												
Simcoe.....												
Whitby.....					5					5		
Windsor.....					3	40	12	3	600 00	3	40	600 00
Woodstock.....					9	275	10	17	5643 00	9	275	5643 00
Total.....	2	278	5400 00	2950 00	85	1744	10	99	18007 00	87	2022	26357 00

VILLAGES.												
Ashburnham.....												
Bath.....					3		12	3		3		
Bradford.....					2	30	12	2	220 00	2	30	220 00
Brampton.....												
Brighton.....					2	14	9	1	75 00	2	14	75 00
Caledonia.....					3	10	6	4	80 00	3	10	80 00
Cayuga.....												
Chippewa.....					2	11	6	2	66 00	2	11	66 00
Clinton.....					2	43	10	2		2	43	
Colborne.....												
Dunnville.....												
Elora.....												
Emburo.....												
Fergus.....					1					1		
Fort Erie.....					1	72	8	1	122 00	1	72	112 00
Hawkesbury.....					1	35	12	1	288 00	1	35	288 00

TABLE N.—THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, &c.—(Continued.)

VILLAGES.—(Cont'd.)	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees or Legislative Aid.
			\$ cts	cts					\$ cts			\$ cts
Hesperler												
Iroquois												
Kemptrville					2	35	12	3	1200 00	2	35	200 00
Kincardine												
Mitchell												
Napanee					2	50	12	4		2	50	
Newburgh												
Newcastle					2	20	3	2	60 00	2	20	60 00
New Hamburg												
Newmarket					1	28	11	1	49 00	1	28	49 00
Oshawa					2			2		2		
Pembroke												
Portsmouth					1	13	12	1	74 00	1	13	74 00
Preston												
Renfrew												
Richmond												
Smith's Falls												
Southampton												
Stirling					1	30	12	1	200 00	1	30	200 00
St. Mary's					3	75	10	3	600 00	3	75	600 00
St. Thomas					1	12	12	1	96 00	1	12	96 00
Stratford					2	30	9	3	600 00	2	30	600 00
Strathroy												
Streetsville					1	25	12	2	300 00	1	25	300 00
Thorold					2	50		2	480 00	2	50	480 00
Trenton												
Vienna					1	20	6	2	80 00	1	20	80 00
Waterloo												
Welland												
Yorkville												
Total					38	603	10	43	3580 00	38	603	3580 00
Grand Total	13	1373	94800 00	33750 00	305	6408	10	407	49780 80	318	7781	178330 80
“ “ 1850	13	1373	89110 00	33750 00	321	6182	9	312	41642 97	334	7555	164502 97
Increase			5690 00			226	1	95	8137 83		226	13827 83
Decrease					16					16		

TABLE O.—STATEMENT NO. 1.—THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	M O N E Y S .			Total Number of Volumes supplied in 1860.	Number of Vols. taken out during the year.	No. of separate applications for Books during the year.
	Amount of Local Appropriation for 1860.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation for 1860.	Value of Books sent in 1860.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
<i>Carleton:</i>						
Gloucester, No. 9	14 00	14 00	28 00	42	32	12
<i>Creviceille:</i>						
Augusta, No. 1	20 00	20 00	40 00	62	200	30
<i>Leeds:</i>						
Crosby, North, No. 2; South, No. 1	40 50	40 50	81 00	154	87	70
Leeds and Lansdowne, front, No. 10	5 00	5 00	10 00	17	N.	R.
Yonge and Escott, front, No. 6	6 00	6 00	12 00	29	N.	R.
<i>Kenjoro:</i>						
Bugot, No. 4	5 00	5 00	10 00	7	175	26
<i>Frontenac:</i>						
Oso, No.	6 25	6 25	12 50	36	34	20
Wolfe Island	40 00	40 00	80 00	139	N.	R.
<i>Hastings:</i>						
Madoc, No. 14	5 00	5 00	10 00	20	N.	R.
<i>Northumberland:</i>						
Cramach, No. 23	7 00	7 00	14 00	40	N.	R.
<i>Durham:</i>						
Cavan, No. 3	20 00	20 00	40 00	71	30	20
Darlington, No. 21	25 00	25 00	50 00	82	60	43
Manvers, No. 7	33 00	33 00	66 00	118	N.	R.
<i>Peterborough:</i>						
Minden, No. 6	10 00	10 00	20 00	43	N.	R.
<i>Victoria:</i>						
Ops, No. 1	18 00	18 00	36 00	27	N.	R.
Verulam, No. 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	45	N.	R.
<i>Ontario:</i>						
Scott, No. 5	25 00	25 00	50 00	103	N.	R.
<i>York:</i>						
Gwillimbury, East, No. 4	50 00	50 00	100 00	134	137	60
" North, Tp	100 00	100 00	200 00	312	N.	R.
Whitchurch, No. 2	14 10	14 10	28 20	57	30	N.R.
" No. 5	6 00	6 00	12 00	31	78	N.R.
" No. 6	18 00	18 00	36 00	65	N.	R.

TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 1.—THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

	MONEYS.			Total No. of Vols. supplied in 1860.	No. of Volumes taken out during the year.	No. of separate applications for books during the year.
	Amount of Local Appropriation for 1860.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation for 1860.	Value of Books sent in 1860.			
<i>Peel:</i>						
<i>Simcoe:</i>						
Caledon, No. 8.....	\$ 19 00	\$ cts. 15 00	\$ cts. 30 00	71	55	33
" Innisfil, No. 3.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	92	500	N. R.
" " No. 5.....	31 00	31 00	62 00	124	30	20
" Nottawasaga, No. 6.....	19 25	19 25	38 52	69	29	10
" Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene.....	47 66	47 66	95 32	150	N.	
<i>Haldon:</i>						
" Trafalgar and Esqueing.....	42 50	42 50	85 00	136	790	N. R.
<i>Wentworth:</i>						
" Beverley, No. 17.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	59	715	N. R.
<i>Lincoln:</i>						
" Custor, No. 5.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	137	N.	
" " No. 8.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	39	N.	
<i>North:</i>						
" Walsingham, No. 19.....	15 50	15 50	31 00	64	N.	
" Woodhouse, No. 13.....	17 30	17 30	34 60	110	N.	
<i>Ontario:</i>						
" Zorra, East, No. 3.....	13 30	13 30	26 72	51	95	19
" " No. 6.....	5 60	5 00	10 60	27	304	84
<i>Waterloo:</i>						
" Dumfries North, No. 18.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	158	250	22
" Wilnot, Tp.....	50 00	50 00	100 00	78	N.	
<i>Wellington:</i>						
" Eramosa, No. 4.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	27	475	56
" Garcetuxa, No. 11.....	27 50	27 50	55 00	116	N.	
" Geolph, No. 5.....	21 00	21 00	42 00	35	647	30
" Peel, No. 6.....	25 00	25 00	50 00	101	N.	
" Pikington, No. 1.....	24 00	24 00	48 00	67	553	553
" Puslinch, No. 6.....	21 00	21 00	42 00	90	329	90
<i>Grey:</i>						
" Collingwood.....	200 00	200 00	400 00	798	N.	
" Holland.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	117	N.	
" Melancthon, No. 1.....	80 00	80 00	160 00	221	180	76
" Sydonham, No. 4.....	25 00	25 00	50 00	101	N.	

<i>Perth:</i>						
" Ellies, No. 7.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	30	25	20
" Hibbert and Logan, No. 1.....	7 50	7 50	15 00	39	N.	
" Mornington, No. 2.....	25 00	25 00	50 00	86	N.	
" Morrington, No. 3.....	100 00	100 00	200 00	322	N.	
" W Wallace, Tp.....	50 50	50 50	101 00	175	N.	
<i>Huron:</i>						
" A Infield, No. 1.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	106	25	10
" " Howick, Tp.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	149	N.	
" " No. 5.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	27	113	45
" McGillivray, No. 10.....	7 00	7 00	14 00	34	N.	
" Stephen, No. 1.....	24 20	24 20	48 40	128	N.	
<i>Bruce:</i>						
" Bruce, No. 7.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	133	127	N. R.
<i>Midlesex:</i>						
" Carradoc, Tp.....	19 00	19 00	38 00	65	715	342
" Elsford, Tp.....	51 62	51 62	103 24	186	566	314
<i>Elgin:</i>						
" Bayham, No. 1.....	30 00	30 00	60 00	90	N.	
" Dorchester, South, No. 6.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	37	N.	
<i>Kent:</i>						
" Zone Tp.....	100 00	100 00	200 00	309	N.	
<i>Lambton:</i>						
" Sombra No. 11.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	42	70	14
<i>Essex:</i>						
" Malden Lunatic Asylum.....	52 00	52 00	104 00	176	N.	
<i>Cities:</i>						
" Toronto City Schools.....	61 00	61 00	122 00	304	11145	N. R.
" Hamilton Central School.....	80 00	80 00	160 00	236	8000	700
" London Jail.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	14	N.	
<i>Towns:</i>						
" Barrie.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	136	800	800
" " Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	84	N.	
" Bowmanville.....	101 22	101 22	382 44	438	N.	
" Clifton.....	100 00	100 00	200 00	265	N.	
" Gornwall.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	25	1526	N. R.
" Goderich Jail.....	25 16	25 16	50 32	87	N.	
" Oakville Grammar School.....	14 75	14 75	29 50	50	N.	
" Peterborough.....	55 00	55 00	110 00	210	N.	
" " Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	82	N.	
" Port Hope.....	35 00	35 00	70 00	143	650	650
" Whitby Jail.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	36	N.	
<i>Villages:</i>						
" Fergus.....	7 03	7 03	14 06	25	931	931
" Preston.....	12 87	12 87	25 74	23	320	320
" Thorold.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	59	N.	
Total.....	2644 78	2644 78	5289 56	9072		

TABLE C.--STATEMENT No. 1.--THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.--(Continued.)

Table with columns: COUNTRIES, Amount of Local Appropriation for 1860, Amount of Legislative Apportionment for 1860, Value of Books sent in 1860, Value of Books sent in former years, Total Value of Books sent, No. of Libraries exclusive of sub-divisions, Total Number of Volumes in Libraries, No. of Volumes taken out during the year, No. of separate applications for books during the year, MISCELLANEOUS, SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES, COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES AS PER FOREGOING, TOTAL SCHOOL & PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA.

Table with columns: CITIES, Amount of Local Appropriation for 1860, Amount of Legislative Apportionment for 1860, Value of Books sent in 1860, Value of Books sent in former years, Total Value of Books sent, No. of Libraries exclusive of sub-divisions, Total Number of Volumes in Libraries, No. of Volumes taken out during the year, No. of separate applications for books during the year, MISCELLANEOUS, SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES, COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES AS PER FOREGOING, TOTAL SCHOOL & PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA.

Table with columns: TOWNS, Amount of Local Appropriation for 1860, Amount of Legislative Apportionment for 1860, Value of Books sent in 1860, Value of Books sent in former years, Total Value of Books sent, No. of Libraries exclusive of sub-divisions, Total Number of Volumes in Libraries, No. of Volumes taken out during the year, No. of separate applications for books during the year, MISCELLANEOUS, SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES, COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES AS PER FOREGOING, TOTAL SCHOOL & PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA.

TABLE C.—STATEMENT No. 2.

The following is a full and interesting Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Upper Canada Educational Department, from 1853 to 1860, inclusive:

Number of Volumes sent out during the Months of	Total Volumes.	History.	Zoology.	Botany.	Phenomena, &c.	Physical Science.	Geology, &c.	Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages, &c.	Biography.	Tales & Sketches of Practical Life.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
November, 1853	861	108	62	10	29	15	5	45	6	9	48	90	54	120	284	4	901	901
December, "	20961	3990	1540	271	877	5111	229	895	126	183	759	2604	1087	2791	4894	204	20961	20961
January, 1854	3129	624	279	46	143	34	30	132	29	48	151	308	291	435	545	34	3129	3129
February "	7874	1290	627	125	275	237	85	307	93	65	348	830	528	738	2552	74	7874	7874
March "	2461	382	164	25	62	50	27	72	22	24	103	220	182	225	556	67	2461	2461
April "	1149	174	101	13	34	28	13	44	10	8	42	115	96	110	318	13	1149	1149
May "	4948	797	472	56	112	98	45	211	40	32	156	527	291	597	1468	46	4948	4948
June "	5236	996	476	79	276	95	46	406	41	23	176	508	294	478	1286	56	5236	5236
July "	9305	1601	937	159	406	298	81	725	81	38	420	812	525	919	2320	70	9305	9305
August "	7142	1028	574	92	199	136	61	521	70	21	411	555	447	677	2303	41	7142	7142
September "	3372	1269	596	127	230	132	66	847	79	16	368	598	541	710	3761	42	3372	3372
October "	9727	1484	883	183	286	219	110	968	112	28	647	688	662	872	2519	63	9727	9727
November "	4282	619	278	74	110	92	47	304	33	8	308	422	402	401	1214	47	4282	4282
December "	2386	389	145	51	69	22	25	245	19	7	105	184	162	228	715	20	2386	2386
January, 1855	4870	805	392	61	110	214	48	231	50	8	186	608	357	468	935	94	4870	4870
February "	1667	174	100	17	65	22	3	100	21	3	62	159	134	185	596	20	1667	1667
March "	639	83	43	12	16	10	6	28	2	2	32	74	49	44	225	15	639	639
April "	2504	398	160	29	41	48	15	178	18	2	48	370	248	359	951	29	2504	2504
May "	4100	724	331	50	69	48	39	309	34	22	291	398	308	485	908	53	4100	4100
June "	5446	1047	495	71	95	99	35	388	48	14	355	581	607	446	1157	101	5446	5446
July "	1704	428	98	8	24	61	6	104	22	7	165	141	153	171	340	30	1704	1704
August "	1941	508	156	37	35	59	11	91	5	6	168	298	167	171	277	14	1941	1941
September "	1619	402	36	4	10	16	6	100	4	2	91	208	217	182	314	31	1619	1619
October "	2895	612	211	9	46	53	14	214	4	11	128	268	418	391	203	23	2895	2895
November "	1213	184	116	12	32	27	9	56	3	1	40	206	153	139	206	19	1213	1213
December "	571	100	5	5	15	6	2	9	3	3	6	69	87	40	231	3	571	571
January, 1856	245	36	36	4	3	24	9	72	11	3	8	22	4	5	2	10	245	245
February "	20	4	4	4	10	27	9	74	16	2	52	264	89	135	338	37	20	20
March "	1359	261	41	4	10	27	6	14	1	1	30	62	41	81	140	8	1359	1359
April "	571	137	20	2	21	6	5	14	1	1	18	41	41	92	173	23	571	571
May "	434	103	10	1	5	4	1	3	3	1	16	41	41	92	173	23	434	434
June "	794	150	49	14	36	6	5	10	2	2	35	74	61	207	108	26	794	794

TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 2.—(Continued.)

Number of Volumes sent out during the Months of	Total Volumes.	History.	Zoology.	Botany.	Phenomena, &c.	Physical Science.	Geology, &c.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages, &c.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches Practical Life.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
July, 1856.	1796	236	129	12	68	13	12	69	6	2	46	184	151	315	515	22	.....	1796
August	351	77	5	.....	5	21	3	18	.....	2	.....	55	30	29	103	1	.....	351
September	272	19	.....	.....	.....	37	3	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	11	227	2	.....	272
October	1050	225	57	30	46	37	7	88	.....	.....	40	208	167	109	284	21	.....	1050
November	2544	382	104	32	50	35	7	132	.....	.....	76	208	167	378	848	59	.....	2544
December	4233	870	197	24	135	112	23	164	.....	.....	111	495	309	511	1004	69	.....	4233
January, 1857.	4435	691	258	46	51	171	25	283	.....	.....	150	464	301	566	1359	31	.....	4435
February	5572	1049	410	73	110	182	35	398	.....	.....	274	516	347	723	1320	53	.....	5572
March	8619	1386	439	96	146	215	59	553	.....	.....	323	622	681	1023	2957	58	.....	8619
April	1261	177	87	22	48	38	10	103	.....	.....	115	100	98	162	205	0	.....	1261
May	2283	302	103	25	67	34	9	56	.....	.....	115	62	203	195	1073	26	.....	2283
June	2595	506	172	18	62	57	20	126	.....	.....	127	242	257	310	501	20	.....	2595
July	1200	403	119	23	41	51	18	111	.....	.....	167	115	156	248	539	20	.....	1200
August	2611	403	119	23	41	51	18	111	.....	.....	167	115	156	248	539	20	.....	2611
September	448	125	32	2	16	5	5	23	.....	.....	10	49	19	119	342	16	.....	448
October	357	18	9	4	16	5	.....	6	.....	.....	7	26	21	47	194	4	.....	357
November	172	78	9	.....	9	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	6	9	12	42	.....	.....	172
December	891	237	15	1	24	20	.....	22	.....	.....	16	65	49	62	375	.....	.....	891
January, 1858.	74	22	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	65	49	62	375	.....	.....	74
February	840	119	44	6	.....	16	.....	26	.....	.....	29	37	89	74	350	2	.....	840
March	1102	257	63	13	25	28	4	28	.....	.....	34	91	110	104	330	5	.....	1102
April	776	166	61	7	10	8	4	40	.....	.....	24	46	83	79	234	6	.....	776
May	173	40	9	6	5	5	6	19	.....	.....	7	15	18	12	33	.....	.....	173
June	414	80	19	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	16	116	28	49	90	3	.....	414
July	475	88	35	9	23	1	1	12	.....	.....	17	26	53	41	166	.....	.....	475
August	269	124	26	.....	.....	6	4	36	.....	.....	.....	19	197	85	317	1	.....	269
September	506	118	6	.....	.....	4	4	9	.....	.....	14	4	77	52	135	.....	.....	506
October	69	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	72	6	32	.....	.....	69
November	1561	358	126	16	51	12	13	74	.....	.....	17	155	138	158	303	33	.....	1561
December	367	40	16	3	40	6	2	31	.....	.....	28	31	18	78	95	11	.....	367

January, 1859.	863	224	78	11	17	9	17	32	7	2	42	104	100	166	81	28	.....	863
February	3361	520	228	58	59	70	48	157	42	6	69	469	225	411	985	60	.....	3361
March	277	32	20	2	10	7	1	12	3	2	3	13	20	16	130	.....	.....	277
April	274	49	14	3	1	4	7	3	4	.....	25	14	42	26	81	.....	.....	274
May	1437	303	61	17	39	35	17	84	8	.....	40	265	108	210	230	30	.....	1437
June	126	18	15	2	11	5	3	2	2	.....	5	3	10	8	42	.....	.....	126
July	652	123	45	16	20	9	11	20	7	1	21	60	27	55	225	14	.....	652
August	614	113	24	1	3	9	8	24	.....	.....	7	73	32	88	101	3	.....	614
September	108	24	9	.....	.....	20	7	33	.....	.....	29	48	70	80	149	6	.....	108
October	359	72	16	12	15	.....	4	14	.....	.....	3	20	33	48	113	8	.....	359
November	486	70	23	9	8	10	5	35	.....	.....	47	71	22	44	107	10	.....	486
December	308	29	5	1	1	8	2	16	.....	.....	9	39	25	35	131	2	.....	308
January, 1860.	1076	196	54	20	9	28	12	40	9	6	27	149	106	129	280	10	.....	1076
February	477	63	36	11	17	4	10	30	2	.....	9	19	26	67	182	1	.....	477
March	359	64	23	.....	.....	11	7	28	.....	.....	13	37	26	45	95	5	.....	359
April	932	203	50	18	28	26	8	53	4	.....	10	79	79	90	260	22	.....	932
May	337	44	14	4	11	17	5	21	7	.....	14	37	30	40	55	5	.....	337
June	1240	199	48	14	18	15	8	62	4	.....	12	115	99	128	465	23	.....	1240
July	1004	169	61	19	30	19	9	62	5	6	73	92	86	139	214	20	.....	1004
August	155	28	0	.....	.....	17	3	14	.....	.....	3	3	8	13	40	3	.....	155
September	393	83	10	3	8	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	5	32	40	73	168	5	.....	393
October	753	129	32	15	30	12	7	22	7	.....	48	112	81	90	158	10	.....	753
November	589	79	35	9	12	6	4	22	1	.....	19	61	30	73	232	6	.....	589
December	1758	304	103	31	40	45	20	146	12	5	100	116	199	228	371	32	.....	1758
Total to 31st December, 1860.....	186761	32857	13131	2440	5249	4134	16331	11151	1332	724	7994	18167	14043	20737	50751	2118	42889	229640

Deduct volumes returned for exchange, &c..... 016

Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes, &c., not included in the above..... 224030

Grand Total Library Books, &c., despatched to 31st December, 1860..... 5533

Grand Total Library Books, &c., despatched to 31st December, 1860..... 234663

TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 2.—(Continued.)

The Mechanics' Institutes which have received Libraries from the Depository, and the Number of Volumes sent to each, are, in Alphabetical order, as follows:

	VOLS.	YEARS.		VOLS.	YEARS.
Baltimore	75	1858	Thorold	300	1858
Berlin	158	1855	Toronto	275	1860
Chatam	313	1853-4	Vankleekhill	100	1858
Chouburg	350	1856	Whitby	263	1857-8-9
Collingwood	46	1857			
Drummondville	6	1859			
Fonthill	137	1858			
Londonville	106	1858	Total	3,563	
Lindsay	372	1853-4			
Quebec	150	1856	Books were also sent to the Leeds & Grenville Agricultural Society	208	1855
Hamilton, C. E.	68	1858	Educational Department, I. C.	1000	1860
Milton	106	1860	McGill College, Montreal	200	1857
Mount Forest	27	1857	Sarnia Diabetic Society	52	1858
Napanee	55	1858-9	Southwold Agricultural Society	23	1856
Newmarket	260	1856	Various other Institutions, &c.	457	1851-8-60
Oakville	109	1858			
Port Perry	73	1857-8			
Smith's Falls	108	1854-9			
St. Catharines	110	1860			
Streetsville				5,683	

TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 2.—THE PRISON LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA.

The following table shows the number of volumes sent out to the various prisons, &c., during the years 1856-60:

PRISON LIBRARIES.	Amount Received	Legislative Apportionment.	TOTAL.	VOLS.
1856	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Peterborough Jail.....	22 16½	22 16½	44 33	94
Toronto Jail.....	131 63	131 63	263 26	616
Woodstock Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	71
	173 79½	173 79½	347 59	781
1857:				
Lunark and Renfrew Jail.....	60 00	60 00	120 00	282
Provincial Penitentiary.....	46 13	46 13	92 26	174
Whitby Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	106
	126 13	126 13	252 26	562
1858:				
Provincial Penitentiary.....	100 00	100 00	200 00	251
1859:				
Brockville Jail.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	154
Guelph Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	94
Picton Jail.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	43
Sarnia Jail.....	25 00	25 00	50 00	93
Woodstock Jail.....	19 75	19 75	39 50	82
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene.....	17 00	17 00	34 00	96
	131 75	131 75	263 50	562
1860:				
Barrie Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	84
Goderich Jail.....	25 16	25 16	50 32	87
London Jail.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	14
Peterborough Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	82
Whitby Jail.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	36
Reformatory Prison Penetanguishene.....	47 66	47 66	95 32	150
	127 82	127 82	255 64	453
1858:				
Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....	111 93½	111 93½	223 87	386
1860:				
Malden Lunatic Asylum.....	52 00	52 00	104 00	176
RECAPITULATION:				
For the year 1856.....	173 79½	173 79½	347 59	781
For the year 1857.....	126 13	126 13	252 26	562
For the year 1858.....	100 00	100 00	200 00	251
For the year 1859.....	131 75	131 75	263 50	562
For the year 1860.....	127 82	127 82	255 64	453
Lunatic Asylums as above, 1858.....	111 93½	111 93½	223 87	386
" " " " 1860.....	52 00	52 00	104 00	176
	\$823 43	\$823 43		
Grand Total.....			\$1648 86	3171

TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 3.

TABLE showing the value of articles sent out from the Educational Depositories from the years 1851 to 1860, inclusive.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at at Catalogue prices, without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize, and School Books, Maps, and Apparatus despatched.
	Public Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1851.....			1414 25	1414 25
1852.....			2981 13	2981 13
1853.....			4233 14	4233 14
1854.....	51376 23		5514 18	56890 41
1855.....	9947 15	4655 53	4389 40	18992 08
1856.....	7275 82	9320 87	5726 76	22323 45
1857.....	16200 02	18118 28	6451 20	40770 40
1858.....	2982 99	11810 28	6972 05	22765 32
1859.....	5805 64	11905 02	6679 30	24389 96
1860.....	5289 56	16832 17	5416 64	27538 37
Total.....	99878 31	72642 15	49778 05	222298 51

TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 4.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada. This table proves conclusively how incorrect is the statement that the operations of the Educational Depository interfere with the interests of the booksellers.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in Lower Canada.	Value of Books entered at Ports in Upper Canada.	Total value of Books imported into the Province.	Proportion imported for the Educational Department for Upper Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1850.....	101880	141700	243580	84
1851.....	120700	171732	292432	3296
1852.....	141176	159268	300444	1288
1853.....	158700	254280	412980	22764
1854.....	171452	307808	479260	41660
1855.....	194356	338792	533148	25624
1856.....	208636	427992	636628	10208
1857.....	224400	309172	533572	16028
1858.....	171255	161942	363197	10692
1859.....	139057	184304	323361	5308
1860.....	124900	205544	330444	8846
1850-60.....	1756512	2692534	4449046	148798

N. B.—Up to 1854, the "Trade and Navigation Returns" give the value on books entered at every port in Canada separately; after that year, the Reports give the names of the principal ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854 the proportion entered in Lower Canada was within a fraction of a third part of the whole, and, accordingly, in compiling this table for the years 1855-60, the value entered in "Other Ports" is divided between Upper and Lower Canada, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter.

TABLE P.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MONTHS.		MAPS OF									APPARATUS.		OBJECT LESSONS (in sheets).	PRIZE BOOKS.		
	Local Contribution.	Legislative Appropriation.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.	Great Britain, Ireland, &c.	Single Hemispheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Maps and Charts.			Globes.	Other School Apparatus (pieces).	Historical and other Object Lessons (in sheets).	Number of Volumes.
<i>Lincoln</i> —Continued.																	
Kingara, No. 4.....	\$ 0 00	6 00	12 00	1	1											21	30
“ “ No. 10.....	5 00	5 00	10 00														
<i>Welland</i> .																	
Bertie, No. 9.....	5 85	5 85	11 70														
Growland, No. 1.....	5 60	5 00	10 00														45
“ “ No. 5.....	18 00	18 00	36 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	15	28
Stamford, No. 2.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1												
“ “ No. 6.....	10 00	10 00	20 00														
“ “ No. 7.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1												
“ “ No. 9.....	16 00	16 00	32 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	8	8
Thorold and Pelham, No. 3, U. S. S.....	5 00	5 00	10 00														
<i>Haldimand</i> .																	
Cayuga North, No. 4.....	14 00	14 00	28 00														
“ “ No. 7.....	8 65	8 65	17 30														
Moulton, No. 2.....	5 13	5 13	10 26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5		
Oneida, No. 5.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1												
“ “ No. 9.....	5 00	5 00	10 00														
“ “ No. 10.....	9 39	9 39	18 78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17		
Seneca, No. 1.....	13 00	13 00	26 00	1	1												
“ “ No. 3.....	5 00	5 00	10 00														
“ “ No. 4.....	5 00	5 00	10 00														
“ “ No. 12.....	17 15	17 15	34 30														
Walpole, No. 3.....	5 00	5 00	10 00														
“ “ No. 6.....	23 00	23 00	46 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74		
“ “ No. 7.....	7 00	7 00	14 00														
“ “ No. 9.....	7 00	7 00	14 00														
“ “ No. 10.....	20 00	20 00	40 00														
“ “ No. 14.....	11 00	11 00	22 00														

<i>Perth</i> .																		
Charlotteville, No. 6.....	13 00	13 00	26 00															
“ “ No. 11.....	6 75	6 75	13 50															
Houghton, No. 7.....	5 00	5 00	10 00															
Middleton, No. 2.....	5 75	5 75	11 50	1	1													
“ “ No. 7.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	1	1													
“ “ No. 9.....	21 00	21 00	42 00															
Port Dover U. Gram. & Com. School.....	18 50	18 50	37 00															
Townsend, No. 3, U. S. S.....	5 00	5 00	10 00															
“ “ No. 7.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24			
“ “ No. 13.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42			
“ “ No. 14.....	5 00	5 00	10 00															
“ “ No. 17.....	55 00	55 00	110 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41			
Woodhouse, No. 2.....	11 50	11 50	23 00															
“ “ No. 3.....	10 10	10 10	20 20															
“ “ No. 8.....	6 25	6 25	12 50															
“ “ No. 8.....	21 87	21 87	43 74															
<i>Oxford</i> .																		
Blandford, No. 2.....	23 30	23 30	46 60															
“ “ No. 5.....	13 00	13 00	26 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40			
Blenheim, No. 1.....	25 00	25 00	50 00															
“ “ No. 6.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1													
“ “ No. 9.....	10 50	10 50	21 00															
“ “ No. 14.....	8 00	8 00	16 00															
“ “ No. 16.....	42 33	42 33	84 66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4			
“ “ No. 22.....	18 00	18 00	36 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
“ “ No. 24.....	25 15	25 15	50 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Dereham, No. 2.....	5 00	5 00	10 00															
“ “ No. 5.....	6 74	6 74	13 48	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4			
“ “ No. 9.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
“ “ No. 12.....	21 75	21 75	43 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4			
“ “ No. 14.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			
Norwich North, No. 6.....	5 81	5 81	11 62															
Oxford East, No. 1.....	17 51	17 51	35 02	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1			
“ “ No. 3.....	13 44	13 44	26 88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			
“ “ No. 4.....	5 37 1/2	5 37 1/2	10 75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
“ “ No. 6.....	25 43	25 43	50 86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			
“ “ No. 7.....	10 25	10 25	20 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Oxford West, No. 1.....	22 10	22 10	44 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
“ “ No. 2.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			
“ “ No. 4, U. S. S.....	6 00	6 00	12 00															
Oxford North & Zorra West, No. 2, U. S. S.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			
Zorra East, No. 7.....	13 00	13 00	26 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Zorra West, No. 12.....	5 36	5 36	10 72															
<i>Waterloo</i> .																		
Dumfries North, No. 17.....	6 25	6 25	12 50	1	1													
“ “ No. —.....	20 00	20 00	40 00															
Waterloo, No. 1.....	16 00	16 00	32 00															

TABLE P.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS, MONIES (Local Contributions, Legislative Appropriation, Total), MAPS OF (The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Canada, Great Britain, etc.), APPARATUS (Globe, Other School Apparatus), OBJECT LESSONS (Historical and other Lessons), and PURCH BOOKS (Number of Volumes).

Continuation of Table P from the previous page, listing municipalities and school sections such as Morningson, Wallace, & Elman, Ashfield, Bidolph, Colborne, Goderich, Grey, Hay, Hullett, MacMillan, McKillop, Morris, Stanley, Stephen, Tuckersmith, Turberry, and Ubborne.

TABLE P.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MONEY.		MAPS OF												APPARATUS.		OBJECT LESSONS (in sheets.)	PRIZE BOOKS.	
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Appropriation.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.	Great Britain, Ireland, &c.	Single Hemispheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Maps and Charts.	Globes.	Other School Apparatus (pieces).	Historical and other Object Lessons (in sheets.)			
Kent—Continued.																			
Howard, No. 11.....	\$ 6 00	\$ 5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	.....	.....
Orford, No. 1.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	.....	.....
" " No. 9.....	6 25	6 25	12 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	.....	.....
" " No. 3 & 4, U. S. S.....	5 69	5 69	11 38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Raleigh, No. 3.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 5.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Romey, No. 1.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Zone, No. 1.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 2.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lambton:																			
Bosanquet, No. 12.....	5 25	5 25	10 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brooke, No. 5.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 6.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brooke & Euphemia, Nos. 7 & 9, U. S. S.....	13 25	13 25	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dawn, No. 3.....	5 29	5 29	10 58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Nos. 5 & 6, U. S. S.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Enniskillen Township.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Euphémie, No. 1.....	9 50	9 50	19 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 4.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Moore, No. 2.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 3.....	25 75	25 75	51 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 6.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 7.....	7 95	7 95	15 90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 8.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Plympton, No. 4.....	14 00	14 00	28 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 6.....	16 25	16 25	32 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sombra, No. 1.....	38 00	38 00	76 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 3.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " No. 11.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Grammar School.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
London Common School.....	100 00	100 00	200 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " R. C. S.....	6 75	6 75	13 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa Grammar School.....	22 05	22 05	44 10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Common School.....	13 85	13 85	27 70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Grammar School.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Normal & Model Schools.....	61 15	61 15	122 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Model Grammar School.....	26 01½	26 01½	52 03	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Towns:																			
Amherstburgh Lunatic Asylum.....	43 00	43 00	86 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Barrie.....	33 45	33 45	66 90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Grammar School.....	8 17	8 17	16 34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Bellefleur.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	18 00	18 00	36 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Bowmanville.....	8 77½	8 77½	17 55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brantford United Grammar & Common Sch.....	35 00	35 00	70 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	79 00	79 00	158 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Grammar School.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg.....	24 48	24 48	48 96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Grammar School.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall.....	55 60	55 60	111 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Grammar School.....	27 94	27 94	55 88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dundas United Grammar & Common School.....	7 56½	7 56½	15 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Galt.....	13 89	13 89	27 78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " Grammar School.....	51 40	51 40	102 80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	85 36	85 36	170 72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " United Grammar & Common School.....	8 25	8 25	16 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ingersoll R. C. S.....	35 00	35 00	70 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay Grammar School.....	47 47	47 47	94 94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Grammar School.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE Q.—THE SUPERANNUATED OR WORN-OUT COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

No.	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipality.)	Cause of Discontinuing Teaching.	Age in 1860.	Years of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Net Amount of Pension paid from 1st January to 31st December 1860, deducting Subscription.	For the Year.
1	John McAuley	Church of Scotland	Ireland	Innisfil	Age and Infirmity	78	22	23 50	1850—1860
2	Dead.								
3	Robert Mason	Presbyterian	Scotland	Lanark	Age and Infirmity	80	28	31 00	1850—1860
4	Magnus Swanson	Baptist	Scotland	Markham	Age and Infirmity	77	18	18 50	1850—1860
5	Dead.								
6	Donald Currie	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Albany	Age and Infirmity	72	18	18 50	1850—1860
7	Dead.								
8	John O'Connor	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Charlottenburgh	Age and Infirmity	87	35	63 00	1850—1860
9	Dead.								
10	Dead.								
11	Thos. J. Graffe	Universalist	Ireland	Arthur	Infirmity	53	18	20 75	1860
12	Dead.								
13	James Benton	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Finch	Infirmity	64	29	27 20	1850—1860
14	Henry Gough	Church of England	Ireland	Burford	Age and Infirmity	75	30	51 00	1850—1860
15	James Breakenridge	Wesleyan Methodist	Upper Canada	Madoc	Infirmity	56	32	40 00	1860
16	John Gillon	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Ramsay	Age and Infirmity	78	25	13 04	1860
17	Robert C. Mills	Church of England	Ireland	Horton	Age and Infirmity	74	23	24 74	1850—1860
18	John W. Leonard	Church of England	England	Chatham	Age and Infirmity	67	22	11 75	1850
19	Peter Stewart	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Perth	Age and Infirmity	71	22	20 25	1860
20	David Thompson	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Niagara	Age and Infirmity	71	38	48 25	1860
21	John Price	Church of England	Ireland	Brockville	Age and Infirmity	68	24	42 00	1850—1860
22	William Gordon	Presbyterian	Ireland	Horton	Age and Infirmity	73	30	37 25	1860
23	Crawford Rainey	Wesleyan Methodist	Ireland	Ernestown	Infirmity	49	17	19 37	1860
24	Benjamin Warron	Church of England	Ireland	Augusta	Age and Infirmity	76	27	48 01	1850—1860
25	Thomas McMaster	Church of England	Ireland	McKillop	Infirmity	64	20	23 50	1860
26	Resumed teaching								
27	William McEdward	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Lancaster	Age and Infirmity	70	20	32 43	1860
28	Withdrawn								
29	George Fieldhouse	Society of Friends	England	Fenelon	Age and Infirmity	74	30	33 50	1850—1860
30	Dead.								
31	John McKenzio	Presbyterian	Scotland	Lancaster	Age and Infirmity	69	17	17 88	1850—1860

*Dead since.

32	Patrick Benson	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Longueuil	Age and Infirmity	79	30	33 50	1850—1860
33	Dead.								
34	Dead.								
35	Francis Foster	Church of England	England	Chingacousy	Age and Infirmity	79	18	18 50	1850—1860
36	Donald McDonald	Roman Catholic	Scotland	Lochiel	Age and Infirmity	74	13	19 99	1850—1860
37	Dead.								
38	James Brennan	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Ennismoro	Age and Infirmity	70	35	44 13	1860
39	Dead.								
40	William M. Ilynes	Presbyterian	Ireland	Prescott	Age and Debility	66	34	10 25	1860
41	Jané Johnston	Church of England	Ireland	Pelham	Infirmity	56	21	24 88	1860
42	W. R. Thornhill	Church of England	Ireland	Elizabethtown	Infirmity	62	22	20 25	1860
43	William Irvine	Church of England	Ireland	Kingston	Age and Infirmity	78	17	20 06	1860
44	Dead.								
45	John Flecher	Presbyterian	Scotland	Tilbury, E.	Infirmity	52	18	20 75	1860
46	John B. Emons	Church of England	Upper Canada	Portland	Infirmity	64	27	20 74	1850—1860
47	John Nowlan	Church of England	Ireland	Elmstey, N.	Age and Infirmity	69	24	20 00	1860
48	W. P. Huston	Presbyterian	Ireland	Mountain	Age and Infirmity	70	23	24 70	1850—1860
49	George Reynolds	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Camden, E.	Age and Infirmity	05	28	34 18	1860
50	Dead.								
51	William Martin	Presbyterian	Ireland	Oxford	Age and Infirmity	69	14	13 50	1850—1860
52	Not heard from								
53	Michael Koon	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Kingston	Age and Infirmity	69	25	31 06	1860
54	Alexander Miller	Presbyterian	Scotland	Wolford	Age and Infirmity	74	23	35 18	1860
55	John Donald	Presbyterian	Scotland	Dalhousie	Infirmity	61	20	21 62	1850—1860
56	Angus McDonell	Roman Catholic	Scotland	Kenyon	Age and Infirmity	65	32	18 94	1860
57	Resumed Teaching								
58	John Livingston	Presbyterian	Scotland	Dalhousie	Age and Infirmity	69	25	13 04	1860
59	Gibert McAlay	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Sunnidale	Age and Infirmity	80	18	18 50	1850—1860
60	Gideon Gibson	Church of England	Ireland	Emily	Age and Infirmity	75	19	22 12	1860
61	William Begg	Presbyterian	Scotland	Godrich	Age and Infirmity	66	17	17 26	1850—1860
62	Dead.								
63	Donald McDougall	Not stated	Scotland	Lochiel	Infirmity	60	14	22 00	1850—1860
64	Henry St. Leger	Church of England	Ireland	London	Age and Infirmity	76	21	24 87	1860
65	Robert Thompson	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Cornwall	Infirmity	56	20	23 50	1860
66	Dead.								
67	Dead.								
68	Patrick McKee	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Osnabruck	Age and Infirmity	87	17	17 26	1850—1860
69	Dead.								
70	Dead.								
71	Thomas White	Congregationalist	England	Hawkesbury	Debility	70	23	28 65	1860
72	Josua Webster	Methodist	United States	Brighton	Age and Infirmity	68	22	26 25	1860
73	Norman McLeod	Presbyterian	Scotland	Lochiel	Age and Infirmity	63	10	16 00	1850—1860
74	Samuel P. Stiles	Methodist	United States	Carradoc	Age and Infirmity	76	40	51 00	1860
75	M. Kineborough	Church of England	Ireland	Ernestown	Age and Infirmity	80	31	34 24	1850—1860
76	Dead.								

*Died since.

TABLE Q.—THE SUPERANNUATED OR WORN-OUT COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.—(Continued.)

N.º	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence, (Municipality.)	Cause of Discontinuing Teaching.	Age in 1860.	Years of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st January to 31st December 1860, deducting subscription.	For the Year.
77	Arch'd Campbell.	Presbyterian	Scotland	Charlottenburgh	Age and Infirmity	77	7	\$ 4 74	1859—1860
78	Wm. Foster	Wesleyan Methodist	Ireland	Elizabethtown	Infirmity	66	22	23 50	1859—1860
79	Wm. Glasford	Wesleyan Methodist	Canada	Smith's Falls	Infirmity	60	22	23 50	1859—1860
80	John Hoyt	Baptist	United States	Haldimand	Age and Infirmity	56	25	9 56	1859—1860
81	Wm. Povers	Wesleyan Methodist	Canada	Napanee	Infirmity	87	25	27 26	1859—1860
82	John Vert.	Presbyterian	Scotland	Albion	Infirmity	61	30	16 76	1859—1860
83	Wm. Benson	Second Advent	Ireland	Windsor	Infirmity	30	21½	22 88	1859—1860
84	Wm. Kennis	Church of England	Scotland	Ameliasburgh	Age and Infirmity	63	23	24 74	1859—1860
85	D. McKenzie	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Westminster	Diseased Lungs	68	25	27 26	1859—1860
86	James Ieys	Presbyterian	Scotland	Goderich	Infirmity	61	20	10 66	1859—1860
87	John Healy	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Leeds and Lansdowne	Infirmity	68	17	8 63	1860
88	Hector McKen	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Charlottenburgh	Age and Infirmity	71	26	31 75	1860
89	Wm. Campbell	Wesleyan Methodist	Ireland	Marysburgh	Infirmity	64	20	10 56	1860
90	J. Carruthers	United Presbyterian	Scotland	City of Hamilton	Age and Infirmity	75	30	37 25	1860
91	Not heard from.					75	24	42 00	1859—1860
92	Emily Cozens	Roman Catholic	Upper Canada	Town of Cornwall	Infirmity	55	27	33 13	1859—1860
93	Wm. Dermott	Church of England	Ireland	Portland	Infirmity	62	13	6 13	1860
94	James E. Durick	Church of England	Ireland	Fenelon	Age and Infirmity	71	30	16 75	1860
95	Hugh Hagun	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Templeton, C. B.	Age and Infirmity	42	18½	30 09	1859—1860
96	Walker Hick	Church of England	England	Sheffield	Age and Blindness	72	25	27 26	1859—1860
97	J. Higginbotham	Church of England	Ireland	Elnesley, North	Age and Infirmity	68	22	38 00	1859—1860
98	J. B. Jingson	Church of England	Ireland	Trinfagar	Age and Infirmity	67	24	13 00	1860
99	T. Jones	Christian Disciple	England	Sandwich	Age and Infirmity	66	24	13 00	1860
100	W. H. King	Church of England	Ireland	Artesia	Age and Infirmity	70	19½	10 19	1860
101	Wm. Leonard	Free Presbyterian	Scotland	Innisfil	Age and Infirmity	75	13	13 88	1860
102	R. McLeod	Church of England	Scotland	Charlottenburgh	Infirmity	69	17	19 38	1860
103	Thos. Morhio	Church of England	England	Brautford	Age and Infirmity	74	19	19 76	1860
104	Samuel Patterson	Episcopal Methodist	Upper Canada	Charlottenburgh	Infirmity	74	19	19 76	1860
105	Dead.					55	17	19 37	1860
106	R. Williams	Church of England	Ireland	Lanester	Age and Infirmity	65	14½	22 99	1859—1860
107	Daniel Wing	Wesleyan Methodist	Upper Canada	Lansdowne	Infirmity	57	26	14 25	1860
108	Wm. Taylor	Church of England	Upper Canada	Charlottenburgh	Age and Infirmity	74	31	55 09	1859—1860

*Died since.

109	William Kane	Church of England	Ireland	Whitechurch	Age and Infirmity	75	26	66 00	1859—1860
110	Matthew Devereux	Church of Scotland	Ireland	Charlottenburgh	Age and Infirmity	63	23	27 63	1860
111	Michael O'Kane	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Winchester	Age and Infirmity	68	20½	34 99	1859—1860
112	T. Q. O'Kennan	Church of England	Upper Canada	Louth	Chronic Bronchitis	57	24	20 00	1860
113	Dead.					66	18	20 75	1860
114	Alexander Jenkins	Church of England	England	Port Hope	Age and Infirmity	58	22	23 50	1859—1860
115	Isabella Kennedy	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Charlottenburgh	Infirmity	74	22	23 50	1859—1860
116	Hefry Livesley	Protestant	England	Walpole	Age and Infirmity	65	20½	21 62	1859—1860
117	Dead.					68	25	27 26	1859—1860
118	Robert Beattie	Presbyterian	Scotland	Pelham	Age and Infirmity	70	17	17 24	1859—1860
119	John L. Bigger	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Brautford	Age and Infirmity	49	20	10 51	1860
120	William Corry	Church of England	England	Derby	Infirmity	68	23	40 01	1859—1860
121	Marianne Ederington	Church of England	Ireland	Goulbourn	Age and Infirmity	69	14	13 50	1859—1860
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Douro	Age and Infirmity	67	19	19 76	1859—1860
123	James Guthrie	Presbyterian	Scotland	Daring	Age and Infirmity	67	19	31 00	1859—1860
124	Dead.					68	19	31 00	1859—1860
125	Woodus Johnson	Church of England	England	Goulbourn	Infirmity	71	12	11 00	1860
126	James Keboe	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Crosby, N.	Age and Infirmity	53	22½	12 06	1860
127	William Lealy	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Douro	Age and Infirmity	62	12½	13 18	1860
128	James McQueen	Presbyterian	Scotland	Nichol	Age and Infirmity	71	10	34 00	1859—1860
129	John Miskely	Church of England	Ireland	Wolford	Age and Infirmity	8 00	1860	12 24	1859—1860
130	William Melver	Church of England	Ireland	Whitechub	Age and Infirmity	16 63	1860	16 63	1860
131	Patrick Wood	Church of England	Ireland	Smith	Age and Infirmity	23 59	1860	23 59	1860
132	Nicholas Fagan	Church of England	Ireland	Marysburgh	Age and Infirmity	74	33	18 63	1859
133	Dead.					42	17	25 86	1859
134	James McCabe	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Thurlow	Age and Infirmity	55	17	8 62	1860
135	Andrew Power	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Whitechub	Infirmity	51	18	18 50	1860
136	James Ramsay	Congregationalist	Upper Canada	Anester	Age and Infirmity	67	21	22 24	1859—1860
137	Catherine Snyder	Episcopalian	Upper Canada	Osnabruck	Age and Infirmity	62	26	46 00	1859—1860
138	James Fyney	Church of England	Ireland	Oshawa	Infirmity	56	15	16 63	1860
139	John Tucker	Church of England	Ireland	Thydinganga	Age and Infirmity	60	24	42 00	1859—1860
140	John Brown	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Shelford	Age and Infirmity	20	22	21 00	1859—1860
141	John Monaghan	Not stated	Ireland	Nepean	Age and Infirmity	63	19½	22 81	1860
142	Richard Youmans	Roman Catholic	Upper Canada	Hallowell	Age and Infirmity	70	22	23 50	1859—1860
143	Dead.					60	24	42 00	1859—1860
144	William Ferguson	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Dalhousie	Age and Infirmity	71	36	41 00	1859—1860
145	Thomas Flanagan	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Malda	Age and Infirmity	69	19	22 12	1860
146	Patrick Jones	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Thurlow	Age and Infirmity	69	25	27 26	1859—1860
147	Jesse Loomis	Baptist	United States	Edwardsburgh	Age and Infirmity	70	20	21 00	1859—1860
148	Edward Ryan	Methodist	Ireland	Gwillimbury, W.	Age and Infirmity	63	19½	22 81	1860
149	Daniel Sheehan	Not stated	Ireland	Douro	Age and Infirmity	70	22	23 50	1859—1860
150	Clement L. Clarko	Church of England	Ireland	Grimsby	Age and Infirmity	72	8	3 00	1860
151	John Douglas	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Toronto Township	Age and Infirmity	72	8	3 00	1860
152	Not heard from								
153	Andrew Lorimer	Not mentioned	Nova Scotia	Winchester	Age and Infirmity	72	8	3 00	1860

*Died since.

TABLE Q.—THE SUPERANNUATED OR WORN-OUT COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence, (Municipality.)	Cause of Discontinuing Teaching.	Age in 1860.	Years of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st January to 31st December 1860, deducting Subscription.	For the Year.
154	Robert Innes	Church of England	Ireland	Sarnia	Age and Infirmary	68	13	\$ 13 87	1860
155	Alexander Middleton	Free Presbyterian	Scotland	Albion	Infirmary	61	20	13 00	1859-1860
156	George Miller	Free Presbyterian	Ireland	Vaughan	Age and Infirmary	77	12	18 00	1859-1860
157	Jeremiah O'Leary	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Ops	Debility	60	22	24 87	1860
158	James Weatherhead	Presbyterian	Scotland	Otonabee	Infirmary	60	14	22 00	1859-1860
159	A. McCormick	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Yarmouth	Infirmary	76	16	16 00	1859-1860
160	John Dewar	Free Presbyterian	Scotland	Nassagaweya	Age and Infirmary	69	16	26 00	1859-1860
161	Thomas Baldwin	Church of England	Ireland	City of Hamilton	Age and Infirmary	62	13	13 88	1860
162	James Bodfish	Westyan Methodist	England	Caistor	Infirmary	57	20	21 00	1859-1860
163	Anne Jackson	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Marysburgh	Age and Infirmary	69	21	36 11	1859-1860
164	William Mitchell	Presbyterian	Scotland	Cayuga, N	Infirmary	65	26	28 50	1860
165	Edward Redmond	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Cobourg	Infirmary	60	27	33 12	1859-1860
166	William Hildyard	Westyan Methodist	England	Adelaide	Infirmary	54	19	22 12	1860
167	Michael Murphy	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Burgess, N	Age and Infirmary	72	7	12 37	1859-1860
168	John McKenna	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Pittsburgh	Infirmary	51	18	62 56	1859-1860
169	Mary Richards	Westyan Methodist	Upper Canada	Hallowell	Infirmary	65	33	37 23	1859-1860
170	W. B. P. Williams	Church of England	Wales	Townsend	Infirmary	56	9	12 48	1860
171	Julius Ansley	Westyan Methodist	Ireland	Artemesia	Infirmary	56	18	65 25	1859-1860
172	Thomas Baker	Church of England	England	Oxford E.	Age and Infirmary	63	19	63 87	1859-1860
173	Thomas Buchanan	Church of England	Ireland	Wainfleet	Infirmary	56	20	73 83	1860
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	Baptist	Nova Scotia	Houghton	Infirmary	53	22	11 75	1859-1860
175	John Muir	Church of Scotland	Scotland	Scarborough	Infirmary	57	21	11 13	1860
176	Joseph Scott	Westyan Methodist	United States	Brighton	Infirmary	60	20	62 60	1859-1860
177	Helen McLaren	Church of England	Ireland	City of Kingston	Age and Infirmary	60	12	40 83	1859-1860
178	John Muir	Presbyterian	Scotland	Graham	Infirmary	49	21	69 13	1860
179	Ralph McCallum	Church of England	England	Huntington	Infirmary	61	23	69 63	1860
180	Edward Potts	Church of England	England	Dunwich	Age and Infirmary	65	23	77 63	1859-1860
181	Alexander McFarling	Presbyterian	United States	Williamsburgh	Age and Infirmary	67	21	82 88	1859-1860

Net amount of Pensions paid in 1860

4084 81

*Died since.

TABLE Q.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING SUPERANNATED TEACHERS APPLIED.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	NATIVES OF
Glangavy.....	14 Peel.....	5 Church of England and Episcopalian.....	Ireland.....
Stornoway.....	6 Simcoe.....	51 Church of Scotland and Presbyterian.....	Scotland.....
Dundas.....	7 Halton.....	2 Church of Rome.....	England.....
Prescott.....	4 Wentworth.....	2 Methodist.....	Upper Canada.....
Carleton.....	7 Brant.....	6 Baptist.....	United States.....
Grenville.....	10 Lincoln.....	6 Congregationalist.....	Lower Canada.....
Leeds.....	10 Welland.....	4 "Protestant".....	Wales.....
Lanark.....	16 Haldimand.....	1 Universalist.....	Nova Scotia.....
Renfrew.....	2 Norfolk.....	1 Society of Friends.....	Total.....
Frontenac.....	5 Oxford.....	2 Christian Disciple.....	181
Addington.....	4 Wellington.....	3 Second Advent.....	
Prince Edward.....	6 Grey.....	1 Not given.....	
Hastings.....	5 Huron.....	Total.....	181
Northumberland.....	6 Middlesex.....		
Peterborough.....	7 Elgin.....		
Victoria.....	5 Kent.....		
Ontario.....	3 Essex.....		
York.....	8.....		
	Total.....		

Of the 181 Teachers enumerated, 25 died before or during 1860, 3 were not heard from, 2 resumed teaching, and 1 withdrew from the Fund.
 Of the remaining 150, the average length of service as Common School Teachers in Upper Canada was 21½ years.
 The average age of each Pensioner in 1860, was 66½ years.
 There 142 males and 8 females.

TABLE R.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT THEREOF, AND OTHER MONIES RAISED BY TRUSTEES, &c.

Main table with columns: MUNICIPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA, AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID, AMOUNT RAISED FROM LOCAL SOURCES AS AN EQUIVALENT, and TOTAL. Includes rows for Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, etc.

Continuation of Table R, listing municipalities: LINCOLN, GUELPH, GERRARD, and TOWNS. Includes rows for Lincoln, Wolland, Haldimand, Norfolk, etc.

*\$231 of this on account of 1859.

TABLE R.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT THEREOF, AND OTHER MONIES RAISED BY TRUSTEES, &c.

Table with columns for Municipalities of Upper Canada and Amount of Legislative Aid. Sub-headers include: For Common School purposes, For Gram. School purposes, For Public School Libraries, Prizes, Maps, Apparatus and Instruments, For Normal School Students, To Superannuated Teachers, Total Legislative Aid 1860, For Common School purposes, Maps, Apparatus and Instruments, For Public School Libraries, Prizes, Subscriptions to Teachers' Fund, Total from Local Sources as an equivalent, Other Monies raised by Trustees and Common School purposes, Total from Local Sources, Grand Total Legislative Aid, and Total.

Table with columns for various Towns and Amount of Legislative Aid. Sub-headers include: In Twp., For Common School purposes, For Public School Libraries, Prizes, Maps, Apparatus and Instruments, For Normal School Students, To Superannuated Teachers, Total Legislative Aid 1860, For Common School purposes, Maps, Apparatus and Instruments, For Public School Libraries, Prizes, Subscriptions to Teachers' Fund, Total from Local Sources as an equivalent, Other Monies raised by Trustees and Common School purposes, Total from Local Sources, Grand Total Legislative Aid, and Total.

TABLE S.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1860.

MUNICIPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA.	COMMON SCHOOLS.			GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			GRAND TOTAL.			Total Amount available for Educational purposes, during 1860.	
	Number of Common Schools.	Number of Common School Pupils.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1860.	Number of Grammar Schools.	Number of Grammar School Pupils.	Amount expended for Grammar School purposes during 1860.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Pupils of their	Amount received by other Educational Institutions during 1860.	Total Number of Educational Institutions.	Total Number of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes during 1860.		Balances Unexpended.
Glengarry	71	4397	12473 31	1	40	1747 50	1	.....	50 00	73	4437	14672 69	1189 40	16862 09
Stormont	69	4461	10228 45	1	63	1688 15	.....	.....	.....	70	4524	12086 25	1611 59	13097 84
Dundas	72	4780	10287 77	1	95	708 81	2	18	216 00	75	4893	11110 71	2138 61	13549 32
Prescott	56	2859	9602 93	2	84	908 75	1	35	288 00	59	2978	10701 83	543 55	11305 38
Russell	21	1125	2875 20	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	22	1135	2898 20	951 32	3849 52
Charlotte	107	6743	19358 38	2	86	925 27	.....	.....	.....	109	6823	20474 54	1647 91	22123 45
Grenville	87	5619	14405 26	2	111	1413 82	6	115	1100 00	95	5845	17074 32	2872 71	19947 03
Leeds	154	9238	8612 41	3	101	1956 72	6	132	320 00	163	9474	41103 24	4313 61	45416 85
Lanark	123	7517	25832 50	6	125	2268 00	3	32	16 00	131	7674	28059 77	3973 12	32032 89
Kentrew	69	3649	12726 93	.....	30	494 00	1	4	40 00	197	99	10004 70	1076 96	14535 04
Frontenac	93	5452	15822 15	.....	.....	.....	2	25	99 00	95	5477	13468 08	2273 08	18307 78
Addington	76	4662	12568 78	2	130	1542 13	3	3	.....	161	65	1421 96	1051 85	15928 81
Lennox	42	2196	7703 08	1	106	784 21	.....	50	.....	16	75	8504 04	111 10	8616 14
Prince Edward	86	5625	20284 34	2	93	1868 29	4	110	1050 00	214	07	28416 70	1241 51	24068 21
Hastings	135	9960	30139 52	3	193	2328 70	3	52	282 00	274	50	33024 72	2299 53	35324 25
Northumberland	123	9292	36548 57	3	114	2616 61	13	426	8767 00	191	63	45423 81	3425 51	51849 32
Durham	102	9451	38344 02	2	258	4569 61	9	152	340 00	167	25	43420 78	3381 96	46802 74
Peterborough	59	5163	20883 75	2	107	1720 53	2	200	2400 00	183	14	25197 42	2350 43	27647 85
Victoria	65	4589	19293 15	3	100	626 00	1	13	.....	226	24	20145 30	1668 35	21803 74
Ontario	110	10418	44457 40	5	91	1759 00	10	10	50 00	417	50	46449 07	5249 81	51698 88
York	141	13481	64477 43	4	222	3748 99	17	200	492 00	162	13993	69135 98	4521 02	73657 00
Peel	79	6731	25852 32	2	85	1145 50	.....	25	300 00	128	38	27017 20	3989 77	30308 97
Simcoe	133	10028	34777 46	3	151	1821 38	1	204	1470 00	221	04	35290 80	6926 71	44217 47
Halton	65	5156	22534 55	2	118	1904 25	3	94	372 00	85	00	24695 48	1501 67	26197 15

TABLE S.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1860.—(Continued.)

MUNICIPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA.	COMMON SCHOOLS.				GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.				OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.						
	Number of Common Schools.	Number of Common School Pupils.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1860.	cts.	Number of Grammar Schools.	Number of Grammar School Pupils.	Amount expended for Grammar School purposes during 1860.	cts.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions during 1860.	cts.	Total Number of Educational Institutions.	Total Number of Pupils attending them.	Total Amount expended for Educational purposes during 1860.	cts.	Balances Unexpended.	cts.	Total Amount available for Educational purposes, during 1860.
Wentworth	78	6835	22275 54	54	3	153	2765 08	08	7	112	172 00	100 12	88	7100	25312 72	72	3100 77	77	28413 49
Brant	69	7195	32502 23	23	4	153	2866 09	09	8	171	714 00	250 02	81	7519	36452 34	34	3040 50	50	39492 84
Lincoln	79	6015	24464 69	69	4	175	3884 03	03	7	129	647 00	235 69	90	6319	29231 41	41	2681 35	35	31912 76
Welland	87	5859	23162 08	08	3	143	2003 00	00	10	284	1118 00	143 33	100	6286	26426 41	41	4423 20	20	30849 01
Hamilton	81	6186	21043 15	15	1	42	634 46	46	4	10	170 00	94 50	86	6247	22857 11	11	5488 63	63	28315 74
Norfolk	104	7866	26757 48	48	2	114	1690 00	00	4	98	410 00	67 23	115	7775	28864 68	68	2082 01	01	30927 19
Oxford	112	11163	42103 02	02	2	89	1711 62	62	22	528	6133 00	193 25	136	11780	50440 80	80	4916 01	01	55356 90
Waterloo	94	9811	42015 72	72	2	98	2138 40	40	6	67	200 00	63 00	102	9076	44417 12	12	9944 84	84	45361 96
Wallington	120	11803	38965 17	17	2	133	2134 00	00	9	149	810 00	102 31	131	12085	42012 48	48	4568 30	30	40570 78
Grey	133	8086	27414 10	10	1	72	764 27	27	9	149	810 00	225 68	134	8158	28404 05	05	3418 23	23	31822 28
Perth	85	8885	27830 88	88	1	55	1004 20	20	8	160	1405 00	139 00	94	8780	29879 06	06	5143 17	17	35022 23
Huron	134	11319	39906 65	65	1	28	1338 10	10	8	103	430 00	120 63	143	11450	41855 38	38	6740 18	18	48601 56
Brace	93	5150	17681 28	28	1	27	237 53	53	12	104	514 00	154 00	94	5177	18043 31	31	2348 37	37	20391 68
Middlesex	159	12149	40772 74	74	2	41	391 68	68	6	119	514 00	239 11	170	12309	41917 53	53	4900 38	38	46817 01
Elgin	104	8242	28248 63	63	2	109	1631 17	17	9	98	596 00	135 13	112	8449	31311 13	13	3680 28	28	34891 41
Kent	91	6431	27298 00	00	1	84	1286 13	13	9	293	2710 00	32 50	101	6808	31320 69	69	3405 02	02	34731 71
Lambton	95	6107	26785 29	29	1	39	762 04	04	4	56	8 00	41 81	100	6202	26597 14	14	5246 72	72	31843 80
Essex	70	5027	18199 35	35	1	25	730 40	40	13	226	3710 00	67 26	84	5278	22707 01	01	3096 80	80	25803 81

CITIES. (Towns and Villages are included in their respective Counties.)	Number of Common Schools.	Number of Common School Pupils.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1860.	cts.	Number of Grammar Schools.	Number of Grammar School Pupils.	Amount expended for Grammar School purposes during 1860.	cts.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions during 1860.	cts.	Total Number of Educational Institutions.	Total Number of Pupils attending them.	Total Amount expended for Educational purposes during 1860.	cts.	Balances Unexpended.	cts.	Total Amount available for Educational purposes, during 1860.	
																				\$
Toronto	15	7111	34129 68	68	1	127	2833 61	61	22	1300	100600 00	601 45	35	5838	138164 78	78	4831 40	40	112906 18	
Hamilton	10	4679	22131 61	61	1	175	1600 00	00	15	680	6001 80	137 38	26	5634	28870 79	79	14110 13	13	43986 92	
Kingston	9	2473	5684 53	53	1	44	2241 01	01	10	725	28400 00	46 83	29	3242	39272 97	97	265 00	00	39537 97	
London	6	2719	9751 86	86	1	58	1911 43	43	4	130	3000 00	70 87	11	2907	14734 16	16	5921 48	48	20055 64	
Ottawa	13	2810	8364 85	85	1	84	2451 32	32	10	340	200 00	20 00	21	3234	13416 17	17	5435 22	22	18851 39	
Grand Total	3963	316812	1159773 75	75	88	4546	86834 67	67	322	8481	178330 80	23508 64	4379	328899	1448447 80	80	167222 17	17	1615670 03	
" " 1859	3933	301592	1110045 85	85	81	4381	85116 59	59	338	8278	164502 97	29917 47	4372	314240	1389652 88	88	205224 41	41	1594807 20	
Increase	10	14220	49727 90	90	7	105	1718 08	08	16	208	13827 83	6408 83	7	14693	68864 98	98	38002 24	24	20862 74	
Decrease																				

(Towns and Villages are included in their respective Counties.)

TABLE T.—A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools from the year 1842 to 1860, inclusive. Compiled from returns in the Educational Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
1	Population of Upper Canada.....	480055					230075
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years.....	141143				204580	
3	Colleges in operation.....	5			5	5	6
4	County Grammar Schools**.....	325		425	331	332	32
5	Academies and Private Schools reported**.....	341		400	365	380	90
6	Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada.....						2
7	Total Common Schools in operation as reported.....	1721		2610	2730	2589	2737
8	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Upper Canada.....	1765		2700	2836	2705	2863
9	Free Schools reported in operation.....	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
10	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities.....	do		do	do	do	700
11	Total Pupils attending County Grammar Schools**.....	do		do	do	do	1000
12	Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools***.....	do		do	do	do	1831
13	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada.....	do		do	do	do	do
14	Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Upper Canada.....	65078		90758	110002	101912	124829
15	Grand Total. Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private, Normal, Model and Common Schools.....	65073		90756	110002	101912	124830
16	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada.....	\$106000		\$206856	\$286050	\$271024	\$310306
17	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Common School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c.....	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
18	Grand Total paid for Common School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus.....	do		do	do	do	do
19	Total amount paid for Grammar School Masters' Salaries.....	do		do	do	do	do
20	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Grammar School Houses.....	do		do	do	do	do
21	Amount received by other Educational Institutions, &c.....	do		do	do	do	do
22	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Upper Canada.....	do		do	do	do	do
23	Total Common School Teachers in Upper Canada.....	do		do	2800	2925	3029
24	Total Male.....						2306
25	Total Female.....						063
26	Average number of Months each Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher.....	72			8		84

No Reports for this year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.

No.	1843.	1840.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
1	726870		803103	953239		268067	277012	207093	321888	360378		302085	1380060
2	241102	263364	259253	268007	242755			10	12				374380
3	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	12				12
4	33	39	57	60	60	64	64	65	61				13
5	117	157	175	181	181	186	206	307	270				75
6	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3				81
7	2800	2871	3059	3001	3010	3127	3244	3325	3172				88
8	2958	3076	3239	3262	3262	3388	3526	3710	3313				801
9	No Reports.	No Reports.	335	901	901	1052	1177	1100	1263				805
10	No Reports.	No Reports.	632	751	751	756	800	1335	1335				4
11	740	773	2070	2191	2191	2243	2287	1326	1335				3960
12	2345	4440	4663	4557	4643	4410	4573	4287	4073				4370
13	256	400	370	356	3615	735	622	613	620				4370
14	130739	138465	151801	168159	179857	194336	204463	227864	251145				4370
15	135195	144406	159078	176895	189810	203888	215356	240917	262858				315812
16	\$542376	\$353912	\$58716	\$391308	\$128943	\$489764	\$578868	\$650108	\$779630				328339
17	No Reports.	No Reports.	\$50750	\$77336	\$100306	\$129072	\$175472	\$219164	\$208428				\$856925
18	do	do	\$410472	\$168644	\$529314	\$617886	\$754340	\$809272	\$351026				\$805501
19	do	do	No Reports.	Included in other Educational situations.				\$46255	\$107859				\$204183
20	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	\$5711	\$7859				\$110016
21	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	\$204754	\$10708				\$01005
22	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	\$1165092	\$214849				\$0037
23	3177	3200	3476	3388	3200	3330	\$928356	\$320092	\$218919				\$218632
24	2507	2505	2551	2841	2801	2801	2801	3365	3689				\$1389582
25	670	704	779	847	838	938	1031	2565	2022				\$1448448
26	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	997	1067				3100
26	30	30	17	9	9	9	9	10	10				1181
													10

* An Approximation only—no specific information having been received by the Department.
 † A decrease—caused by the institution of an Entrance Examination for the Grammar Schools.
 ‡ Including Normal and Model Schools, &c., in 1855.
 § Principally taken from 1850—no report being received since.
 ¶ Balances due but not collected were included until 1868, but from that date Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total (22) the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of \$1615670 for Educational purposes during 1860; and for 1859, \$1594807—the increase in 1860 being \$20862.
 ** Academies included until 1851.
 *** Academies not included until 1851.
 Note.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete; but since that period they have been sufficiently so as to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case.—The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of ALL our Educational Institutions—Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

TABLE U.—(Statement No. 1.)—THE GRANTS TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1860.		
			To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
<i>Counties.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Glengarry.....	2289 40	24 00	2097 00	216 40	2313 40
Stormont.....	1836 00	.....	1836 00	.....	1836 00
Dundas.....	2102 00	.....	2102 00	.....	2102 00
Prescott.....	1749 00	10 00	1668 00	91 00	1759 00
Russell.....	734 00	105 00	839 00	.....	839 00
Carleton.....	3293 00	48 00	3281 00	60 00	3341 00
Grenville.....	2398 00	.....	2352 00	46 00	2398 00
Leeds.....	3689 00	.....	3659 00	30 00	3689 00
Lanark.....	3323 52	.....	3314 00	9 52	3323 52
Renfrew.....	2032 00	.....	2032 00	.....	2032 00
Frontenac.....	2459 10	10 50	2325 00	144 60	2469 60
Addington.....	1928 00	103 00	1855 00	46 00	2031 00
Lennox.....	881 00	.....	881 00	.....	881 00
Prince Edward.....	2119 85	20 40	2100 00	40 25	2140 25
Hastings.....	4003 11	.....	3952 00	51 11	4003 11
Northumberland.....	3878 00	.....	3842 00	36 00	3878 00
Durham.....	3778 00	.....	3778 00	.....	3778 00
Peterborough.....	2100 68	.....	2063 00	37 68	2100 68
Victoria.....	2027 00	.....	2027 00	.....	2027 00
Ontario.....	4259 00	.....	4259 00	.....	4259 00
York.....	6383 00	21 00	6271 00	133 00	6404 00
Peel.....	2894 52	24 48	2919 00	.....	2919 00
Simcoe.....	4916 00	.....	4347 00	69 00	4416 00
Halton.....	2142 00	.....	2130 00	12 00	2142 00
Wentworth.....	2988 00	15 00	2962 00	41 00	3003 00
Braut.....	2169 00	.....	2169 00	.....	2169 00
Lincoln.....	1994 00	53 00	1994 00	53 00	2047 00
Welland.....	2058 00	81 00	2139 00	.....	2139 00
Haldimand.....	2431 00	244 60	2629 00	46 00	2675 00
Norfolk.....	3070 00	.....	3061 00	9 00	3070 00
Oxford.....	4501 00	.....	4501 00	.....	4501 00
Waterloo.....	3509 00	19 00	3347 00	181 00	3528 00
Wellington.....	4487 88	41 00	4292 00	236 88	4528 88
Grey.....	3824 98	.....	3743 00	81 98	3824 98
Perth.....	3462 00	.....	3435 00	27 00	3462 00
Huron.....	5286 14	.....	5272 00	14 14	5286 14
Bruce.....	2211 20	10 00	2167 00	54 20	2221 20
Middlesex.....	5239 60	.....	5202 60	37 00	5239 60
Elgin.....	3408 00	.....	3408 00	.....	3408 00
Kent.....	2841 00	.....	2789 00	52 00	2841 00
Lambton.....	2302 00	.....	2302 00	.....	2302 00
Essex.....	2088 71	82 29	2082 00	89 00	2171 00
	124586 69	911 67	123553 60	1944 76	125498 36
<i>Cities.</i>					
Toronto.....	4410 00	.....	3010 00	1400 00	4410 00
Hamilton.....	2226 00	.....	1812 00	414 00	2226 00
Kingston.....	1470 00	.....	993 00	477 00	1470 00
London.....	1493 00	.....	1346 00	147 00	1493 00
Ottawa.....	1329 00	.....	631 00	698 00	1329 00
	10928 00	.....	7792 00	3156 00	10928 00

TABLE U.—(Statement No. 1.)—THE GRANTS TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPEE CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1860.		
			To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
<i>Towns.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amberstburgh	273 00	.....	159 00	114 00	273 00
Barrie.....	194 00	.....	131 00	63 00	194 00
Belleville.....	564 00	.....	380 00	184 00	564 00
Berlin	242 00	.....	230 00	12 00	242 00
Bowmanville	231 00	.....	231 00	.....	231 00
Brantford	704 00	.....	607 00	97 00	704 00
Brockville.....	522 00	.....	380 00	142 00	522 00
Chatham	394 00	.....	326 00	68 00	394 00
Clifton.....	90 00	.....	54 00	36 00	90 00
Cobourg.....	571 00	.....	434 00	137 00	571 00
Collingwood	189 00	.....	189 00	.....	189 00
Cornwall	210 00	.....	210 00	.....	210 00
Dundas	343 00	.....	192 00	151 00	343 00
Galt.....	310 00	.....	310 00	.....	310 00
Goderich.....	336 00	.....	336 00	.....	336 00
Guelph	428 00	.....	277 00	151 00	428 00
Ingersoll	245 78	.....	186 00	59 78	245 78
Lindsay	179 00	.....	101 00	78 00	179 00
Milton	99 00	.....	99 00	.....	99 00
Niagara	272 00	.....	181 00	91 00	272 00
Oakville	202 64	.....	165 00	37 64	202 64
Owen Sound	206 00	.....	206 00	.....	206 00
Paris.....	307 00	.....	241 00	66 00	307 00
Perth.....	294 00	.....	224 00	70 00	294 00
Peterborough.....	336 00	.....	189 00	147 00	336 00
Pleton	180 00	.....	139 00	41 00	180 00
Port Hope	504 00	.....	504 00	.....	504 00
Prescott	252 00	.....	97 00	155 00	252 00
Sandwich	96 00	.....	96 00	.....	96 00
Sarnia	186 00	.....	186 00	.....	186 00
St. Catharines.....	630 00	.....	408 00	222 00	630 00
Simeoe.....	220 00	.....	220 00	.....	220 00
Whitby	308 24	.....	278 00	30 24	308 24
Windsor	262 00	.....	262 00	.....	262 00
Woodstock	291 00	.....	291 00	.....	291 00
	10671 66	.....	8519 00	2152 66	10671 66
<i>Incorporated Villages.</i>					
Bradford	87 00	.....	87 00	.....	87 00
Brampton	204 00	.....	204 00	.....	204 00
Brighton	134 00	.....	134 00	.....	134 00
Caledonia	158 00	.....	158 00	.....	158 00
Cayuga	117 00	.....	117 00	.....	117 00
Chippewa	145 00	.....	145 00	.....	145 00
Clinton	99 00	.....	99 00	.....	99 00
Colborne	94 00	.....	94 00	.....	94 00
Elora	155 00	.....	155 00	.....	155 00
Embros.....	63 00	.....	63 00	.....	63 00
Fergus.....	109 00	.....	109 00	.....	109 00
Fort Erie	42 00	.....	42 00	.....	42 00
Hawkesbury.....	126 00	.....	126 00	.....	126 00
Hespeler	89 00	.....	89 00	.....	89 00

TABLE U.—(Statement No. 1.)—THE GRANTS TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1860.—(Continued.)

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1860.		
			To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
<i>Incorporated Villages.—(Continued.)</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Iroquois	86 00		86 00		86 00
Kemptville	123 00		123 00		123 00
Kincardine	96 00		96 00		96 00
Mitchell	126 00		126 00		126 00
Napanee	174 50	14 50	160 00	29 00	189 00
Newburgh	117 00		117 00		117 00
Newcastle	142 00		142 00		142 00
New Hamburg	131 00		131 00		131 00
Newmarket	144 00		102 00	42 00	144 00
Oshawa	135 50	4 50	110 00	50 00	160 00
Pembroke	71 00		71 00		71 00
Portsmouth	135 00		88 00	47 00	135 00
Preston	164 00		130 00	34 00	164 00
Smith's Falls	110 00		110 00		110 00
Southampton	60 00		60 00		60 00
St. Mary's	265 00		265 00		265 00
St. Thomas	143 00		118 00	25 00	143 00
Stratford	281 00		281 00		281 00
Strathroy	80 40		80 40		80 40
Streetsville	136 00		136 00		136 00
Thorold	179 00		146 00	33 00	179 00
Trenton	164 00		90 00	74 00	164 00
Vienna	109 00		109 00		109 00
Waterloo	147 00		147 00		147 00
Welland	77 00		77 00		77 00
Yorkville	145 00		145 00		145 00
	5183 40	19 00	4868 40	334 00	5202 40
RECAPITULATION.					
Counties	124588 69	911 67	123553 60	1944 76	125498 36
Cities	10928 00		7792 00	3136 00	10928 00
Towns	10671 66		8519 00	2152 66	10671 66
Villages	5183 40	19 00	4868 40	334 00	5202 40
	151360 75	930 67	144733 00	7567 42	152300 42

TABLE U.—(Continued.)

(Statement No. 2.)—THE UPPER CANADA GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND, 1860.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount	Amount	Amount
	Paid.	Unpaid.	of Apportionment.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1666 00		1666 00
Prescott and Russell	767 00		767 00
Carleton	1044 00	219 00	1263 00
Leeds and Grenville.....	1409 00	401 00	1810 00
Lanark and Renfrew.....	1210 00	200 00	1410 00
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	1680 00	200 00	1880 00
Prince Edward	620 00	300 00	920 00
Hastings.....	1140 00	140 00	1280 00
Northumberland and Durham	1727 00	376 00	2103 00
Peterborough and Victoria	1023 00	117 00	1140 00
Ontario.....	990 00	250 00	1240 00
York and Peel	3274 00		3274 00
Simcoe.....	1098 00	42 00	1140 00
Halton.....	500 00		500 00
Wentworth	1551 00	21 00	1572 00
Brant.....	1032 00	67 00	1099 00
Lincoln.....	1023 00	33 00	1056 00
Welland	767 00	33 00	800 00
Haldimand	600 00	280 00	880 00
Norfolk	922 00	200 00	1122 00
Oxford.....	1290 00		1290 00
Waterloo	1124 00		1124 00
Wellington	1110 00		1110 00
Grey	660 00		660 00
Perth.....	700 00		700 00
Huron and Bruce.....	830 00		830 00
Middlesex.....	1497 00		1497 00
Elgin.....	940 00	159 00	1099 00
Kent.....	700 00		700 00
Lambton	630 00		630 00
Essex.....	450 00	410 00	860 00
	33974 00	3423 00	37402 00

RECAPITULATION.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Amount paid	Amount	Amount
	up to July, 1861, on account of 1860.	Unpaid.	of Apportionment.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Common and Separate Schools	151369 75	930 67	152300 42
Grammar Schools	33974 00	3423 00	37402 00
Poor Schools (as detailed in account, Table V, State- ment No. 2, page 149).....	932 07		932 07
	186275 82	4358 67	190634 49

TABLE V.—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1860.

(Statement No. 1.)—LEGISLATIVE GRANT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, section 106.]

1860.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.
Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31.	By Sundry Payments to the following Municipalities:—			
	COUNTIES.	\$ cts.	TOWNS.—(Continued.)	\$ cts.
	Stormont, Dundas, and Glen- garry	6035 00	Cornwall	210 00
	Prescott and Russell.....	2402 00	Dundas	192 00
	Carleton	3233 00	Galt	310 00
	Leeds and Grenville.....	6011 00	Goderich.....	336 00
	Lanark and Renfrew.....	5346 00	Guelph.....	277 00
	Frontenac, Lennox, and Ad- dington	5088 00	Ingersoll.....	186 00
	Prince Edward.....	2079 60	Lindsay.....	101 00
	Hastings.....	3952 00	Milton.....	99 00
	Northumberland and Durham	7620 00	Niagara.....	181 00
	Peterborough and Victoria.....	4090 00	Oakville.....	165 00
	Ontario.....	4259 00	Owen Sound.....	206 00
	York and Peel.....	9165 52	Paris.....	241 00
	Simcoe.....	4347 00	Perth.....	224 00
	Halton.....	2130 00	Peterborough.....	189 00
	Wentworth.....	2962 00	Pictou.....	139 00
	Brant.....	2169 00	Port Hope.....	504 00
	Lincoln.....	1994 00	Prescott.....	97 00
	Welland.....	2058 00	Sandwich.....	96 00
	Haldimand.....	2481 00	Sarnia.....	186 00
	Norfolk.....	2574 00	St. Catharines.....	408 00
	Oxford.....	4501 00	Simcoe.....	220 00
	Waterloo.....	3347 00	Whitby.....	278 00
	Wellington.....	4251 00	Windsor.....	262 00
	Grey.....	3743 00	Woodstock.....	291 00
	Perth.....	3435 00		
	Huron and Bruce.....	7467 00	VILLAGES.	
	Middlesex.....	5202 60	Bradford.....	57 00
	Elgin.....	3408 00	Brampton.....	204 00
	Kent.....	2789 00	Caledonia.....	158 00
	Lambton.....	2302 00	Cayuga.....	117 00
	Essex.....	2047 21	Chippewa.....	145 00
		122488 93	Clinton.....	99 00
	CITIES.		Colborne.....	94 00
	Toronto.....	3010 00	Elora.....	155 00
	Hamilton.....	1812 00	Embro.....	63 00
	Kingston.....	993 00	Fergus.....	109 00
	London.....	1246 00	Fort Erie.....	42 00
	Ottawa.....	631 00	Hawkesbury.....	126 00
		7792 00	Ilespeler.....	89 00
	TOWNS.		Iroquois.....	86 00
	Amberstburgh.....	159 00	Kemptville.....	123 00
	Barric.....	131 00	Kincardine.....	96 00
	Belleville.....	350 00	Mitchell.....	126 00
	Berlin.....	230 00	Napanee.....	160 00
	Bowmanville.....	462 00	Newburgh.....	117 00
	Brantford.....	607 00	Newcastle.....	142 00
	Brockville.....	350 00	New Hamburg.....	131 00
	Chatham.....	326 00	Newmarket.....	102 00
	Clifton.....	54 00	Oshawa.....	110 00
	Oobourg.....	434 00	Pembroke.....	71 00
	Collingwood.....	336 00	Portsmouth.....	88 00
			Preston.....	130 00
			Smiths Falls.....	110 00
			Southampton.....	60 00
			St. Mary's.....	265 00
				8897 00

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 1.—(Continued.)

1860.		EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	VILLAGES.—(Continued.)		\$	cts.
Jan'y 1	VILLAGES.—(Continued.)					VILLAGES.—(Continued.)			
to	St. Thomas.....	118	00			Welland.....	77	00	
Dec. 31.	Stratford.....	281	00			Yorkville.....	145	00	
	Strathroy.....	80	40						4734 40
	Streetsville.....	136	00						143912 33
	Thorold.....	146	00						143912 33
	Trenton.....	90	00			By Balance in course of exp-			
	Vienna.....	109	00			penditure.....			19782 58
	Waterloo.....	147	00			Total.....			163674 91
1860.		RECEIPTS.				AMOUNT.			
January 1.....	To Balance unexpended per account of 1859.....					\$	cts.	\$	cts.
March 31.....	“ Proportion of Warrant for this service.....					14243	91		
July 6.....	“ Do. do. do.					4698	00		
						144733	00		149431 00
	Total.....								163674 91

Statement No. 2.—POOR SCHOOL FUND.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 120.]

1860.		EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.
Jan'y 1	By Balance of expenditure per Account of 1859.....			250	07	Frontenac, Lennox & Addington			
						Oro, No. 2.....		20	00
	By payments to various Counties, in aid of the following Schools:—					Hastings:			
	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry			12	00	Tyendinaga, No. 3.....		20	00
	Winchester, No. 5.....					Peterborough and Victoria:			
	Carleton.					Townships Anson & Galway,			
	Fitzroy, No. 4.....	20	00			2 sections, each \$30.....	60	00	90 00
	Gower North, No. 9.....	15	00			Bobcaygeon Road, No. 3.....	30	00	
	Marlborough, No. 12.....	20	00			Norfolk:			
				55	00	Bayham, No. 15, and Hough-			20 00
	Lanark and Renfrew.					ton No. 8.....			
	Admaston, No. 5.....	15	00			Simcoe:			
	Do. No. 6.....	15	00			Essa, No. 11.....		25	00
	Alice, No. 2.....	10	00			Orford:			
	Do. No. 3.....	10	00			Oxford East, No. 1.....		20	00
	Bathurst Nos. 13 & 18.....					Wellington:			
	Dalhousie, Nos. 5 & 7.....					Eramosa, No. 7.....		20	00
	Darling, Nos. 1, 4 & 5.....	60	00			Huron and Bruce:			
	Lanark, No. 2.....					Arran.....		30	00
	Lavant, No. 2.....					Biddulph, No. 8.....		20	00
	Bromley, No. 4.....	10	00			Elderslie.....		25	00
	Petewawa, No. 1.....	16	00			Saugeen.....		25	00
	Westmeath, No. 4.....	7	00			Stephen, No. 6.....		10	00
	Do. No. 6.....	7	00						
	Ross, No. 4.....	20	00						
				170	00				

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 2.—(Continued.)

1860.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1	<i>Huron & Bruce.—(Continued.)</i>					
	Wawanosh, No. 5.....	20 00	130 00	Balance in course of Expenditure.....		1067 93
	<i>Bruce Mines:</i>		100 00	Total.....		2000 00
			932 07			

1860.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
January 13.....	To Proportion of Warrant for this service.....	\$2000 00
	Total.....	\$2000 00

Statement No. 3.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 65, sections 33 and 34.]

1860.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31	By sundry payments on account of 1858, 1859, & 1860, to the following:			SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—(Con.)		
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Village of St. Thomas.....	31 81	
	City of Hamilton.....	514 50		" Thorold	46 50	
	" Kingston.....	460 00		" Trenton.....	109 76	
	" London.....	146 50		Section No. 1, Arthur.....	54 50	
	" Ottawa.....	947 50		" No. 2, ".....	65 50	
	" Toronto.....	1448 50		" No. 3, ".....	7 37	
	Town of Amherstburgh.....	115 00		" No. 2, Bedford.....	16 00	
	" Barrie.....	66 50		" No. 1, Carriek.....	19 50	
	" Belleville.....	188 00		" No. 15, Charlotten- burgh.....	45 60	
	" Berlin.....	15 24		" No. 16, ".....	30 00	
	" Brantford.....	83 00		" No. 17, ".....	33 50	
	" Brockville.....	146 50		" No. 15, Camden East.....	15 50	
	" Chatham.....	63 00		" No. 2, Egremont, and Normanby.....	10 40	
	" Clifton.....	37 50		" No. 6, Etobicoke.....	20 00	
	" Cobourg.....	111 00		" No. 7, Ellice.....	35 00	
	" Dundas.....	133 50		" No. 1, Edwardsburgh.....	22 50	
	" Guelph.....	152 00		" No. 8, Fitzroy.....	24 50	
	" Lindsay.....	77 00		" No. 6, Flamboro East.....	36 58	
	" Niagara.....	103 00		" No. 7, Grantham.....	20 50	
	" Paris.....	64 50		" No. 1, Greenock.....	26 00	
	" Perth.....	66 50		" No. 1, Gloucester.....	46 74	
	" Peterborough.....	138 50		" No. 9, ".....	40 41	
	" Picton.....	35 50		" No. 14, Hungerford... ..	11 39	
	" Prescott.....	140 50		" No. 12, Hallowell.....	18 55	
	" St. Catharines.....	233 50		" No. 2, Hullett.....	8 54	
	Village of Ingersoll.....	28 98		" No. 3, Holland.....	21 32	
	" Napanee.....	20 50		" No. 2, Hawkesbury E.....	22 00	
	" Newmarket.....	42 50		" No. 4, ".....	12 88	
	" Oshawa.....	35 00		" No. 7, ".....	31 57	
	" Preston.....	29 00		" No. 8, Kingston.....	15 50	
	" Oakville.....	4 32		" No. 3, Leeds, and Lausdowne Front... ..	31 00	
	" Portsmouth.....	52 36				

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.,—(Continued.)

Statement No. 3.—(Continued.)

1860.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—(Con.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—(Con.)	\$ cts.	cts.
	Section No. 10, Lochiel.....	69	50	Section No. 20, Thurlow.....	33	00
	“ No. 9, Lancaster.....	10	75	“ No. 18, Vaughan.....	16	00
	“ No. 11, “.....	27	25	“ No. 7, Vespra.....	13	50
	“ No. 13, “.....	5	40	“ No. 9, Wellesley.....	23	25
	“ No. 6, Minto.....	5	60	“ No. 10, “.....	14	75
	“ No. 3, Maidstoue.....	15	50	“ No. 11, “.....	52	00
	“ No. 1, Nichol.....	25	00	“ No. 15, Wilnot.....	56	00
	“ No. 13, Nepean.....	24	00	“ No. 18, “.....	24	22
	“ No. 1, Nelson.....	13	86	“ No. 8, Windham.....	8	50
	“ No. 5, Nichol.....	11	55	“ No. 11, Williams.....	32	83
	“ No. 2, Normanby.....	6	44	“ No. 1, Wolfe Island.....	36	00
	“ No. 5, “.....	4	20	“ No. 11, “.....	15	50
	“ No. 10, “.....	13	44	“ No. 13, Westminster.....	16	50
	“ No. 1, Orillia.....	54	00	“ No. 20, Wolford.....	18	00
	“ No. 6, Oncida.....	50	50	“ No. 1, York.....	27	00
	“ No. 5, Percy.....	31	00	“ No. 21, “.....	29	60
	“ No. 7, Pittsburgh.....	20	00	“ No. 22, “.....	24	86
	“ No. 8, “.....	16	00			
	“ No. 2, Pilkington.....	7	00			7605 51
	“ No. 6, “.....	17	86			
	“ No. 6, Raleigh.....	37	00	By Balance in course of Ex-		
	“ No. 8, Sandwich.....	7	50	penditure.....		2991 47
	“ No. 9, “.....	23	79			
	“ No. 5, Sheffield.....	34	94			10600 28
1860.		RECEIPTS.			AMOUNT.	
January 1.....	To Balance unexpended per account of 1859.....				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
September.....	Proportion of Warrant for this service.....				6141 00	4459 28
						6141 00
	Total.....					10600 28

Statement No. 4.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 63, sections 8 and 9.]

1860.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31	By sundry payments on account of the apportionment for 1859 and 1860, to the following:			Hastings.....	1040	00
				Northumberland & Durham.....	1776	00
				Peterborough and Victoria.....	861	00
				Ontario.....	1039	00
				York and Peel.....	2832	00
	COUNTIES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Simcoe.....	628	00
	Stormont, Dundas, and Glen-	1167	00	Halton.....	879	00
	garry.....			Wentworth.....	1523	00
	Prescott and Russell.....	458	00	Brant.....	984	00
	Carleton.....	703	00	Lincoln.....	895	00
	Leeds and Grenville.....	1292	00	Welland.....	778	00
	Lanark and Renfrow.....	1005	00	Haldimand.....	550	00
	Frontenac, Lennox, and Ad-			Norfolk.....	714	00
	dington.....	1618	00	Oxford.....	812	00
	Prince Edward.....	360	00	Waterloo.....	1093	00

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 4.—(Continued.)

1860.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	COUNTIES.—(Con.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	COUNTIES.—(Con.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Wellington.....	830 00		Lambton.....	625 00	
	Grey.....	630 00		Essex.....	425 00	
	Perth.....	650 00				29800 00
	Huron and Bruce.....	725 00		By Balance in course of		
	Middlesex.....	1233 00		Expenditure.....		7721 34
	Elgin.....	950 00		Total.....		37521 34
	Kent.....	725 00				
1860.	RECEIPTS.				AMOUNT.	
January 1.....	To Balance unexpended per account of 1859.....			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	“ Proportion of Warrant for this service.....			12217 80	6020 54	
	Do. do do.....			19283 00		31500 80
	Total.....					37521 34

Statement No. 5.—MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND EXAMINERS AND INSPECTORS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, section 120, clause D.]

1860.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1	By Balance per account of 1859.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	By Rev. W. Orniston, D. D., Inspector of Grammar Schools. (West) and Secretary of the Com- mittee of Examiners....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	“ Salaries and Wages for 1859, Model Grammar School.....	6760 00	13144 82	“ G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., M. A., Inspector of Grammar Schools, East, and Examiner.....	500 00	
	“ Books, Apparatus, and School requisites.....	88 08		“ Rev. J. Ambery, M. A., Inspector of Grammar Schools East, and Ex- aminer.....	250 00	
	“ Advertising and Printing.....	115 60				1080 00
	“ Light, Water, and Coal....	481 25		Total.....		22423 67
	“ Premium on Insurance....	150 00				
	“ Proportion of expense of illuminating the Build- ing on the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....	176 92				
	“ Furniture, Repairs, and Contingencies.....	426 91	8198 85			
	“ T. J. Robertson, Esq., M.A., Chairman of Committee of Examiners.....	80 00				

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.)
Statement No. 5.—(Continued.)

1860.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	
January 1st.....	To proportion of Warrants for Model Grammar School for 1860.....	\$	cts.
to	“ Warrants for Inspectors for 1860.....	4000	00
December 31.....	“ Model Grammar School Fees—First Quarter.....	736	00
	“ “ “ “ Second Quarter.....	752	00
	“ “ “ “ Third Quarter.....	720	00
	“ “ “ “ Fourth Quarter.....	736	00
	“ Balance.....		7944 00
	Total.....		14479 67
			22423 67

Statement No. 6.—THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 64, sections 119 and 120.]

1860.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
Jan'y 1	To Warrants issued quarterly	\$	cts.	By Balance per account of	\$	cts.
to	on account of the Salaries			1860.....		6187 82
Dec. 31.	and current expenses of			“ Salaries and Wages.....	9258	49
	the Normal and Model	\$200	00	“ Books, Apparatus, Maps		
	Schools			and School Requisites.....	810	42
	“ Warrants issued quarterly			“ Advertising and Printing	160	85
	to facilitate the attendance			“ Furniture, repairs to roof,		
	of Students at the Normal			Furnaces, &c., and con-		
	School.....	4000	00	tingencies	1363	53
	“ Model School Fees and			“ Light, Water, and Fuel... ..	2067	73
	other receipts.....	3311	21	“ Premium on Insurance.....	426	00
	“ Balance			“ Proportion of expense of		
		15511	21	illuminating the Buildings		
		9865	35	on the Visit of H. R. H.		
				the Prince of Wales.....	176	92
						14563 94
				“ Aid granted to facilitate		
				the attendance of Students		
				at the Normal School dur-		
				ing the 22nd, 23rd and		
				24th sessions	4167	45
				“ Expenses of grounds, in-		
				cluding Gardener's Wages	442	64
						4610 09
				“ Balance of Building Fund		
				per Statement No. 7.....		14 71
	Total	25376	56	Total	25376	56

Statement No. 7.—BUILDING FUND—NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.

1860.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
Jan'y 1	To Balance unexpended per	\$	cts.	By expense of fitting up the	\$	cts.
to	account of 1859.....		970 16	Library, viz :		
Dec. 31.	“ Balance transferred to			Cabinet Maker.....	836	00
	Normal & Model Schools			Plumber	9	20
	accounts, Statement No. 6		14 71	Tinsmiths, and altering Flue..	62	65
				Plasterer.....	38	00
				Painter.....	35	72
						981 57
	Total.....		984 87	By paid for bricks for wells...		3 30
				Total		984 87

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 8.—PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 120.]

1860.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31	To Balance as per account of 1859.....		3642 04	By Books, Maps, and Apparatus, purchased in London Edinburgh; Dublin, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c., including exchange and duty.....	10707 31	
	“ Net amount received from Municipalities, School sections, &c., for Libraries, as per Table O, page 100.....	2644 78		“ Maps, School Apparatus, Books and Map-mounting in Toronto.....	7305 67	18015 98
	“ Amount received from Village of Preston, for which Books are still due.....	5 36		“ Transportation & Wharfage in Toronto.....	627 58	
	“ Amount received from Collingwood, for books sent in 1858.....	197 46		“ Publishers' charges for packing.....	37 52	
	“ Net amount received from Municipalities, School Sections, &c., for Maps, Apparatus and Prizes, as per Table P, page 127.....	8416 09		“ Proportion of expense of illumination of the Buildings on the visit of H. R. II. the Prince of Wales....	88 46	
	“ Sales in Depository of Text Books, &c., for school purposes, during the year..... \$5421 64			“ Printing, Boxes, Wrapping paper, and miscellaneous contingencies in Toronto..	459 76	
	Less received for a Library for No. 4. Ameliashburgh, but returned..... 5 00	5416 64		“ Premium on Insurance.....	216 40	1429 72
			16680 33	“ Salaries of Depository Clerks and Messenger.....		1540 00
	To Proportion of Warrants for this service.....		7200 00	“ Balance in course of expenditure.....		20985 70
	Total.....		27522 37	Total.....		27522 37

Statement No. 9.—SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.]

1860.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31	To Amount of Warrant received for this service.....	4000 00		By Balance per account of 1859.....		531 81
	“ Subscription during the year.....	450 00	4450 00	“ Payments during the year, on account of 1859 and 1860, as per Table Q, page 132.....	4084 61	
	“ Balance.....		237 42	“ Subscription returned to unsuccessful applicants and others, withdrawing from the Fund.....	101 00	4185 61
	Total.....		4717 42	Total.....		4717 42

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 10.—JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.]

1860.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1	To Balance unexpended per account of 1859	\$	cts.	By Printing and Mailing the Journal of Education for 1860, and for the miscellaneous expenses of the publication	\$	cts.
	“ Warrants for this service during the year	1860	00	“ Balance in course of expenditure	1648	04
	“ Subscriptions and other receipts	116	28		1462	79
	Total		3110 83	Total		3110 83

Statement No. 11.—EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, LIBRARY AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE FUND

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 64, section 120.]

1860.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1	To amount of Warrants for this service, \$2000 and \$800	2800	00	By Balance per account of 1859	13292	07
to Dec. 31	“ Amount of two invoices from Antwerp, before charged to this account	401	00	“ Pamphlets and Periodicals for Library, and binding same	67	62
	“ Balance		3201 00	“ Engravings and Photographs	35	95
			10533 60	“ Proportion of cost of illuminating the Buildings on the Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales	88	46
				“ Scrubbing Rooms	50	00
				“ Premium on Insurance	200	50
	Total		13734 60	Total		442 53
				Total		13734 60

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT No. 12.—DEPARTMENTAL BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1860.

RECEIPTS.		NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS.	EXPENDITURE.		
Balance 1st January.	Receipts during the year.		Total Receipts.	Balance 1st January.	Expenditure during the year.	Total Expenditure.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
14243 01	140431 00	Statement No. 1.—Common School Grant.....	163674 91	143912 33	143012 33
.....	2000 00	" 2.—Poor School Fund.....	2060 00	632 00	932 07
4459 28	6141 00	" 3.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	10600 28	7605 81	7005 81
6020 54	31500 80	" 4.—Grammar School Fund.....	37521 34	29800 00	29800 00
.....	7944 00	" 5.—Model Grammar School and Inspectors.....	7944 00	9278 85	22123 07
.....	15511 21	" 6.—Normal and Model Schools.....	15511 21	19188 74	25376 50
970 16	14 71	" 7.—Building Fund of 1850 and 1854.....	984 87	984 87	984 87
3642 04	23880 33	" 8.—Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.....	27522 37	20985 70	20985 70
.....	4450 00	" 9.—Superannuated Teachers.....	4450 00	4185 01	4717 42
1194 55	1916 28	" 10.—Journal of Education.....	3110 83	1648 04	1648 04
.....	3201 00	" 11.—Educational Museum and Library.....	3201 00	442 53	13734 60
.....		Balance, 31st December, 1860.....		238714 48	272121 07
30530 48	245990 33	Total.....	276520 81	.....	4309 74
				.....	\$276520 81

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR

AND

COMMON SCHOOLS

IN UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN UPPER CANADA, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

1. *Hector McRae, Esq., Charlottenburgh.*—"In transmitting my Annual Report, it affords me no little satisfaction to state for your information, that the schools under my supervision in this Township are generally in a healthy and prosperous condition; notwithstanding the many difficulties and obstacles which meet the teachers and pupils on each succeeding day, while laudably pursuing their special vocations. As I have formerly stated, it is really amazing how so much progress can be effected,—the dilapidated state of too many of our school-houses being taken in consideration. In many instances there is little shelter or comfort, the children are pressed into them,—in winter, with stiffened limbs and half perished with cold; in summer, almost smothered and suffocated for want of pure air: yet, under these disadvantages, to which pupils and teachers are daily subjected, progress is generally manifested. The credit of this progress is entirely due to the teachers, both male and female, who, though they have such just cause to complain of the dilapidated state of their school-houses and want of apparatus, do, by hard labor and fatiguing exertion, maintain the good character of their respective schools. The teachers are generally efficient, all of them sober and orderly in their conduct and conversation, and are acquiring deserved praise from all school officials. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools in this Township are also satisfactorily conducted and well attended, and I feel happy to acknowledge that I am always received by the teachers, pupils and trustees of the Separate Schools, with the greatest kindness and respect.

"In conclusion, I have only to add that the greatest want now is, new and commodious school-houses, school-apparatus, and section libraries (of the latter, excepting Martintown, we are entirely destitute). If we had these necessities, I fear not but that the Common Schools of Charlottenburgh would rank with any other in the Eastern District."

2. *Angus McDonell, Esq., Kenyon.*—"In forwarding my Annual Report, I have much pleasure in stating, that, with one or two exceptions, all the schools in this Township have been in full operation and well attended during the whole year. The result of this was, that the average attendance of pupils exceeded that of any former year by 148. This large increase of average in so short a time, induces me to believe that parents are most anxious to embrace, from time to time, the excellent provisions that the School Act offers to them on behalf of their children. I have again much pleasure in stating that three school-houses have

been erected and completed during the past year, in which full-sized maps can be properly suspended, and in which both teachers and pupils have ample room to perform their respective duties. Ten schools were conducted on the free system during the year—all others were partly so. Accept my thanks for your prompt answers to all my queries."

3. *John McLennan, Esq., Lancaster.*—"The Separate Schools are working great injury to those who adopt them, as well as to their neighbors. They disseminate no instruction worth the name of education, and would appear (in some instances at least) to be established as means of evading the expence of supporting a properly conducted school."

II. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

4. *Rev. Charles Brown, Mountain.*—"No prizes of any consequence have been awarded With one exception (where the school can only be approached during the sleighing season) I have at least one, and in some cases several examinations during my term of office. My plan is to give previous notice of my intention to visit a school to trustees, parents and guardians, inviting them to attend. In most of the schools I find there has been very little taught beyond reading, writing and arithmetic. At the close of an examination, a few remarks are made, as the case may require, after which I deliver a short Lecture on the subject of Education, tending to establish and illustrate the leading principle that every one is under a strict obligation to cultivate his mind, pointing out at the same time the pleasures and advantages of knowledge, and the moral effect which must necessarily follow in after life a sound and early education. These lectures, I am happy to say, have been well received, and the wish has been invariably expressed that I would make my visits as numerous as possible, and by the blessing of God that wish shall be attended to. There is another subject on which you expect me to offer an opinion, viz., as to the cause of non-attendance. My impression at present is, though perhaps premature, that the chief cause arises from the fact that, as this is altogether a farming district, and as the seasons here are so short for cultivating the soil, the services of the children, as soon as they are capable of manual labor, are required by the parents at home. There may be other causes which I may have occasion to mention should I be spared to send you another Report."

5. *The Rev. J. John McLaughlin, Williamsburgh.*—"In transmitting to you my Annual Report, I have but few observations to make. The schools under my supervision are progressing well, particularly those under the instruction of male teachers. There are in this Township too many small school sections for all to receive the benefit of teachers of talent; this is a great evil, it is in fact a lamentable injustice, and should be rectified as soon as possible. If the sections were as nearly equal as practicable, every school in the Townships could well remunerate first or second class teachers for their services, and all would receive the benefit of thorough instruction; but as they now are, some schools are crowded to excess, whilst others are furnished with empty benches, and teachers possessing mental worth in proportion to the price which can be afforded. I have still to express my regret that no efforts have yet been made by our Council to procure a Library for the public. The incessant and prevailing demand on the public purse for the improvement of highways absorbs all the moneys that can be raised at present. You will see from the Report that the larger number of the schools in this Township are not opened and closed with prayer. This is much to be regretted. How can any school expect to prosper without invoking Divine aid morning and evening? Vain, indeed, is a knowledge of the arts and sciences, and all literary acquisitions, if unaccompanied by the Divine blessing. I put little value on the services of that smart young man of engaging address and studied morality, who can walk into a school every morning and begin the labors of the day, without even imploring the blessing of Heaven to impart efficacy to the instruction about to be given. Such a man's mind may be stored with the fruits of zealous research, and he may be fully competent to impart to others the full benefit of that research; but his acts proclaim to the world that his heart is dead and cold as that of a corpse to the real and vital interests of the pupils committed to his care, and that he is wanting in the very qualifications which are the primary characteristics of every real educator of youth. Trustees of schools should see that the morning and evening prayers, that are printed on each school register, should be read by teachers regularly, and that he who would refuse to comply with this demand,

should at once forfeit his authority to teach. The occasion demands the full cogency of the above remarks, and yet I feel confident that there is not a teacher in this Township who would refuse to discharge this important duty, if not in the spirit, at least in the letter. The Journal of Education is an invaluable paper, and I believe it is doing much good. The matter it contains is of the highest importance to the public and the effects of its valuable information must ultimately be felt and seen in every Township of Upper Canada."

III. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

6. *James Frith, Esq., Plantagenet South.*—"The schools continue free, which, according to my view, is most desirable, and more especially so in these country situations, where a large proportion of the people are poor."

IV. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

7. *James McCaul, Esq., Clarence.*—"I am happy to state that each succeeding year furnishes proof in this Township of the good effects that have arisen from the school laws. The people seem to take a more lively interest in educational matters, and there is now an almost unanimous feeling among them in favor of free schools. In all the sections, the trustees and people generally have exerted themselves in getting commodious and well furnished school-houses erected. A great inducement to them to do so, was owing partly to the Township Council having granted by By-Law, a certain amount of the Clergy Reserve money to each section, on condition that at least an equal amount to the sum so granted should be raised either by subscription or special assessment. The sums granted by the Council varied from eighty to three hundred dollars.—sections one and two each receiving \$300. All the sections are now furnished with comfortable school-houses. I regret to state that the attendance of children at school is not so regular as it should be, nor do all that could avail themselves of the opportunity they have of giving their children a good education, do so. Many are very careless and indifferent about making their children attend regularly. I find that where efficient teachers are employed, the attendance is better and more regular. The libraries in sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3, have a decidedly good effect; they furnish much valuable information to all classes. The books are covered, labelled and numbered, and the regulations are generally observed. All the sections, with the exception of No. 1, are in much want of school maps and apparatus. I shall endeavor to induce the trustees to supply their sections with them. There is no excuse for them not doing so, for every facility is now afforded them by the Department."

V. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

8. *The Rev. James Whyte, Osgoode.*—"In transmitting this, my first Annual Report, I do not feel inclined, nor do I regard myself as competent to pronounce upon the advancement or retrogression of the schools of this Township. I can only speak of their present state of efficiency. Twelve, out of sixteen, were in operation during more than eleven months of the past year; and only one of the remaining four less than nine months. The attendance was above the average, which may be attributed to the prevalence of the Free School system in all the schools except two, which levied a rate bill of 12½ cents. The average salary was \$215, a sum much too small for a competent teacher. School libraries are exceedingly rare in this Township. The holding of public examinations is coming more into practice this year, and it is very gratifying to find the trustees and a goodly number of the parents present. It augurs well for the education of a Township, when the parents take a deep interest in Examinations. The schools are, in general, poorly supplied with apparatus; some, not even having black-boards. One or two schools have been supplied; however, within the past year. I have invariably recommended the trustees to procure such apparatus as I see the school requires when I report my visit in the visitors' book. Two of the schools have a very full set of apparatus, including globes. The Scriptures are read in eleven of the section schools. Three of them are opened with prayer."

9. *The Rev. William Lohead, Gloucester.*—"You request me to assign a reason for, or the cause of, non-attendance of children of school age. The chief cause I believe to be the indifference of parents to the importance of education for their children. It is true some are situated at an inconvenient distance from the school-house, and poverty and

consequent want of suitable clothing also hinder a few. I am decidedly of the opinion, that, as the great mass of the people are now in favor of taxing property for the support of schools, such a law should be enacted, and at the same time a law enforcing the attendance of children of school age,—say, not less than nine months in the year from 5 to 12 years of age, and three months a year from 12 to 16 years.”

VI. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

10. *The Rev. Joseph Anderson, M.A., Gower South and Oxford.*—“*South Gower* is but a small section of this county, containing about 20,000 acres (only one-third the quantity allotted to a full Township), in which we have five Common Schools. All the usual branches of a Common School education are taught in a very efficient manner. In my last visit to school section No. 2, I was so much pleased with the attainments of the pupils that I appointed another day for a public examination, when parents, guardians and others might be invited to attend. A prize was offered to the pupil who should give the best geographical account of the statistics of Canada. After the examination was closed, the judges declared their inability to decide which of the six competitors was the most successful, when six prizes were freely given as so many rewards for diligence and perseverance. This is simply mentioned to excite and encourage others to imitate their example. All the other schools in South Gower are in a prosperous state.”

Oxford.—“In reporting the schools of this Township, I have much pleasure in noting the improvement that has of late years taken place in our Common School education; and nowhere in Canada does it appear more prominently and in more pleasing colors than in the Township of Oxford. Twenty years ago there was little taught in our Common Schools but reading, writing and a little arithmetic, and even these in an antiquated fashion many years behind the times. Our young people, with respect to grammatical, geographical and historical knowledge, were a complete blank; but now, these essential branches of education, which have such a powerful influence in developing the powers of the human mind, are taught in all our Common Schools. The Canadian geography and history is of great importance to our schools. Our young people are ornaments to Society. In conversation they can give you the boundaries, the divisions, the counties, the population, the chief towns, lakes and rivers of Canada very freely, and at the same time all other branches usually taught in our Common Schools are equally progressing.”

VII. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

11. *C. N. Hagerman, Esq., Escott Front.*—“I have the pleasure to report, that the progress of the schools in this Township during the year has been satisfactory; this Township was united with Yonge for municipal purposes, but by an Act of the Legislature the Townships are now divided, and the Township Council of Escott Front has not seen fit to alter the numbers of the sections since the separation. Two substantial brick school houses have been built during the year 1860, and one frame building lined with brick in section No. 6 united with Yonge: three of the sections on the river are more or less connected with the islands in front. Section No. 12 is entirely confined to Grenadier Island, and at this season it is extremely difficult to communicate with them. I may remark that the island is 6 miles in length, and inhabited by eleven families; they have not, hitherto, been able to keep school open for more than six months in the year. Section No. 6 has established a small library, procured from the department; the money for the library was raised by voluntary subscription, and its influence, small as it is, is very encouraging. I think an addition will be made to it in 1861, and also, that other sections will be induced to follow the example. Nearly all the sections are in favour of the *free* system, but as yet have not been able to carry out the system entirely. It is a pity that the *free* system is not made absolute by law; such an enactment would save a vast amount of trouble, and put a stop to many personal difficulties. I trust the day is near when the Legislature will take a step in this direction, and make all common schools *free* by law. It appears by the Trustees' reports, that there are twenty children of school age in this Township who do not attend any school; the usual reasons are assigned—negligence of parents, and distance from the school house. The few prizes that have been awarded during 1860 have left their mark in the acknowledged advancement of those sections over others where prizes were not distributed.”

12. *The Rev. J. C. Pomeroy, Yonge Front.*—"In submitting my returns for the past year, it gives me pleasure to report an increased interest in education throughout the Township: yet there is much need of improvement. Education is generally backward. There is not that amount of interest taken by the people which should characterize the citizens of a free and enlightened country. The result of this is, that we find a poor class of teachers is generally employed at low wages. The *lowest salary*—not the *best teacher*—seems the uppermost idea of most Trustees and people, and a *living*—not *usefulness*—the ruling principle of some teachers. 'It is easier than working out,' said a young man to me when I asked him why he taught for \$6 per month. There are others, both male and female, who feel the deep responsibility of their work, and love it as a means of being useful. As a class, our school houses are generally good, but poorly furnished with maps and apparatus. We have but one library, and that poorly read; only ten applications for books were made during the year. Of course it exercises but little influence. On the whole, we are a little behind the times, but most sections give signs of improvement."

VIII. COUNTY OF LANARK.

13. *J. A. Murdoch, Esq., Bathurst, Dalhousie, &c.*—"The schools in the Townships over which I am local superintendent are progressing favourably. In some sections there are several excellent teachers, and in these the progress of the children is more observable than in those localities on the outskirts of the settlements, where the inhabitants are poor, and have to content themselves with inferior teachers. The board, however, is now very strict in the examination of candidates, and the certificates of qualification are generally limited to one year, as an inducement for teachers to still further improve themselves. The consequence is, that at the present moment there is a very different class of teachers instructing our youth, from those employed before our school laws came into force. Our male teachers are now all strictly temperate, and the standard of qualification, both in male and female teachers, is considerably raised. You will observe that there are still a great many children absent from school, though by no means so many as in former years. Although in many instances indifference on the part of parents is the reason assigned, yet in country places it is not possible to get the same punctual attendance as in towns and villages. At certain seasons, every child capable of lending even the most trifling assistance to its parents, is kept from school. I have often observed very small children stationed at harvest time at a gap in the fence, as sentinels, to keep stray animals from trespassing, while the grain is being harvested. Still, the attendance is every year getting better, and greater anxiety is manifested by parents to have their children educated."

14. *The Rev. John McMorine, Ramsay.*—"I have but few remarks to make this year, as the schools under my superintendence show scarcely any new features. Weak sections, I find, are generally tempted to engage inferior teachers, in order to save expense. In some cases, the consequences have been most injurious. Parents, disgusted with the inefficiency of the teacher, have withdrawn their children and left the school nearly empty; and bad habits are formed by the pupils, which renders it no easy matter even for a good teacher to restore a school, so injured, to immediate prosperity. Good teachers, I find, often continue in the same school for years; the inferior are continually shifting. I find also, that a superior energetic teacher generally excites the interest of parents, so that they come to my examinations; but in ordinary cases, parents are too indifferent to come. Frequently, even the Trustees are all absent. About one half of the schools under my care are working well, and producing good scholars. We introduced the revised programme for county board examinations, for the first time, at the last meeting of the board. We used no list of printed questions, but the want of such a list was felt in conducting the examinations. As to the school libraries, the books are extensively used, and the regulations are pretty well observed, but there is a laxity in several sections in returning books, and in exacting fines. Libraries existed in Ramsay long before the introduction of school libraries; the effects, therefore, are less distinguishable than they would have been had they been an entire novelty. But it may be safely concluded that the school libraries are doing their part in maintaining, or it may be in increasing, the intelligence of the community, and that intelligence will have its influence on the moral habits. The causes of non-attendance are chiefly the indifference of parents; sometimes, however, the inefficiency or

unpopularity of the teacher has much influence. Quarrels and factions among the parents have also in some cases greatly reduced the number of pupils attending school. Many children also are taken away during the busy season for the sake of labour. In free schools children are sent who cannot attend regularly; were the schools not free they would not be sent at all. Such irregular scholars perplex the teacher, and interfere with the formation of classes and the proper organization of the school. Prizes, I have invariably found, have a very animating and stimulating effect upon the pupils, and on that account are much valued, and judiciously distributed by the best of our teachers. The parents also take additional interest in the school where they are so employed. I have only to add, that the number of candidates for the office of teacher, is on the increase in this neighbourhood."

IX. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

15. *The Rev. Michael Byrne, Algona and Grattan.*—"Both Algona and Grattan are newly settled Townships, and consequently the roads are imperfectly made. This is one reason why the average attendance at school is generally small; another reason is that the people newly settled on land are generally poor, and not in sufficiently good circumstances to be able to clothe their children well enough to send their children to school."

16. *The Rev. W. T. Canning, Bromley.*—"I am happy to say that there is some improvement in the Common Schools of this Township. The schools are all conducted on the free system, which system appears to be obtaining general approbation in this part of the country. One school, which had formerly been kept open during half the year, is now to open for the full time. A new section has lately been formed, and is well conducted. The Trustees appear to be zealous in the discharge of their duties. There is an increasing desire on the part of many parents throughout the different sections, to avail themselves of our admirable system of education; yet on the part of too many, there appears to be much indifference to the advantages afforded by it. The older scholars are very generally kept from school during half the year, for the purpose of assisting their parents on the farm, or in other employment; but the worst feature of the case is, that during the rest of the time they are not sent with sufficient regularity to ensure anything like marked progress in their studies. Nothing but urgency on the part of those who have the direction of the educational interests of the people in such localities, namely, School Trustees, Clergymen, Local Superintendents, &c., can remedy evils of this nature. The schools in some of the sections in this Township are at such a distance from the residences of the pupils, as to be inaccessible to them. In section No. 1, many of the children cannot attend without travelling three or four miles, by lonely roads, passing through the bush. The school house is also a mile from the Village of Douglas, where it should properly be; however, an effort is now being made to remedy the evil, by dividing the section into three parts. There is no school kept in Section No. 5; there are 71 children of school age resident in it; a few of these, I believe, avail themselves of Section No. 3, although they are not reported by the Trustees as non-resident pupils. These evils are evidently owing to a want of intelligence, and a due appreciation of the value of education. The teachers employed during the year were persons of fair scholarship, and I believe were pretty faithful in the discharge of their duties."

17. *Thomas B. Lett, Esq., Wilberforce.*—"In consequence of the prevalency of a contagious epidemic in this Township during the past year, the average attendance, as compared with the actual population, is small. Our Township is new, but is settling fast, and we hope to have a large increase in future. You will see that the free school system is highly approved of in this Township by the people in general. They see the benefit of education, but, as in all new countries, poverty places them under great inconveniences. We have not, as yet, established any school libraries, and our schools are also badly off for maps and apparatus. The people complain of being too poor, and not able as yet to provide them. I am endeavoring to impress upon Trustees the necessity of these essentials, and hope soon to meet with compliance."

X. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

18. *Thomas R. Dupuis, Esq., M.D., Hinchinbrooke, &c.*—"The cause of non-attendance is generally imputed to indifference of parents, and dissatisfaction, arising some-

times from the levying of a tax, or the employing of a teacher against the wishes of a people. With reference to libraries, the old story may be repeated, 'there is not a library in the Township at present.' Last year my lectures were directed chiefly to the advantages of school libraries; this year, however, I found it necessary to confine my remarks to explanations of the School Act. Prizes have not been systematically introduced into any of our schools in the Township of Portland; Trustees generally considering that the advantages accruing from them would not be equivalent to the amount of money necessary for their acquisition. Section No. 8 has been re-organized, and set in operation, during the year 1860, and one new Section, (No. 15) has maintained a school during six months of the same year. Three school houses have been built, viz., a frame one in Section No. 11, and log ones in Nos. 10 and 15.

Hinchinbrooke.—This is a back Township, and very poor, and the schools are proportionably small and badly provided with teachers and means of teaching. However, there is a marked increase in the attendance, and an improvement in the state of the schools. Section No. 3 has been formed, and a school house built this year, in a place almost completely isolated from the surrounding settlements. The inhabitants, with one exception, are Roman Catholics. From the interest taken in school matters, and the energy displayed by the officers of the section, it promises to become one of the most flourishing sections in the Township. School has been open in it for the last half-year.

Kennebec.—This Township is still more backward, and until this winter,—when I received the minutes of their school meeting,—no efforts had been made to secure the advantages of a common school. But when we consider the difficulties and privations these hardy settlers have to encounter, that they can afford to keep a school is the wonder, and not that they are destitute of one. Among all the schools, an increased attendance is perceptible; all are wholly free, and the people generally seem anxious that the free system should be continued. The great efforts which the inhabitants are now putting forth, are for the erection of proper school houses in place of the old log ones, which are fast passing away. But a few years, we hope, will enable them to expend their means in securing school apparatus, libraries, and all other adjuncts necessary to a complete education. My term of office for Portland and Hinchinbrooke will soon expire, as I have removed some distance into another county; but my successor will, I hope, be more efficient in disseminating those true principles of education, which are designed to elevate man to his proper standard, and establish society upon the firm basis of undecaying truth, and which elevate nations to honor and influence on the earth."

19. *John Spring, Esq., Storrington.*—"In transmitting my Report for the year 1860, I may say, there has been a visible improvement in the schools of this Township, and that, with few exceptions, we have had a better class of teachers than heretofore. The want of maps and other school apparatus retards our educational progress. A cheap education is the order of the day, so that we are "penny wise and pound foolish." There are no public libraries in this township, and only two Sunday School libraries, containing 170 volumes. I have used all my influence with the Township Council, to get them to devote a portion of the Clergy Reserves Fund in order to establish one for the benefit of the public, but without effect. It will be seen by my Report that there are 195 children not attending any school. I know of no cause except neglect on the part of parents and guardians, who appear not to see the danger that arises from such misconduct. I believe our schools are as well calculated for giving instruction to the inhabitants of this Province, in the several branches taught therein, as those of any other country in the world; and your name will be handed down, from fathers to their children, long after your work is done. May you long enjoy the celebrity you have so honorably achieved."

XI. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

20. *S. D. Clark, Esq., Ernestown.*—"The cause of non-attendance is generally attributed to indifference, which is no doubt correct. The new course of study is reported only in two instances; but I am convinced, from personal observation, having visited every school, that it is more or less adopted in every school. I am sorry I have no public libraries to report, being convinced they would add much to the intelligence of the community. I shall advocate them with all my ability. There seems to be an impression the books

would be destroyed. Five schools have reported as having distributed prizes, which I think has been only to a limited extent, having been the gift of the teachers. I have conversed with some of the leading educationists, who think the prize system open to many objections, calculated (without very great caution) to lead to ill-feeling among pupils, and perhaps among parents, the apt and more fortunately circumstanced as regards locality, parentage, &c., bearing away prizes from those that need the most encouragement. My opinion is, the system is much better calculated for Academics and Grammar Schools than for our rural sections, yet, in them, with great caution, the system may be beneficial. I would beg most respectfully to suggest that the School Law be so amended that Grammar School Trustees be not necessarily members of the Board of Examiners, as I do not think they are generally appointed in view of their qualification for that office. I think it would do to appoint yourself, or allow the County Council to appoint, say, five persons, solely with reference to their qualification for the important task. These, with the Local Superintendent, would answer every purpose, and save the country much useless expense. We have five Boards of Grammar School Trustees in our counties. You will at once see what an expense this will entail. What little experience I have had convinces me it would not be better to do away with the Township Local Superintendent. The amount of business that Trustees have with him, I think, makes it desirable his office should not be too far removed from the sections under his charge, and where, as in Ernestown, the Clergy Reserve money is invested for Common School purposes, it is his duty to apportion and look after that fund, and so become partially a Township officer. Our Township has at present a handsome sum invested, which is being increased annually. The interest is drawn half-yearly, and apportioned to our schools according to the time they are kept open. In taking a general and comparative view of our Township School Matters for 1860, I think there is cause for encouragement. Notwithstanding we have lost our most populous and wealthy section, through the incorporation of the village of Bath, we yet show an increase in our average attendance of 151 over the previous year, Bath included. There is also an increase in the time the schools have been kept open. This, doubtless, would have been larger but for the continual bad weather during the last half of the year, which caused a considerable falling-off in attendance, and some schools even had to close. During the year one new and commodious school house has been erected on the improved principle, and others have been repaired and much improved. Much still remains to be done in this particular. We have some elegant school houses in Ernestown. No. 21 is deserving of honorable mention. A better school house than this, with suitable playground attached, I have never seen in any rural section. Maps and other school requisites are much needed, though several sections have a partial supply. I shall endeavor to impress on Trustees the liberal offer of the Department, and procure what is needed. The *Free School* system is gaining ground slowly, but I think surely. I think its general adoption would be a blessing, and would do away with the greatest cause of strife at our annual section meetings. Our system of education is gaining in the estimation of the public. Its enemies are *rare*, and though there may be some difference of opinion amongst us in carrying out its details, yet on the whole there is prevailing in the Township a general harmony. I have not as yet had any case of arbitration or appeal to attend. There seems a desire to procure competent teachers, and on the whole I think the schools have been efficient during the year. We need greater uniformity in conducting our schools, and in the course of study adopted. I have recommended the enlargement of sections where at all practicable, and I think with some success, as two small sections have been broken up and merged into others. Many of our sections are too small. My experience is, that children, two miles or more from the school house, attend as regularly, and more so, than those near at home. The examinations, especially what is called in some sections the annual examination, are becoming times of great interest with us. We have also instituted an annual Township gathering or public school demonstration, when the friends of education, from all parts of the Township, assemble to discuss on the subject of education. This is likely to do much good. It was truly pleasing to be present at this gathering (in a beautiful grove), last summer, to see the beautiful banners of the different sections with their various mottoes, and the general harmony that prevailed. I should like much to have you with us at our next meeting. I am sure you would be a welcome visitor; but more of this anon. I love an excellent school system, that is blessing and throwing its healthful influence into every corner of our be-

loved country. I can see a marked intellectual improvement in my native Township, Ernestown. I believe that no system has ever been produced so well calculated to place proper food for the mind within the reach of all, irrespective of wealth or station. I am proud that its originator is a Canadian, and I humbly pray you may be long spared and allowed to pursue the noble task in which you are engaged, in elevating, morally and intellectually, the youth of Canada, and in so expressing myself, I am convinced, from what I have seen and heard during the year, that I am only echoing the sentiments of the vast majority of the inhabitants of Ernestown."

21. *Rev. Jas. S. Youmans, Sheffield.*—"The cause of non-attendance is mainly attributed to negligence of parents and distance from school. As a rule, the salary offered by Trustees is very small, which prevents them from securing the services of the more efficient Teachers. This fact, together with a distaste for reading, and a sad want of libraries, will account for the comparatively unsatisfactory state of the schools in this Township. I trust that my next report will be more satisfactory."

22. *Rev. John Scott, Fredericksburgh, North.*—"There has been a decrease in the attendance during the year. This seems to result from sectional disputes; from the indifference of parents, and from the employment of Teachers at the lowest possible salaries. The Teachers generally 'board around' among the parents of the scholars. This is a system much to be deprecated. It is indispensably necessary that, in order to advance the educational interests of the Township, a more suitable staff of Teachers should be employed, that the sections should be better provided with accommodation and apparatus, and that both parents and Trustees should manifest greater interest in the schools."

XII. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

23. *John B. Denton, Esq., County of Prince Edward.*—"The awarding of prizes, as you will perceive by my report, occurs so seldom in this county, that I am unable to express any opinion concerning the effect, either for weal or for woe; but this much I may remark, that the public sentiment, as far as I am acquainted with it, is rather averse than otherwise to any inducement which might have a tendency to give an undue impetus to the juvenile mind. A considerable number of children are not attending any school. The causes of this inattention on the part of the parents to the best interests of humanity, are almost, admitting the explanations of the parties most capable of judging, as various as the individuals are numerous, some plead poverty, others again require their help in domestic concerns, many more admit that it is quite necessary, and they are going to send them immediately; but procrastination—the old thief—keeps putting them off till another year or a new quarter, when they will not have to pay a rate for the time they do not attend. However, it will be found in general that want of reflection on the part of parents is the main cause, though inability to pay the rate has frequently something to do with non-attendance. It must not be supposed, however, that all these registered as not attending any school during the year are strictly barbarians. Many of them have attended school before, and are therefore tolerable adepts in the science of A, B, C, &c. The most serious detriment to the progress of our schools, arises from the too frequent change of teachers, and though I am proud to think we have the most equitable and unrivalled school system in the world, yet when I contemplate this never-ending change of teachers, which no legislation in the world can ever reach, I ask myself the question, will ever some fortunate combination of circumstances arise to circumscribe these interminable migrations? It is barely possible for some sections, under this panic for novelty, to hold their own. The Local Superintendent is powerless for good, for ere he arrives at the post where his experience may avail, and his advice be of consequence, the school is deserted by its leader, or else another has taken charge, and before he has had time to effectually organize his school, he also vanishes from one place to another, in the footsteps of his predecessor. There is hope that the very intensity of the damage thus done, will, ere long, work its own cure, and people will comprehend the superiority of time-tried veterans over flying cadets. Some of our schools are excellently well managed, being the glory of the land. I think I may truly say we have some teachers who are second to few on the continent of North America, and a few sections where competency to teach is esteemed by the inhabitants of more importance than the love of money. I have returned nearly, if not all, our schools

ers using none but authorized books; but in this particular, if in no other, I may be astray, if so, I most plead ignorance as an excuse, for in some schools I find them using treatises on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., all United States productions or published there,—books for which I know of no available substitute from any other quarter, nor do I know whether they are proscribed by the Council of Public Instruction or not. In conclusion I hardly know what to write of our libraries, for although they have done, and are still doing, much to sow the seeds of enlightened views, yet there appears to be a great deal of confusion in the working of them. Perhaps a few suggestions from you, at your convenience, would enable me to look more strictly after the interests of this department of useful knowledge."

XIII. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

24. *James Brennan, Esq., Ennismore.*—"The cause of non-attendance of children at school is attributed to the poverty of parents. On behalf of myself and the trustees of the different sections, I beg leave to return you our sincere thanks for the regular promptitude with which your valuable Journal of Education is received. It is anxiously read with pleasure and profit by all."

XIV. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

25. *Alfred Wyatt, Esq., Brock.*—"The slight decrease in the average attendance of this year, as compared with 1859, is accounted for by the prevalency of the measles, hooping cough, and other diseases during the fall of the year, when a number of children were kept away from school. The trustees, as a body, do not regard the making of every Saturday a holiday as a benefit, and they have lately shown a disposition to lower the salaries of teachers. In very few sections have prizes hitherto been given, but the number is on the increase. We have still only two libraries, the trustees being slow to appreciate the advantages to be derived from a number of well-selected books."

26. *D. G. Hewett, Esq., Mara and Rama.*—"I would observe that the reason assigned for non-attendance on the part of the juveniles who are not included in the half-yearly returns, is, generally, the distance at which they reside from the schools, they being for the greater part of tender age. I cannot give any reliable account of the effect of the distribution of prizes. I have still much difficulty in procuring a satisfactory statement of the accounts of the sections, the accounts having, up to the present time, been very indifferently kept: so much so, that in some of the sections I have been obliged to return the papers, and in other cases make the Dr. and Cr. accounts myself. However, I believe the appointment of auditors will work a cure in that respect. I cannot say much for several of the sections during the past year, but trust, seeing there is a desire to appoint persons of better knowledge and experience to the office of auditor, the present year will find matters in a much more regular form, and lead perhaps to a more general knowledge of school affairs. Undoubtedly the appointment of auditors is a great improvement to the system."

27. *Ebenezer Birrell, Esq., Pickering.*—"Four school section libraries are reported; the books are all stated to be covered, labelled, and numbered, and the regulations generally observed. The giving of prizes in schools ought to have a good effect, but I cannot say that it has so; when they are of a limited number it is the cause of a deal of painful feeling, and a number of meritorious pupils do not get the reward they are entitled to. The only way to prevent this is, to have the prize or prizes awarded by a system of marking, arranged by the teacher, but kept openly by the pupils of the class themselves; or what I generally recommend, 'something to every one,' as an encouragement for the backward, and a reward for those more willing. Within the last year four large brick school houses have been completed; the internal fittings are of the best character. These buildings are not behind any others in the neighbourhood in external appearance; they have only one fault—they are too small. Three of them, Nos. 7, 9 and 10 have not at this moment one empty seat. I am happy to state that the qualifications of our teachers, and the manner in which they conduct the schools, are fully keeping pace with our school architecture."

28. *G. W. Colston, Esq., Whitby*.—"In forwarding my annual report, I have pleasure in stating, that throughout this township there is more uniformity in the method of instruction now practised, and also more interest displayed in securing talented teachers than was formerly the case. I know of no school in the Township of Whitby that would employ a third class teacher. Yet while there is a growing interest in this direction, there seems to be a lack on the part of trustees and parents in furnishing necessary apparatus to aid the teacher, and consequently benefit their sons and daughters. In respect to the non-attendance of children, in some cases it is owing to a dislike of the teachers, but more generally to negligence. In reference to libraries, some sections have as yet neglected to avail themselves of the benefits resulting from them. Wherever an influence has been exerted by in libraries, such influence has been good."

XV. COUNTY OF YORK.

29. *R. H. Evans, Esq., Georgina*.—"I am happy to be able to send you a more favourable report of the schools under my care than heretofore. They are progressing very satisfactorily, although irregularity of attendance at the different schools is still the subject of bitter complaining amongst teachers; and I would further state, with respect to the schools in this township, that although they are not a very superior class, they are making considerable progress, and the people seem to be more solicitous in the cause of education."

30. *B. Pearson, Esq., King*.—"The schools under my jurisdiction, I am happy to say, are in a prosperous condition. They were all kept open the whole year, excepting one or two, which were open ten or eleven months. The adoption of the *free* school system is becoming general, and present appearances indicate that the time is not distant when it will become universal. Our school houses are being very much improved. Three were erected during the year, and are good substantial buildings, and reflect credit on the sections; the trustees of each are making arrangements for supplying the necessary maps, apparatus, &c. Preparations are being made in some sections for building new houses in the approaching summer, and my impression is, that not two years will elapse before every section in this municipality will be in possession of a school house sufficiently large to accommodate the whole of the population of school age, and also provided with the books, maps and apparatus necessary to facilitate the discharge of the duties of the teacher, and as a matter of course, the improvement of the pupils. There is one very serious drawback to the progress of education in this township, which I fear will be difficult to remedy; it is this: in summer seasons those children who are too young to labour are sent to school, and those whose labour is valuable are kept at home; in the winter season this order is reversed, thus making two distinct sets of pupils in the year, and much of the valuable time of the teacher is necessarily lost in again getting each set of pupils in working order. Another source of annoyance to the teacher arises from the negligence of parents in not sending their children regularly to school. In the lectures I have delivered, I have almost invariably made this a point; and trust, that to some extent I have succeeded in remedying the evil. During the year very little use has been made of the school libraries. In many of the sections there are Sunday School Libraries, which appear to be better adapted to youthful minds, and consequently are more appreciated."

31. *The Rev. G. S. J. Hill, M.A., Markham*.—"The work of education, on the whole, is flourishing. All the schools have been open on an average nearly twelve months each; the Scriptures are read in them all, and seventeen are opened and closed with prayer. The attendance of scholars is improving, and the vast majority of the people are sincerely attached to our Canada School System, and give it their cordial support. The appointment of auditors to examine the school accounts of each section is a most judicious arrangement. Hitherto it was a most difficult task for the local superintendent to unravel the school accounts and get them into shape; this difficulty will now be obviated. The distribution of prize books purchased at the department has been attended with the happiest effects in the sections where the practice has been adopted. I hope to see the custom become general in them all."

32. *D. McCallum, Esq., Vaughan*.—"Our schools were open during the whole year, with one exception, and that on account of the teacher being sick. The average salary of our teachers for the past year is not so high as I anticipated, being a little over \$364.

Only five of our schools were conducted on the *free* system during the year, but from the struggle between the free and the anti-free school-men, at our last annual meeting, I think the time is not far distant when *all* our schools will be free. All our libraries were open to the public, and, from the appearance of the books, they are performing their work.

33. *J. T. Stokes, Esq., Whitechurch, &c.*—"I have found it an unusually tedious operation to get correct financial returns from the Trustees, many of whom are incapable of keeping the simplest account with anything like accuracy; and although their accounts have passed through the hands of auditors, I find the auditors, in the majority of cases, to be men of no greater ability than the Trustees themselves, consequently there is no security against false returns. I find that the business of Trustees, in many of our rural sections, is conducted very loosely, little of that form of proceeding prescribed by the School Act being attended to, which, if observed, would not only secure correctness in the performance of the duties of Trustees, but great benefits to the schools under their charge. I have endeavored, in all cases,—and, I am able to state, with beneficial results,—to impress upon the minds of our school authorities the necessity for a proper mode of proceeding in conducting their official business. I hope, ultimately, to find that the inhabitants of every section will endeavor to select the best men for this office, and I doubt not that such will be the case, when it is seen that the best men are not only the greatest economists, but the most effectual supporters of educational interests. Still, there is a decided improvement in the class of men recently appointed, which improvement, I hope, will continue, as our school system grows older. In reply to your question as to the cause of non-attendance, I can scarcely give a more effectual answer than negligence of parents. There are a variety of other causes, though, which tend to keep children from school. In some cases, children are sent to a school out of their own section, that they may secure the advantage of a superior teacher, (a strong proof of the necessity of employing efficient teachers); in others, the parents consider their children have had education enough, judging from their own educational acquirements, which is a poor criterion; in others, again, a rate has the effect. But such instances form only a minority of the causes which keep children from school; the majority may be classed under the general head above named. The library books are kept in as good a state as fair reading will permit, and I have good reason to believe, that in all cases where libraries are established, they exercise a beneficial influence. In regard to the influence exerted by the distribution of prizes, I am not able to give as full an account as I should like; such matters seldom coming under the Local Superintendent's notice, except from the teacher's point of view. I think, however, that prizes may be made a stimulant to exertion on the part of scholars, if properly competed for. A plan, the first of the kind that has come under my notice, has been adopted by the teacher of S. S. No. 4, East Gwillimbury, of submitting written questions in the several studies of the advanced classes of his school, and to those who secured the greatest number of marks, (the questions being valued) were given the best prizes. This examination was held a few days after the quarterly examination, and, from its being something of an experiment, I assisted in it, and watched its workings closely; and, after personal observation, I would recommend the same system to every teacher, and I trust that, wherever it is adopted, the Trustees will readily supply the funds for a full and suitable selection of prizes for distribution. I am convinced that if all teachers would adopt such a system when awarding prizes, they would find it a great stimulant to their scholars, and would also find that it would do away with any chance jealousy arising."

34. *William Watson, Esq., York.*—"I have great satisfaction in being able to say, that there has been a very decided improvement in many of the schools in this Township, during the past year. The Teachers, generally, are becoming more thorough in imparting rudimentary instruction. This is, I think, most apparent in the important branch of reading, the neglect of which was mentioned in my last annual remarks as a serious and very prevalent defect. True, there are many obstacles in the way, one being the anxiety evinced by many parents and Trustees, that the children should run through a number of studies, without due reference to thoroughness; another being the fact, that there is but one room, in which all the exercises are conducted. This, with two exceptions, is the case in all the schools under my care, one of these being the handsome and commodious school-house erected, within the year, in Section No. 1. In order to judge of the progress made

in the schools, I find it necessary to spend at least half a day in each school,—in some of the larger schools this is not sufficient,—and except in so far as to ascertain the Teacher's method of imparting instruction, I generally conduct the examinations myself, after which I usually address the children and any others who may be present. I am sorry to say, a great deal of apathy still exists among the people, in some of the School Sections very few of them ever visiting the school. I have directed special attention to this evil, and when visiting the schools, have frequently called upon and invited some of the influential residents to accompany me. Many are waking up to the importance of attending to this matter, and in some few sections they have done their duty nobly. This, to some extent, of course, depends upon the Teachers themselves. Those who manifest the greatest desire to see visitors, usually have the greatest number to record. The distribution of prizes in the schools was, I think, more general than in any previous year. They were given, not only for progress in studies, but for regular attendance and general deportment, and, so far as I can learn, with very happy results. With reference to the causes of non-attendance, so far as I can gather from the Trustees' Reports, and from conversation with the people, the chief are distance, indifference, pride, and also the real or supposed necessity for the assistance of the children at home. I may mention here the existence of a very serious evil in some sections. I refer to the frequent change of Teachers, retarding, as it does, the progress of the pupils, and operating against the best interests of the neighborhood in which the change takes place. The books belonging to the Ward Libraries have, during the year, been collected by the Township Council, and distributed equally amongst the various School Sections, in some of which they are generally read, and are productive of much good, they create a love for reading, and the result is the purchase of books for home use. In some few sections, however, they appear little, if at all, appreciated. Of the three Roman Catholic schools in this Township, No. 21, where the National Books are used, appears to be the most efficient. In conclusion, I may be allowed to say, that judging from the increased attendance of influential persons at my lectures, the subject of education seems to be taking a firmer hold of the public mind. May this feeling be continually on the increase."

XVI. COUNTY OF PEEL.

35. *The Rev. H. B. Osler, Albion.*—"In making my annual return, I do it with more pleasure than I have done at any period, during my superintendency of Albion. There is a decided improvement in the character of Teachers; a third class qualification formerly was considered quite sufficient, but now the inquiry is for a second at least. The consequence of this is manifest in the condition of the majority of the schools. Still we have to complain of the indifference of too many parents, as regards the education of their children, as shewn by the Report in the number of absentees. In none of the schools have they adopted the practice of giving prizes. The library exerts some little influence for good, but is not sufficiently appreciated, as is evident from the very clean appearance of the books, both internally and externally. In reference to school lectures, I see that some of the schools, in their returns, have given the Superintendent credit in this respect, which he has not given in his annual return. It is almost impossible to get persons to attend. I purpose trying again before the winter is over, and hope it may succeed better than formerly. I cannot consider an address to children and Teachers, at an ordinary visitation, a lecture according to the meaning intended in the School Act."

36. *William Harvey, Esq., Flos.*—"Prizes have been distributed in Section No. 2 which I think will be attended with satisfactory results. The general cause of non-attendance is distance from school, and in some cases may be attributed to carelessness of parents. I cannot give a more favourable account of the township library than I have done previously. I am of opinion that if the township council would distribute the books amongst the school sections in proportion to the number of ratepayers in each section, giving them in charge of the trustees, the books would be better cared for and more read, and at the same time form the basis of school section libraries throughout the township. If this system was adopted, it is more than probable that in some sections the trustees would appropriate a small sum biennially to procure new books."

XVII. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

37. *James Shaw, Esq., Medonte.*—"The trustees' reports give a considerable number of non-attendants and assign carelessness, distance and interference of parents as the chief reasons. Of all the reasons stated, I believe *distance* to be the most correct one, and I trust that carelessness and interference of parents has not much to do with it. I know of no instance of either in the section where I reside. The library books are all covered, labelled and numbered, the regulations not being strictly observed. A number of the people do not appear to appreciate the value of the libraries."

38. *The Rev. John Campbell, A.M., Nottawasaga.*—"All the schools in this township are *free*, and have generally been so for several years; and I believe that the majority (perhaps a large majority) of the inhabitants of the township are well pleased with the working of that system. The simplicity of its provisions, the facility with which moneys are promptly raised, and the advantages given for the education of the children of the poor, are admirable. Yet I have cause to regret, that those for whose benefit the wealthy are so heavily taxed, too frequently fail to avail themselves of the offered boon. In the rural sections of our happy land, there are few families unable to pay for the education of their children, excepting those who are morally worthless, and in very many of such families the children fail to attend the schools. It seems that they think education so cheap that it is not worthy of acceptance. If the *free* school system is to be maintained, as I think it will, it appears most desirable that we should have a law making the attendance compulsory on the part of children, from, say 5 to 14 years of age, during at least six months in the year. Trustees' annual reports are very imperfectly prepared, and I have had a large amount of unnecessary labour in gaining information which I should have received from their reports. The local superintendent has powers to compel trustees to do their duty, but so many seemingly valid excuses are offered; evident errors are pointed out which are declared to have proceeded from ignorance, &c., and omissions that they were either unable to supply, or thought of very little consequence, so many excuses are offered, that it is very difficult to make the compulsory provisions of the law available. And that more especially as only 16 days are allowed the local superintendent to make out his report after the reception of that of the trustees'. The office of auditor has been of no advantage in this township; indeed, the trustees, in most cases, seemed to think that the object of this appointment was to diminish their responsibility. As far as I have had opportunity of observing, the influence of prizes in schools, the result has not been favourable; and that chiefly owing to the distribution of too many. I believe that a few, bestowed as the reward of merit, are advantageous. But a great difficulty arises respecting the principle upon which they are to be awarded—whether to the best scholar (the most proficient) in his class, or to the one who has made most progress. If the former, merit suffers injustice in many cases; if the latter, the teacher in most cases must award them—a responsibility which in many cases he is unwilling to assume. With us an attempt is too often made to gratify all claimants; the *majority* perhaps get prizes, and the dissatisfaction of the *minority* is very great. With respect to religious instruction in the schools, several have reported that the provisions of the law are complied with and carried out; yet I think that they have so reported through not understanding the full purport of the question. I believe that it has never been attended to in any school in this township. The regulations authorize clergymen to give instruction after school hours, but in most sections they have not time to do so; and if they did, it would be accounted a grievance by the children of their congregations to be kept in after their companions were at liberty. The Journal of Education is in many cases very irregularly received. The copy addressed to me is sometimes three months printed before it arrives here, and some numbers are not received at all. The December number, a most interesting and instructive one, and of the highest importance as explaining the new enactments, did not come to hand until the second week of January."

39. *The Rev. T. Bolton Read, Orillia.*—"The number of children not attending school is accounted for, in addition to the usual causes, by the fact that a large portion of the township, where thinly settled, having hitherto had no formed section. This evil will be remedied in future, as a new section has been formed by the township council in a locality where no child has as yet attended school, but where it is hoped a school will shortly be established. The section thus divided (No. 2) will be strengthened by a union just

effected with parts of Oro and Medonte, adjoining the older settled portion of it. This will enable No. 2 to keep the school open for a longer period than it has before done. On the whole, the interest taken in the schools is very satisfactory, of which I believe the report for 1860 will afford proof. The library is open to the public and read by many; still, not to the extent that might be expected. The books are covered and numbered, and in safe keeping."

40. *The Rev. James Stewart, Oro.*—"In regard to the state of Common School education in Oro, I cannot affirm that I have a great deal to report this year. I shall, however, briefly state my opinion, notwithstanding my limited connexion with school supervision in this locality. I shall notice two points in connexion with this matter, namely, some of the causes which seem to me to have greatly retarded the advancement of education in this Township; and secondly, the signs which indicate that of late, considerable progress has been made in this important object, since the obstacles which stand in the way are being gradually removed. Among the many causes which might be mentioned, the ignorance or indifference of many of the parents themselves, is one which is painfully prominent. They do not take advantage at all, as they ought to do, of the means of education placed at their disposal, for the benefit of their children. They seem to have very inadequate views of the value of these provisions. Many of them have received little or no education themselves, and I suppose, as they have been able to get through life tolerably well without it, they are of opinion that their children need not complain if they do not fare worse than themselves. Another evil is the anxiety of some of our Trustees to secure a Teacher at a low rate of salary. They do not consider another element which ought to have great weight with them in the selection of a Teacher, viz., his fitness for discharging with efficiency the important duties of his office; hence they cheat themselves out of their money, and the pupils attending their school out of what is infinitely more valuable; that is, their time and education. Several examples might be adduced, showing the evil effects of this course already. And it is to this cause that many of our youth have to enter upon the active duties of life without having been previously prepared for them by an efficient education. A want of taste for reading is as yet too general amongst us, and therefore I fear that advantage is but seldom taken of the liberal encouragement held out by the Educational Department to make us a well-informed and intelligent people. We have no Public School Library, properly so called, in the Township, and most of the schools are far behind in the supply of such necessary articles as maps, charts, diagrams, and general apparatus. These causes amongst others, contribute very much to retard the progress of education in Oro. But while the state of our schools in general is not so flourishing as we would wish them to be, still the progress which has of late been made in some of them is no doubt very considerable. A person who is in the habit of visiting them from time to time, cannot help observing that a great and rapid improvement is being made. The majority of the people are becoming more alive to a sense of the importance of securing to the rising generation a good and substantial education. They take greater interest, I believe, in this matter, now than formerly. Many of the parents endeavor, at a great sacrifice to themselves, to keep their children regularly at school. Such people can appreciate the services of good teachers, and they show it by the liberal salaries they are inclined to give for his support. Where such views and feelings are gaining ground, inefficient teachers are gradually removed, and others more competent are appointed in their room. And should the Trustees of some of our sections be tempted to hire a Teacher not suited for their school, simply because they can engage him at a low salary, they make themselves very unpopular with the majority of the people. Our Public School Examinations are now becoming more and more a pleasure to visitors, who very often express their feelings of satisfaction at the appearance made by the pupils in their respective classes. Our Municipal Library is kept in good condition, and many books have been taken out of it to read during the past year. Prizes have been given in some of our schools, producing, I believe, good effects. Our old Log Houses are gradually disappearing, and are giving place to commodious and substantial buildings. In every section of the Township a school is now open. Therefore, taking all these things into account, notwithstanding the improvements which are yet to be made, I think that matters are hopeful with us in regard to the future."

41. *William Wright, Esq., Tossorontio.*—"I beg leave to state that owing to my very

recent appointment, I am unable to give much information relative to school matters in general. The three schools under my care are all frame buildings, and in good repair. Numbers 2 and 3 are furnished with maps, globes, object, and tablet lessons. I have convinced the Trustees of No. 1 that it is their duty to supply their school with apparatus, and they intend, at an early opportunity, not only to procure these requisites, but also to advance money for a School Library. The financial affairs appear to be in a good condition. The schools are all free, and, as far as I can gain information, show a marked improvement. The reason assigned by Trustees 'why children of school age do not attend,' is, that owing to the thinly inhabitable state of some parts of the sections, their parents think the distance too far from the school house; but I think the greater number are detained by carelessness or neglect on the part of parents themselves. The National books are exclusively used, except in Number 2, where I find 'Carpenter's Spelling' as a text-book. I will, however, endeavor to have it removed, and recommend such books only as are approved by the Council of Public Instruction."

XVII. THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

42. *The Rev. F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., Esquising.*—"Education in this township is, on the whole, in a very prosperous and encouraging condition; and though, as I suppose, this is the case in most townships throughout the province, there are still some points on which we would like to see a considerable improvement. The progress of the schools under my superintendence is on the whole extremely good. With regard to the efficiency of the schoolmasters at present engaged in this township, I have to remark, that while I would wish that the qualifications of some of them were higher than they are, I feel that it is due to the majority of them to say, that they are discharging their important and onerous duties faithfully and efficiently. Feeling that so many are deserving of praise, it seems to me that it would be invidious to name particular ones, but No. 1 or Ligny School I cannot forbear mentioning, not merely because it, as well as some others of the schools in the township, affords a striking proof of what may be done by an efficient and painstaking teacher under the present system of education, but more especially because it presents an instance of a common country school discharging the duty of a normal or training school for its neighbourhood, two of the teachers having first-class certificates, now in this township, having been trained for their profession by Mr. Little, who for some years had charge of the school in that section. You will not have failed to observe, that in nearly all the schools in this township the business of each day is opened and closed with prayer, and the Bible is read, which affords a striking practical comment on the reiterated assertions of those who cry down our common school system as being godless and irreligious in its tendency. Indeed, if I have any fault to find in this matter, it is, that in some of the schools rather too large a portion of the time is devoted to the Bible lesson, to the injury of the more secular part of the exercises. With regard to the paucity of visits paid to the schools by the various public functionaries who might reasonably be expected to take an interest in them, I have to remark, I am convinced that magistrates, legislators, country gentlemen, farmers, ministers and school trustees throw away a very great means of usefulness, and deprive themselves of a very great intellectual pleasure, by not bestowing some of their time and attention on the working of our school system, and assisting to train the rising generation of our country to be useful men and women. An occasional visit from some intelligent person not officially connected with the school is a great encouragement to both teacher and children, and bestows a lasting benefit. With regard to the superintendent's visits, I am bound in justice to myself to remark, that my term of office did not commence till late in the year, and that before the close of the year I had visited and thoroughly examined nearly every school under my superintendency. One or two were not visited till the first week of the present year. No lecture was delivered by me at any of the school sections up to the 31st December, as I was anxious, before preparing such a lecture, to obtain personal observations of all the schools in the township. I have since, however, prepared one which I have already delivered in some of the sections."

43. *The Rev. Alex. MacLean, M.A., Nelson.*—"I lament the lack of libraries, and the want of interest in the attainment of those auxiliaries to the teacher. I am sorry to find so few schools strictly free. But few of the school houses have seats and desks adapted

to the size of the pupils and some of the school houses are memorials of the days of the log-shanty. We have some worthy exceptions, especially No. 1 (Wellington Square), where there is a school house of the very best class the adaptations for the comfort of teachers and pupils being admirable. The use of prizes, generally, appears to be a benefit to the intellects of the pupils at the expense of their hearts. No. 9 still retains the name of a school, though without a suitable house; there is a prospect, however, of its reconstruction. I find a great lack of school manuals for the guidance of trustees, and shall feel obliged if you will send a supply as soon as ready. The R. C. separate school at Wellington Square, the only one in the township, is now given up. I have experienced great toil, but great satisfaction, in lecturing to the schools. I am labouring to arouse a deeper interest in education on the parts of children, parents, trustees and teachers. My public lectures have generally been well attended, and the children have been waiting eagerly and with apparent delight upon such, even if for an hour. The teachers in the township are, as a class, sober, orderly and industrious and five or six of their number are of a *superior* order. Schools Nos. 1 and 8 have become so popular, and the attendance so numerous, that in each an assistant has been employed since the beginning of 1861."

44. *Hiram Mulholland, Esq., Trafalgar.*—"I was appointed at the beginning of the present year, and consequently have but little to report relating to the schools of this township. I believe in most sections the schools are in a prosperous condition. Though there is not that interest taken in establishing school section libraries that there might and ought to be, yet I think there is a growing interest in this respect, and I hope before another year I shall see a number established."

XIX. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

45. *The Rev. George A. Bull, Barton.*—"I have much pleasure in forwarding the Annual Report of the Common Schools in this Township for the past year, as the statement will shew that the character of the schools has improved, even to a greater degree than in any previous year. The average attendance of children at school for the former half of the year, showed an increase of 2 to 1 over the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 3 to 1 over the same time of 1858. The average attendance for the latter half of the year does not appear to be as good in proportion to previous years, but I attribute this to the continued rains and very bad roads during the fall months of 1860. I have to state that Trustees are working together much better than usual, in repairing school buildings when necessary, and making them comfortable for the children, and they have done much of late towards furnishing the schools with maps and globes. One Board of Trustees only, continue to practise that rigid economy which has hitherto impeded the cause of education among us. A Teacher, however excellent, can show his excellence still more in a comfortable and well-furnished school-room, than in a room built some 20 or 30 years ago with shattered walls, rude benches, few books, fewer maps, and a total lack of apparatus. There is but one library in this Township, obtained some six years ago, from the Department at Toronto. I have urged upon Trustees and people generally the necessity of providing themselves with libraries. The usual answer is, that when they become richer they will provide themselves with good libraries, and not till then. I have delivered public lectures at three out of the six schools in Barton, and intended doing so in all, had there been any attendance on the part of the inhabitants and friends of the children. I was much disappointed at not meeting even a few persons at those places, and am therefore obliged to agree with the opinion expressed by Local Superintendents of this county 'that a carefully prepared and written lecture is in vain attempted in their respective Townships.' But we must strive and not faint in this respect. I may add that the Bible and Prayers are used in all the schools but one, and this exception is solely at the desire of the present Teacher, and not at the wish of the Trustees of the school. Prizes were given in one school only, in 1860. I cannot say the results generally are favorable. I am inclined to think that in small sections they are of more harm than good, both to young and old."

46. *The Rev. John Porteous, Beverley.*—"Indifference is given as the reason why parents do not send their children to school. The books in the library of School Section No. 17 are covered, &c., and the regulations are strictly observed. I have no reliable

means of knowing what influence is exerted by it in the neighborhood. You will observe that very few prizes have been given to the children at school in this Township. The influence they effect is, I think, good, inciting emulation and competition, attributes which will be essential to success in the battle of life."

47. *The Rev. George Cheyne, Binbrooke, &c.*—"The schools in general have been carried on with vigor and success. One school in Binbrooke fell into a languishing state, but since a new Teacher has been employed it has recommenced with renewed energy. The average time the schools have been kept open is about a eleven and a half months; the average attendance also is higher than last year. Non-attendance may arise in part from negligence of parents, and sometimes from dissatisfaction with the Teacher—either with or without cause—but the chief cause is, that children of both sexes who are over twelve years of age are employed in domestic duties. The important study of physiology is attracting more attention, as is also that of astronomy. The classics were taught in one School in Binbrooke, which, though not coming under the head of Common School education, is yet of great advantage in preparing some for a Grammar School or University education, who might otherwise get neither; and thus, instead of an injury, a benefit will be conferred on these institutions. It is perhaps owing to the fact that the classics are taught in the Parish Schools of Scotland, that so many of the youth there have received a University education. The books in the libraries in Binbrooke are not so generally read as might be expected, which exhibits a great lack of taste for reading still. I have no doubt that they will ultimately prove highly beneficial, especially in providing suitable reading for the young, and cultivating in them a taste for it. In Saltfleet there is only one school section library, and that is in the smallest section in the Township. I am in hopes that other sections will be induced to follow the example. The inhabitants of section No. 9 passed a resolution to that effect at the annual meeting. It is evident that where the people do not read there must be a want of intelligence. Prizes have been given in some schools, and I have no doubt with beneficial results, as they tend to encourage the scholars to diligence, and to excel in their studies; they also give an honorable testimony to those who, by application, have distinguished themselves."

48. *Alexander Bethune, Esq., M.D., Glanford.*—"The cases of non-attendance which occur in the school sections here are not very frequent, and in most instances they arise from carelessness and indifference on the part of parents. In those cases that have come under my observation, the parents are generally very ignorant, and much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. There is only one Common School Library in this Township, and in it the books are all covered and labelled; but there appears to be very little interest taken in its management, so much so, that the Trustees in their report could not state the number of volumes that have been distributed, or anything else connected with it. From what I can learn there are so few volumes (only 200), that most of them have been perused by the reading portion of the section, and as no more have been added, they have ceased to take the same interest in it as before. However, I think that many of the inhabitants have derived great benefit from the library, small as it is. Prizes have been awarded in several of the schools during the year, but the result has not been as beneficial as would have been expected. The prizes have generally been distributed according to marks of attendance, &c., and, in many cases, those scholars who were most diligent in their studies did not obtain a prize, on account of being absent a day or two, when their parents required their assistance at home. In some schools, dissension was nearly sown between the people and the Teacher, on account of the scholars not receiving the prizes they thought they were entitled to. If the attendance could be equally regular among all the scholars, prizes would have a better effect, and if they would contribute in any degree to produce a more regular attendance, that would be so much gained. Taking all things into consideration, education appear to be advancing with us. The people are manifesting more interest in the school, and they are beginning to turn out in greater numbers at every public examination. The Trustees and people also begin to appreciate the services of good Teachers, and are more anxious to obtain and pay them accordingly. If a Teacher is diligent and successful, he is almost sure to be retained, and his salary raised if he asks for it. Upon the whole, I think the school system is working well, and in a short time I hope to see this Township holding a good position in the educational affairs of the Province."

49. *Andrew Hall, Esq., Flamborough East.*—"With respect to our Common School affairs, I am happy to state that they are in a very encouraging condition. The several Teachers have done everything in their power for the advancement of the education of the children placed under their charge, and have been successful, so that their employers have thought it advisable to re-engage most of them for another year. Teachers' certificates are all of the first and second class, and, I am happy to say, that, during my regular visit, I have found the status of the schools to correspond with the accompanying report. Several pupils are well advanced. The people in this Township are always very anxious to secure good Teachers, and at the same time make every effort to remunerate them well. Indifference is said to be the cause of non-attendance. The Township has three Public Libraries, and I believe the books are generally read. No advance has been made as to the number of volumes. They are changed from one locality to another."

XX. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

50. *James Tisdale, Esq., Caistor.*—"There are no Common School* Libraries of any consequence in this Township, and but very few connected with Sunday Schools. The Journal of Education is regularly received and distributed, and its contents prove very beneficial to the reading portion of the community."

51. *Philip Gregory, Esq., Louth.*—"The average length of time the schools have been kept open is a trifle less than that of 1859; but teachers of a better class are employed. The general average attendance is low, but you will see that it is caused by the small average of the various sections. It appears to me to have been a mistake in allowing the formation of union sections at all. They are usually feeble, inefficient, and troublesome to manage, and it would probably be a benefit to all concerned if they could be abolished. The inhabitants of the Township do not seem to take the interest in the library that they did in former years. A yearly addition should be made to it to keep up an interest; but the late agricultural and commercial difficulties have prevented our Council from appropriating money for any other purposes than those of absolute necessity."

XXI. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

52. *The Rev. John Baxter, Bertie.*—"The cause of non-attendance in some of the Sections is marked by Trustees and Teachers to be indifference, distance, &c. However this may be, I know of no case where parents might not send their children if so inclined. I think there is a growing desire to procure better qualified Teachers, and to keep the school open for a greater number of months. In all my visits to the schools, and in my public lectures, I urge the necessity of libraries and apparatus being procured, pointing out that, without these requisites, the Teacher is placed at a disadvantage. Some of the schools are making very creditable advancement. As far as I know, the amended School Act gives general satisfaction."

53. *M. F. Haney, Esq., M.D., Humberstone.*—"I regret that there are so few libraries in this Township, but even the few we have have done much good, especially among the young. The cause of non-attendance of some of the children of school age, appears to be, in many instances, indifference of parents, but in other cases I find people ignoring education from personal antipathy to the Trustees of the schools. In two School Sections, many of the children attend the private schools which are established by our good German population, who cling to their own vernacular language, out of allegiance, it would seem, to the land of their fathers and nativity. In reference to the distribution of prizes in the schools, I can say but little; however, I would observe, that in the few instances they have been resorted to, they have materially promoted educational interests, and have fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of those whose magnanimity and generosity prompted resource to them. I have succeeded in bringing the authorized text-books into pretty general use in most of our schools; still, there are a few instances in which unauthorized arithmetics and algebras are retained; but, ere long, I trust and believe that old prejudices on this point will be overcome, and the mongrel books now in use will be swept from our school-rooms, and so introduce an entire and uniform homogenous system of text-books."

* Two small libraries were sent to this Township during the latter part of 1860.

54. *The Rev. D. H. Goodwillie, Stamford.*—"I have pleasure in being able to state that there is some evidence of advancement in almost all our schools during the past year. The time they have been kept open is greater than formerly, the average being nine and two-fifth months. The shortest period was seven months, while two were kept open the whole year. For the present year, arrangements have been made by which five schools will be open full time. The Teachers have discharged their duties with a commendable spirit of diligence, and while some of them are not what in all respects might be desired, yet they will compare favorably with those of any other part of the country. A Teachers' Association has for some time existed in this Township, and during the past year efforts were made to extend its influence by admitting those of other parts of the county. As the enterprise is new, it has, of course, to contend with difficulties, yet its utility is manifest, and in the end will succeed. Such institutions are, in my opinion, of great advantage to Teachers. You will observe that the schools have all been kept open the time legally required to draw from both the Government and County Grants, and I have issued cheques for both grants to all. In Nos. 6 and 7, prizes were liberally distributed at the last examination, with happy effect upon pupils, parents and teachers. These are our best schools, and this is, perhaps, among the means that have made them such. The several School Sections in this Township require to be re-constructed; some are too large, others are quite too small, yet I fear that most of the people would not be willing for any change in that respect. If they were of proper size, with taxable property more equally distributed, I should be decidedly in favor of all our schools being made *free*, and I think that then the people would also be so. As long as the choice of the two systems is optional, those party strifes and petty jealousies, that mar the harmony and paralyse the energies of our schools from the beginning to the end of the year, will continue to be of annual occurrence. Another evil of which we must complain, is the general indifference of the people on the subject of education. This is especially manifested in the election of Trustees. The people often overlook the fact that the office is an important one, and should be filled by men of energy, intelligence and public spirit. The result is, that one or two of our schools are lifeless, and not doing anything as they should. It has been my constant aim to impress upon the minds of Trustees the great responsibility connected with their office, and the evil consequences resulting from negligence of duty. I am in full belief that our present school system has been of incalculable benefit, and I am convinced that it will yet accomplish great things in rendering this country prosperous and happy."

XXII. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

55. *The Rev. John Flويد, Dunn, Moulton, &c.*—"The schools in Moulton, with one exception, are far from being in the state in which I would wish to see them. The wealthiest part of the Township is inhabited by people who came poor into the wilderness, and who have gained the valuable property which they now possess by stringent frugality and unremitting toil. They do not value instruction of any kind: they think £27 a year enough for any clergyman, since, according to their ideas, he has to work only one day in the week. It is almost needless to say that they are frequently without a school, and without the ministrations of religion. Most of the other parts of the Township are very poor, and deserve praise for supporting their schools as well as they do, in the midst of so many hardships. In these poor sections, there can be little wonder at not finding a proper supply of books and apparatus. Prizes, where given with due discretion, have always stimulated some of the scholars to greater effort, but they have frequently discouraged others. The causes of non-attendance are various. They are neglect of parents, distance from the school, (a wood or a swamp intervening) poverty and drunkenness, &c. The Township of Dunn is small, and in two sections of it there are many families who do not take any interest in a common school, except to prevent it from becoming expensive. But, notwithstanding all these hindrances, it is very pleasing to see in how much better a state education is now, than it was in such places a few years ago."

XXIII. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

56. *James Covernton, Esq., Charlotteville.*—"I have great pleasure in directing your

attention to those parts of the report which indicate marked improvement, as in length of time schools were kept open, and in less frequent change of teachers. Another change for the better, not embraced in the report, is seen in the remodelling of several school sections, by which some of the poorest have been suppressed, and other struggling sections materially aided and enlarged by territory; where such changes have been made, there is fair prospect of the schools being conducted with greater efficiency. Substantial school houses are about to be erected in four or five other sections. A more general desire prevails in favour of superior tuition, and it may be safely asserted, that the educational interests of this township exhibit a more healthy and prosperous character than in any preceding year."

57. *The Rev. S. W. Folger, Middleton.*—"I am happy to say that the inhabitants of Middleton are taking a deeper interest in the common schools than formerly; eight out of nine are new open and the one not in session will build a new school house in the spring, its old one being condemned. There will be an effort during the present year to establish libraries."

58. *The Rev. B. W. Rogers, Townsend.*—"I regret we have so few libraries, and that they are cared so little for. The books are covered and are kept clean—perhaps from want of use. Where prizes are distributed, I believe they exert a good influence. I wish this matter was more attended to. I believe the great cause of non-attendance is indifference of parents. I wish the law was more stringent in this particular. Owing to my appointment to office being of so recent a date, I have not delivered any public lectures."

XXIV. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

59. *The Rev. John Gerrie, Blandford, &c.*—"The interest that is taken in the education of the young, and especially in the common school system, is evidently advancing. The advantage of a sure and well organized system of education is better understood and more appreciated. Parents and trustees are becoming better acquainted with the duties devolving upon them; and there is a considerable improvement in the continuance of teachers in the same school, when they have been diligent and successful. In East Zorra several teachers have remained six, four, and three years in their respective schools; and these schools are generally in a healthy and prosperous condition. In other cases where the teachers are moved annually or semi-annually, matters are not in so satisfactory a state. We want earnest, working, men as teachers—men who intend to make teaching their profession through life, or at least for a number of years, and who not only have acquired knowledge themselves, but who have the tact of easily and happily communicating the knowledge they possess, and can adapt their instructions and illustrations to the capacities of their pupils. We have some of this class, and the success that attends their labours is of a very marked character. The system of *free* schools is coming more into favour; in East Zorra seven schools are free, and six partly so. In Blandford only one of the four is free, but in that township the population is much scattered. Another school section is much wanted, and has been already marked off, but owing to the extent of unoccupied land and thinness of the population, it has never been actually formed. This, too, partly accounts for the proportion of children not attending any school, which in Blandford is ten per cent, while in East Zorra it is only seven and a half per cent. No doubt the apathy and indifference of parents is another reason of the non-attendance of their children. I am happy to say we have no separate schools, and no wish for any. We wish to have education on the most broad and liberal principles consistent with a belief in the Word of God as the great rule of life, and a revelation of mercy through Christ. It is exceedingly desirable that our teachers should be men of true Christian character, and sincere attachment to these great truths. I am glad to say that a number of our teachers are of this class. The Bible or Testament is read in almost all our schools; this is well: but teachers of a sceptical turn of mind, or verging on materialism, may have a most baneful influence on the minds of the young, even where the Bible is allowed to be read in the school. As to libraries, I believe they are exerting a very beneficial influence. The township library in East Zorra has many excellent works in it, and in some sections they are read with care; but in other sections there is still a lack of interest in respect to general knowledge. I believe that our Sabbath-school libraries exert a very happy influence on the minds of the young, and sometimes on the minds of the parents. In East Zorra we have 11 Sabbath-

school libraries, containing about 1000 volumes. I wish our common school libraries were larger, but it is not easy to get the public mind aroused to feel the interest which this, as well as many other subjects demand. Sections Nos. 7 and 13, East Zorra, are mostly German, and they have expressed great anxiety to have a teacher conversant with both languages. In Section No. 9, E. Zorra, a very substantial school house was built last year, and is now in full operation. Prizes have only been distributed in three or four sections, but with very happy effect, especially in the school just mentioned. There has been considerable difficulty with some parties this year, respecting the election of auditors, but by another year it will all be brought into proper shape. I trust that you may be long spared and blest in your great, and arduous, and most important and honourable work; and that the most blessed results may crown your labours to generations yet unborn, and the labours of those who work with you in this great national enterprise."

60. *Christopher Goodwin, Esq., Dercham.*—"I am happy to be able to state, that the system of Free Schools is almost unanimously adopted in this Township, and that the schools are in a healthy condition. I regret that Normal School Teachers are not more generally employed, for I am firmly persuaded that justice to education will never be fully realized by the community generally, until all the schools are supplied with well-trained teachers; yet, indirectly we receive a benefit from the Normal Institution, as many of our present teachers have been trained by Normal teachers in the country. Most of the schools have been kept open the whole year. With few exceptions, owing to irregularities in the exchange of books, the libraries have been read with a beneficial influence. When prizes have been distributed, the effect has been striking, prompting the children to greater exertion."

61. *The Rev. W. C. Beardsall, Oxford West.*—"The reasons assigned for non-attendance are various, some young children of delicate health having too great a distance to go, their parents thinking them unable to endure the fatigue until they are older; another reason is, that, in large and poor families, the older children, of from 14 to 16 years of age, are required at home to take care of the younger, and sometimes to assist in maintaining them; this, together with sickness and delicate constitutions, are the chief causes for non-attendance in this Township. In two sections prizes were distributed during the year; in one the arrangements were so imperfect that they did not report at all, and in the other the effect has been little bickerings and dissatisfaction. We have no public school libraries in this Township; I have tried several times to induce the trustees to apply the clergy reserve money for this purpose, but in vain. I am well satisfied, that if libraries were once established in our midst, that they would be appreciated and sustained; but the desire of reducing their school taxes, which are generally a few cents on a dollar heavier than the Municipal Tax, has, hitherto been too great an obstacle to surmount."

62. *The Rev. D. McKenzie, Zorra West.*—"I may state in general, that the inhabitants of this Township take a lively interest in the education of their children. It is with them a settled principle that their children must receive a sound education, and accordingly the system of *free schools* is gaining ground. Notwithstanding in several sections old bachelors and men of a kindred spirit are under the disposition of selfishness, eight out of eleven schools are *free*, and the others partly so. We have ninety-six children not attending any school, and the reasons are, that some of the sections are rather large, and children of a tender age and constitution cannot travel the required distance; and in several cases, where the farmers are poor and cannot afford to hire help, the children are kept at home at farm work. I think I perceive a decided improvement in the character of our teachers, both in morality and educational attainments. Prayer and reading of the Holy Scriptures is the general rule, and I cannot help wishing that the rule was universal and binding on all: one of our school trustees in answering the question "Is the school opened and closed with Prayer?" says "No, and I am sorry for it." In the section referred to there are some of the Catholic faith. It is probably premature to notice the want of dwelling houses for teachers, but I hope the day is not far distant when the people of Canada West will see it to be their duty to erect suitable school houses, with dwellings attached; this, I think, would tend to elevate the status of the teachers, and would also prevent the frequent changes that now take place."

XXV. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

63. *The Rev. James Sim, Wellesley.*—"The interest taken in education in this township is much greater now than it was a few years ago. The buildings which are now superseding the old log houses are mostly brick or stone, and some of them would do honor to any community. In summer it is not uncommon for some of the leading persons in a section, in concert with the ladies, to provide a repast for the children and others whom they invite, to be partaken of after the examination of the classes, either in the school house or some adjoining grove; after which the time is spent in singing and addresses on education. The annual statistics give a return of children from 5 to 16 years of age who do not attend school; but if a few persons of apathetic spirit who do not know the value of education neglect to send their children, even to a free school, because they are not constrained to do so, there is another reason for non-attendance in the fact, that in a farming locality like Wellesley, boys who have reached the age of 14 or 15 are often detained on the farm, because at some kind of work an active lad is nearly as useful as a man. Complaints often occur against trustees contracting with a teacher without any regard as to the value of his certificate; for example, when a first or second class teacher has advanced the pupils, there may be a change of trustees, and because they can get a third class man at a cheaper rate, they do so and compel the advanced scholars to leave and seek tuition elsewhere. However, it is gratifying to see the progress which education is making, and with sound moral and Bible instruction to keep pace with literature, we may anticipate that our country will be secure from the revolutions which threaten to destroy nations that have been partially denied, or neglected the acquisition of knowledge and virtue."

XXVI. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

64. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., Amaranth, Arthur, &c.*—"During 1860 large and commodious brick school houses have been built in Section No. 1, Amaranth, and Sections 1 and 2, Peel. Those in Orangeville, Nos. 7 and 13, Garafraxa, have been finished; another school house was also erected in No. 2, Maryborough, and a teacher's house in 11, Garafraxa. Preparations have been made to erect brick school houses, during the coming spring, in Nos. 2 and 6, Nichol, 1, Pilkington, and 6, Peel, besides others in new sections. This is a pleasing feature, for in many of those I have mentioned, teaching, under the disadvantages that previously existed, must have been a punishment alike to the teachers and the scholars. I should have also noticed a new building for a separate school in No. 2, Pilkington, a log erection but comfortable. There has been the usual satisfaction and dissatisfaction with respect to new teachers; hasty selections and appointments of teachers for a whole year, who, from age or youth had better have been taken on a three months' trial, has led to trouble; and yet in some such cases, I am firmly persuaded, matters have been made worse from the trustees imagining they had made a mistake which could not be remedied, whereas a little judicious inquiry might have led to improvement. In most cases, however, the teachers have been doing their part well, and the scholars making progress, although the irregular attendance, where it might be avoided, is deplorable. The competition for prizes by pupils in the North Riding, which took place in July, was so encouraging as to lead the teachers' association to resolve on continuing the competition for 1861; and as the County Council has granted \$50 for prizes, it is expected that a further stimulus will be given and schools take a part which were before unrepresented. The usual answers are given with regard to absence of pupils who are within school age, and should be found attending school; indolence, carelessness, distance, bad roads, bad clothing and work at home, are all given correctly or incorrectly; some of them are perfectly valid, others are frivolous. The circulation of the Journal of Education should prove very beneficial, and in many cases I daresay it is really valued; in others, however, it is never once looked after, unless the teacher himself secures it for perusal; but when the taste for reading has been inculcated, it is mainly to the next generation we must look for improvement. I am happy to notice, in several cases, the re-election of old trustees who have been of the working class—men not disposed to grudge some personal inconvenience, or even submit to unmerited obloquy, if they can only secure progress in education. The number is great of those who desire on no account to act; this may be got the better of after some time, as the called-for improvements of the law are adopted, and it may be that special

causes, unknown to me, may give rise to the evasion of the sort of official occupation to which I allude. The system appears to me to be so arranged as to be equitable and not unnecessarily burthensome on those called to administer it; providing they go by the law and do not bring, through ignorance, trouble on themselves and others. The change of the law, making every Saturday a holiday, I approve of. I consider it to be beneficial to both parties interested to derive relaxation from it; exceptional cases there may possibly be where it may appear otherwise, but in my opinion they are comparatively few."

65. *The Rev. James Kilgour, Eramosa, Erin, &c.*—"Since I last wrote to you in connexion with the annual report on the condition of education, I can say with the greatest pleasure and truthfulness, that education in the common schools of this Riding has made considerable progress in the right direction and the exceptions to this statement are only to be found in a few isolated sections. The status of the teachers is rising, there being a far greater number of first-class teachers now employed. The services of those holding third-class certificates are not much sought after, only two of this class being employed last year, and that for a limited time. The revised programme for county board examinations is duly observed. The questions are printed and a new set furnished at each examination. Candidates appearing before this board are rigidly required to furnish testimonials of temperate habits and good moral character; from this consideration, in a great measure, is the pleasing fact to be accounted for, that during the last two or three years not a single case has occurred necessitating the suspending of a teacher or the withdrawal of a certificate, and I have not heard of any dispute arising between trustees and teachers on account of immoral conduct. The general attendance at the schools for the past year has been very good. While negligence on the part of parents, in a number of instances, is the real cause of non-attendance of children, yet I do not think it would be just to assign it as the only reason, in the majority of cases. The extensive area of some school sections, and the one-sided location of school houses in the sections, imposes an insuperable barrier in the way of attendance to a great number. Even petty disputes as to the way the school should be supported have operated injuriously upon attendance. When the question of *free* schools is decided by legislative enactment, an end will be put to a great deal of wrangling prevalent in many sections. The very liberal inducement held out by you in furnishing school apparatus, maps, &c., has been taken advantage of in a great many instances, and is operating beneficially upon the scholars. This remark will not apply so fully to school libraries, as only thirteen out of the forty schools in this Riding have established them; where they are in possession of libraries they are very much appreciated, but unless the trustees do not either exchange libraries with one another or continue to add new books to those they have, they will soon become very stale, and the books they now have unasked for. The published regulations for the management of libraries are generally strictly adhered to. Prizes have been distributed in a number of the schools; I am persuaded the influence created by them has been good, as they stimulate the scholars to attain greater proficiency. To prevent jealousy and envy among the very young pupils, the trustees very judiciously order each child attending school to get a prize of some sort, the most proficient in each class that of the greatest value. The annual report and Journal of Education are regularly received and eagerly perused. One unmistakable proof of the interest taken in the Journal, is the fact that when it is not regularly received, the complaints are loud and the enquiry earnest. It is much to be regretted that the Journal of Education is in the hands of such a limited number, that its valuable articles on practical and general education and the information it contains of the nature and working of the school system enacted in Upper Canada should be perused by so few individuals."

XXVII. COUNTY OF GREY.

66. *Thomas Ryan, Esq., Bentinck, Egremont, &c.*—"The returns for these Townships show a very satisfactory increase in the number of the schools and the attendance of pupils for the last year. The greater part of the schools are progressing very satisfactorily. The appointment of more intellectual men as Trustees is acting very favorably in the advancement of education. As evidence of this, I need only mention the fact of so many applications to the Department during the past year for maps, &c. The trouble of correcting and returning Trustees' annual reports was formerly very trying to me; but, during the last

half-year, I have not had need to return even one for correction,—an additional proof that the people are endeavoring to put the ‘right man in the right place.’”

XXVIII. COUNTY OF PERTH.

67. *The Rev. Thomas Macpherson, Easthope, North and South.*—“The reason of so many children of school age, in these Townships, not attending school, is the fact that a large proportion of the inhabitants speak the German language. It is very difficult to get suitable Teachers for these schools, and several of the Teachers employed are very imperfect in the knowledge of the English language. The districts not settled by Germans have the best schools in the county. The County Council has appointed several new Local Superintendents. There are now nine for the Townships, and three for Towns and Villages. The superintendency of the schools will thus become a mere farce. Some of those appointed are quite unfit for the office, and others quite inexperienced. Each Councillor now strives to get a favorite or political friend appointed. I have often stated that the Superintendents should be appointed and paid by Government, and there should be but one for each County, who would devote his whole time to the work.”

XXIX. COUNTY OF HURON.

68. *John Nairn, Esq., Ashfield, Colborne, &c., &c.*—“Having, since my last Report to the Council, again examined the schools in these Townships, I think they fully sustain the good opinion formerly expressed. It is undeniable that a great improvement is going forward, and this must be apparent to every one who knows what our schools were a few years since. A more careful system has now been introduced, commodious school houses are to be seen in every quarter, in place of the former dilapidated buildings, and what is of vast importance, the people exhibit a lively interest in the prosperity of the schools, and seem determined that their children shall have a good education. Accordingly, every effort is made by Trustees to secure the services of faithful Teachers. In one of my late addresses to schools, I endeavored to show that variety of reading was highly beneficial to the young scholar, seeing that the mind, when confined to the same exercise, soon becomes restless and unsatisfied. Now, to attain this, variety should be the grand object in giving premiums and rewards, and therefore, while the premium is held out to stimulate improvement and advancement in the class, and while those entitled to a prize should be particularly marked out, yet still, all the others in the class should be presented with books or rewards, both to encourage and incite, and to bring before the scholars the pleasing incident and improving example. Every family in the section who has a child at school is thus benefitted. But to present prizes to only a small number in the class, and to let the others go home without even the smallest token, is heartless and unjust. Far better to withhold all prizes, if not accompanied with the reward; for surely it is a more delightful sight to witness every scholar pleased and happy, than to look on a few with their books, in the midst of their companions vexed and dispirited. At three schools, I have noticed this mode of rewarding followed out with the happiest results. The prizes were competed for publicly in presence of the parents, and the rewards were presented, and all were satisfied that there was perfect fairness. Having been entrusted with the distributions, I selected lessons for the different classes on entering the school, and indeed have done so of late at every examination, whether conducted with prizes or not. In these Townships, thirteen Sections have elected new Teachers at this time, and I am glad to say the recent appointments are excellent.”

69. *John Atkinson, Esq., Biddulph, &c.*—There were 21 schools in operation in Biddulph and McGillivray last year. One school house was accidentally burned in October last, and no school has been opened in that Section since. There is much room for improvement in the Teachers, yet some of them are zealously and efficiently discharging their duties. The stagnation in commercial affairs a few years since, sent some clever young men from the cities and towns to teach schools, but most of them disappeared with the return of better times. Wherever prizes have been awarded to the children, they have had a good effect. In two Sections, the Trustees have never taken out any books from the Township Library. I have reasoned with them, and urged them to make use of the library, but without success. I regret that, even in the other sections, they are not read

to the extent they ought to be. I happened to be the Township Reeve when we got the books, and I have often been taunted since with wasting so much money in the purchase of them. The books are covered and labelled, but the regulations are not strictly observed. I believe the information furnished to the people through the Journal of Education stimulates them to increased exertion in the cause of education, and has done much towards making so many free schools. The law making every Saturday a holiday has caused much dissatisfaction; the people think that children in rural sections were not likely to suffer from too much study, or too little exercise. Several schools were closed last week, in consequence of the Teachers having to go before the County Board of Public Instruction at Goderich. Most of these Teachers hold certificates from other County Boards for this year. The people think it hard that the schools conducted by such Teachers should have to be closed for a week at the season when the larger boys can attend. Could anything be done to make a certificate granted by one County Board good in another County for the time it had been granted? It seems hard, too, that Teachers should be put to so much loss of time and expense, under such circumstances. Few of the Trustees will consent to pay a Teacher for the time thus spent, and the Teachers cannot now make up lost time by teaching on holidays; and the people cannot see that a Teacher's getting two certificates for the same year is anything like an equivalent for the loss sustained. Indifference of parents, distance from schools, &c., are the reasons given by Trustees for non-attendance at school."

70. *The Rev. W. C. Young, Morris, &c., &c.*—"From my Annual Report, you cannot but feel gratified at the extension of the Free School system among us, and the advantages necessarily consequent from it. During the past year, five new schools have been opened and set in operation in these Townships, thus still further extending the blessings of education in this section of the country, and thereby affording parents in hitherto destitute places an opportunity of placing their children under its advantages. Three of these schools are in Howick, one in Morris, and one in Turnbury. The regime of the various schools,—especially considering the nature of the settlement,—is very satisfactory. The order, cleanliness, discipline and management kept and manifested in each of them, is all that could be desired. The literary qualifications of the Teachers are very respectable, the system of training pursued is good, and the children everywhere seem to take a warm interest in this work. Every School Section seems to be well satisfied with its Teacher, with his moral character and standing, with his qualification, management, and mode of teaching. These are facts that speak for themselves. It is my pleasing duty, also, to add that the Bible is daily read in our schools, and its teachings placed side by side with every branch of secular learning, thereby occupying the position which it ought ever to maintain in every national system of education. But while I can thus far speak favorably of the system of education in this part of the country, yet I have to deplore many discouragements and many unfavorable symptoms, arising partly from the indifference of numbers of the people, and partly from poverty. From my Report, you will see what a scarcity there is of necessary school apparatus and furniture, and what a blank there is in everything in the shape of a public library. The people seem not yet awakened to their duty in these matters; they seem never to reflect upon the fact, that the appliances, in such an age as this, are indispensably necessary towards the acquisition of a sound secular training, and they seem entirely to overlook the fact, that without such appliances in their schools, and without the circulation of a well selected library in their localities, education, intelligence, and all the real blessings of civilization and refinement, must, as a necessary consequence, be soon almost unknown among them. But the greatest discouragement, and the most unfavorable symptom, that I have seen and felt, is the indifference of multitudes of parents to the education of their children. With schools in operation in their neighborhood, and with every facility afforded them of securing to their children the first rudiments of learning, yet there are numbers of parents who will make the most frivolous affair an excuse for keeping their children at home, and thus rob them of the privileges which God in his Providence has bestowed upon them. Now, this, I confess, is a most deplorable state of things, and ought not to be tolerated by a free and enlightened people. Every child born now on British territory, I maintain, has an inalienable right to the advantages and blessings of education, and that it is not within the power of any man to rob or deprive

that child of what belongs to him as his sacred birthright. Nay, I go a step further, and maintain, that the laws of self-defence prompt us to take some decisive steps to prevent parents and guardians of youth from thus tampering any longer with the education of the rising generation. For who, but the children who are rising around us, have to take our place in the management and control of the municipal and civil affairs of the country! And who but they have to hold the helm of government, and guide and conduct all its affairs and transactions! Is ignorance, then, I would ask, at all fitted for such importance trusts? Or could we contemplate it without a shudder, presiding at our national councils, or directing our national and municipal affairs? The mind revolts at such thoughts; and yet, what, but for education, would be the reality! Can we, then, as a people, become indifferent to its progress, and unconcerned about its fate and prosperity? Let us, then, as freemen, extend its blessings and promote its growth, by efforts, influence, and wholesome legislation, until it becomes a criminal act for any Canadian youth to be unacquainted, at least, with the first rudiments of learning. With John Knox, I maintain, that "society is not only bound on principles of humanity, but is entitled by the laws of self-defence, to take care, while there is no undue interference with conscience, that every child within its bounds receives such an education as shall fit it to become a useful citizen, and prevent it from being a nuisance, burden and danger to the commonwealth." If a parent cannot educate his children, he should be helped to do so; if he can, but will not, he should be compelled to do so; no man having any more right to rear savage men than to rear savage beasts, and send them about in our streets and fields, to the danger of our lives or property. This is not a sin only, but a crime against the well-being of society, which society is entitled to punish, and ought by all means to prevent. And what is better fitted to do this than a sound religious, moral, and secular education? I wish that parents were more alive to their duties and responsibilities in such matters as this, and that society, fully awakened to its interests, would arise at the call of duty, and in a firm, bold, and decided tone, declare that indifference here will no longer be tolerated! What a picture would our country then present? How worthy the admiration of neighboring nations? And what a cause of national pride and honor to ourselves, would not such an act prove. May the day soon come when such a state of things shall be realised in our country, and when ignorance, ashamed, shall hide its face."

71. *William Sloan, Esq., Wawanosh, &c.*—"I have much pleasure in being able to note the steady progress made during the past year. Part of my division is in the most recently settled section of the county, but in educational matters it is rapidly overtaking other localities where schools have been in operation many years. In Wawanosh alone, four new schools have been opened during 1860. The buildings are generally commodious, and supplied with maps and other necessaries, which were only found in village schools a few years ago. The facilities for procuring maps, libraries, &c., now afforded to the people through the Educational Department, are certainly a great boon, and it is surprising that any School Sections still neglect to avail themselves of them. In Grey and Wawanosh, good Township Libraries are established, and distributed among the School Sections, and changed from time to time. Section No. 3, Hullett, has also sent for a library, which may be the means of inducing other sections in their vicinity to do the same. It is impossible to estimate the influence of libraries on the character of the neighborhood where they exist, but I am of opinion that no collection of suitable books can be circulated long in a settlement, without being productive of some good. I have much pleasure in reporting that the status of the Teachers is being raised as rapidly as possible. The examinations are more thorough than formerly, the questions are generally printed, the candidates are limited to time in their replies upon the various subjects, and the result is, that our Teachers, as a class, occupy a position quite in advance of two years ago. I may remark here, that a County Teachers' Association has been formed, which, I hope, will have the effect of strengthening that bond of sympathy which should exist among members of a profession united by a common interest, and sharing a common responsibility. As respects the non-attendance of children, I may state, that as this part of the country is newly settled, the roads, in many parts, are but partly opened, while the exigencies of a new settlement have a tendency to press into service all those capable of assisting at manual labor. As the country improves, there will be a corresponding improvement in this respect. The Jour-

nal of Education is eagerly sought after, and I have been particular in reporting the post office address of each section, so that none may be without it during the current year. As I have resigned the office of Local Superintendent, allow me, in closing, to acknowledge the courtesy and promptitude of the Department, in replying to all matters which I have found it necessary to refer thereto, for advice and instruction.

XXX. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

72. *The Rev. K. MacLennan, B.A., Arran, Elderslie, &c.*—"With respect to the school houses, little has been done to increase their accommodation, or improve their character. There has, however, been a favourable change in several cases, in the interior arrangements of the schoolrooms, and especially in the style and material of the seating. So advantageous have been the effects of this change, in point of comfort and appearance, that a growing disposition is manifested to make the change general among the schools.—In a greater number of cases valuable additions have been made to the maps and smaller apparatus in some of the schools, and this has been done in some localities in which the advantages of numbers and easy circumstances were not enjoyed. The desire, thus indicated, to make the schools efficient, has led to the selection of a superior class of teachers, and the payment of more liberal salaries than had formerly prevailed. There is a strong disposition exhibited in most localities, to secure the services of well qualified teachers, and more regard is paid to personal character. I can bear cheerful testimony to the readiness which I have seen displayed by school authorities in engaging competent teachers when they could find them, and remunerating them, even amid much embarrassment, with suitable salaries. I note too, a large improvement in the teachers—promising ones have made progress, inefficient ones have retired, new teachers from other parts have come in with good training and experience, and a few young teachers of fair qualifications, risen up in the district of country embraced in these townships. Not a few of those now employed evince a desire to improve themselves by private reading, by familiar intercourse with one another, by visitation of each others' schools, and by means of a Teachers' Association recently formed among them. From this state of things I anticipate pleasing results. I may remark likewise that the people are slowly recovering from the severe distress which recently prevailed among them; and they have been thus enabled to prepare their children more suitably than formerly for attendance at school, and to bear with more cheerfulness and ease the burden of maintaining their schools in operation. It is probably safe to say, that the objects of a common school education are becoming better understood and more earnestly and liberally prosecuted from year to year in the new district of country to which this report has reference."

73. *John Eckford, Esq., Brant, Carrick, &c.*—"The schools, as a whole, are doing well. I never had more satisfaction in inspecting them. The pupils, however, are still withdrawn at an early age, and on this account we are not sending out more advanced scholars than for the two years last past. The reports still give bad roads, want of clothing, &c., as the cause of non or irregular attendance; but surely improving and rapidly increasing produce and better markets will bring such complaints to an end. Carelessness of parents is also frequently given as a reason, but the instruction and enlightenment of the present youth and future parents will lay the axe at the root of this evil. The rate-bill system, over which so many battles are annually fought, still continues, wherever imposed, to exert a most baneful influence. Perhaps it is a greater drawback to regular attendance than all other causes combined. The remedy, I fear, is still in the dim distance. Hooping-cough, during the past year, has necessarily hurt the attendance. The good effects of libraries are felt wherever they exist, and there is a good prospect of their increase. Maps and other apparatus are also being procured. The Teachers, of late, have given me much satisfaction; those from the Normal School are in request. Female Teachers are not inquired after. Under present circumstances, the Board of Instruction for this county does not meet so regularly as it ought, but when it does meet for examination, the duty is well performed. I managed at the last meeting to procure the questions of an old county, and also those given at a late Normal School Examination. I selected those chiefly of the Normal School, and they were adopted by the Board."

XXXI. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

74. *The Rev. William Deas, Adelaide.* — “With regard to the questions about the books and the influence of the libraries, I have to say that the books are invariably covered, labelled and numbered. For the most part they are well kept, and clean; and this statement applies not only to the volumes which, apparently, are seldom taken out, but also to those which seem to be more frequently perused. As to the influence of the libraries in the surrounding districts, I am happy to state that their effect is decidedly good, and, what is very encouraging, that good influence is perceptibly on the increase, both in extent and in power. In 1859, including the Township Library in the village of Adelaide, and also the library of No. 4, now the Borough School of Strathroy, there were only 13 libraries in the Township; but exclusive of these particularized, there are now, in 1860, 16 libraries in the Township, which shows an increase of three in the course of one year. The number of volumes perused has increased, and so has the number of readers. In short, the libraries are working their way well, and it gives me much pleasure to state that now there are only two sections in the Township of Adelaide without either a Common or a Sabbath School library. I shall endeavor that this shall not have to be reported of these two sections another year. On the whole, I am decidedly of opinion that the cause of a real, sound and useful education is prospering in this Township. The parents are awakening more and more to a sense of the importance of a good education to their children. Under the influence of parents, the Teachers are becoming more active and thorough in their mode of teaching, and, in consequence of this combined influence of parents and Teachers, the children seem more eager to learn. To uphold and increase the power of these beneficial influences shall be my constant endeavor.”

75. *Edward J. Handy, Esq., Carradoc.* — “I have much pleasure in stating that the Common Schools in this municipality are progressing favorably under our present admirable school system. Thirteen of the schools are reported as entirely *free*. The rate-bill system is fast dying out, and, so far as the municipality is concerned, it is my opinion that a large majority of the people would now receive a law, making taxation for the support of Common Schools, general. I have also much pleasure in stating that a growing interest is manifested by the Trustees and people in regard to the education of the youth of our Township. Our public examinations, in many instances, are well attended. Many of the old, unsightly, badly-lighted and uncomfortable log-houses have lately given place to new and beautiful buildings, better calculated to ensure the health, comfort and convenience of the pupils. This fact speaks exceedingly well for the intelligence and liberality of the Trustees and people. Union Section No. 1, Lobo and Carradoc, has set a noble example the past year, in the erection of a costly and substantial brick building. The architecture is upon an improved style, and in good keeping with the purpose for which it is designed. Our library, which has lately received some valuable additions from the Department, is in a much better position than formerly; instead of being confined to one portion of the Township, it is now formed into a circulating library, equally divided among the different school sections, and placed under the direction of the Trustees; each section changes its books at the general library twice in the year. As far as I can ascertain, the distribution of prize books among the children has had a good effect. The Teachers have greatly improved within the last few years. Some of them possess high intellectual attainments, and, with very few exceptions, are well qualified for their onerous duties. Trustees and Teachers seem to co-operate with each other in the noble work in which they are engaged, and much unpleasantness has been avoided, from time to time, by your kind and prompt attention to the inquiries so frequently solicited from the Department. I sincerely desire that you may be long spared to labor in the noble work of which you are the originator.”

76. *The Rev. Edward Sullivan, A.B., Lobo and London.* — “With regard to the state of the schools under my superintendence, during the past year, I am happy to be able to state that on the whole they are in a prosperous condition. As this is only the second year of my residence in the country, and the first of my acquaintance with the Common School system, I am unable to compare the schools of the Townships of Lobo and London as they are, with the same schools as they have been, or to say what progress has been made. At the same time, there are many features connected with them which it is impossible not to

recognize as tokens of good. Of thirty-eight Teachers employed, during the past year twenty-five held first class certificates. The number of children not attending any school has been very small, and the schools themselves have been well supplied with all the means and appliances, such as maps, blackboards, &c., necessary for teaching the ordinary branches of education. With all this, however, there is yet room for improvement. There are many deficiencies which one year's experience has shewn me, and which, I trust, another year's superintendence will go far to supply. With regard to libraries, there are ten in London Township, containing in all about 1175 vols., and two in Lobo, containing about 400 vols. 'But what are these among so many?' It is much to be regretted that when the Department offers so many facilities for raising the mental and intellectual status of the people, so few communities seem anxious to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded them. Again, as to the distribution of prizes, many object to it on principle, looking at it as the means of creating jealousy and ill-feeling amongst children; but, for my part, I believe that the good effects attending it—the stimulus and encouragement it gives to renewed exertion and application—far outweigh any passing feeling of jealousy on the part of those who have not been so fortunate as their fellows. In my annual lectures I hope to put this subject in its proper light before the minds of Teachers, Trustees and parents generally. It is a cause of regret that much apathy and indifference still exists among these three classes of persons on the subject of education. Parents are not as keenly alive as they ought to be to the duties they owe to their children. They feed the body, but too often starve the mind. Teachers seem to be more anxious to *put in their time* than to improve it for the benefit of those committed to their care; while Trustees frequently sacrifice the intellectual welfare of the community to a mistaken spirit of economy in the expenditure of the funds placed at their disposal. And so long as these be the views of those who hold the education of the rising generation in their own hands, so long there can be little or no progress. I trust, however, that these erroneous ideas are gradually vanishing before the increasing light and knowledge of the times. Until they are exploded, the present Common School system can never meet with that measure of success and support which it deserves at the hands of the people of Upper Canada."

77. *Charles Hardie, Esq., Nissouri West.*—"In presenting the annual report for 1860 of the common schools in Nissouri West, I have to remark, that all the schools, except one, have been supported on the *free* system; that they have been kept open, on an average, 11½ months; that the inhabitants are more desirous than hitherto was the case, to provide a liberal education for the rising generation, and that an advancement in morals, Christianity, and secular improvement, is continually gaining ground. Only one third class teacher has been employed this year. Owing to the keen competition among teachers to obtain situations, their salaries are cut much too low. Our library, for want of additional supplies of books, is not engaging the attention of the public as it ought, yet I find it is still accessible to any who desire to avail themselves of its advantages. I now conclude by wishing you a long and happy life, and the pleasure of seeing the common schools of Upper Canada still progressively advancing under your successful guidance."

78. *The Rev. R. Stevenson, Williams East.*—"With regard to the schools in this township, they are very much in the same state as they have been for two or three years past. Education is not valued as generally as it ought to be. While some of the trustees endeavour to secure good and efficient teachers, others try to get teachers at the lowest possible salary. I have endeavoured, not only since I was appointed superintendent, but since I came to this township, to impress upon the people, and more especially upon the trustees, the importance of not only keeping the schools in every section open during the whole year, but also keeping good teachers. But I have been always told by the trustees in some of the sections that the law required the school to be kept open six months in the year, or rather the law did not compel trustees to keep the school open more than six months in the year. I am, however, happy to say that a better spirit is beginning to manifest itself in those sections where the schools used to be closed half of the year. A great many children do not attend any school; in some cases their non-attendance arises from the disaffection of the parents towards the Teacher; but I believe in most instances that carelessness on the part of parents is the true cause. There is a library in every school section in the Township, and, as far as I can learn, the regulations are strictly observed.

The people, however, seem to care very little about their library, and the reason assigned is that there are so very few books that they care to read. There are at present about 350 vols. in the Township library. There is a public library in Carlisle; but I do not know the number of volumes in it. There are also two Sabbath School libraries in the Township. You will perceive from the report that prizes were distributed in four of the sections; but from all that I have seen, I do not think much good has resulted therefrom."

XXXII. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

79. *John S. McColl, Esq., Aldborough, &c., &c.*—"I cannot speak very flatteringly of the progress of education in the West Riding of this county, during the past year. It is true, there are pleasing indications of more auspicious times,—the repairing of old school-houses, the building of new ones, the procuring of maps and apparatus from the Educational Department, all go to prove that a more lively interest is manifested in the cause of education. One great impediment to the advancement of children at school is irregularity of attendance; so great is this irregularity, that it is almost an impossibility for them to gain anything like proficiency in their studies. In all my lectures, I brought the matter prominently before the different auditories I addressed; and in my interview with some of the Teachers, devised and recommended methods by which a better attendance could be secured. If the portals of education are flung open to all, it is exceedingly desirable that all should enter and participate in the valuable boon. In proportion to the attention paid to the interest of education, society will advance or retrograde. Education is a source of wealth to any people. It tends to the development of the resources of a nation, and exercises a potent influence towards social advancement and amelioration. In all nations where its illuminating influences are felt, we find an industrious, thriving, and prosperous people. It behoves every true lover of humanity to exert himself for the promotion of education, so that the 'devoutly wished for consummation' may be realized, viz., the general diffusion of knowledge and the consequent improvement of society. The cause of non-attendance of children at school, in the majority of cases, is indifference of parents and guardians. I despair of seeing education in a flourishing condition, till I see people manifesting a greater interest in its promotion and advancement. There are only a few libraries established in this Riding, consequently their influence will be much circumscribed. I believe in the localities where they are established, they exert a happy influence.—The Bible is used in the major part of the schools under my superintendence. Other religious exercises are observed only in a few of the schools. I leave every person to the dictates of his own conscience in respect to religious matters. I do not consider it my duty to interfere unless the religious faith of the children is tampered with."

80. *J. D. Hutton, Esq., Bayham, Dorchester South, &c.*—"I beg to state that there are sixty-two schools in the East Riding of this county, all of which have been kept open during the greater portion of the year; this is a very pleasing feature, and evinces the liberality of the people. I deeply regret, however, that while the opportunities are so ample for the education of all the children, there are some that attend no school at all, and the cause of this non-attendance, according to the almost universal testimony of trustees, is attributed to neglect on the part of parents. When will men learn to view these things as they ought? I am not disposed to croak over the evils that exist, but duty calls upon me to raise my voice against the supineness that almost everywhere prevails on the subject of supplying libraries for the school sections. When we take into consideration the vast amount of good that might be accomplished by means of supplying free circulating libraries—when it is believed that the elements developed in this life will be as permanent as the natures to which they appertain, it becomes a question of absorbing interest, and should engage the earnest endeavours of every parent to place within the reach of every child the means of moral and mental cultivation. In regard to the schools there is much to inspire hope. Having only been in office eight months, I am unable to compare the standing of the schools this year with previous years. I have, however, made lengthy visits, and while it may be said of some that they are but poorly taught, poorly supplied with maps, &c., and have poor school-houses, yet it is with no small degree of pleasure that I record my approval of the manner in which the great majority of the schools are conducted. They are under the care and tuition of thoughtful, energetic teachers, whose attainments are of

a high order, and who aim, by diligence in their own preparations, to elevate the standard of their schools—respecting themselves, they render their occupation respectable. First class teachers are sought after even for the county schools, and in some of the sections high salaries are paid (\$400 and \$450 per annum). This I regard as most gratifying. Many of our sections also have entered nobly into the work of erecting first class school houses, and the furnishing of proper supplies of maps, apparatus, &c. The spirit abroad is, that they are not to be outdone in school appliances. We, as Canadians, are justly proud of our school system, and believe that it will continue in the future, as in the past, to rise in imposing grandeur and moral excellence.”

XXXIII. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

81. *The Rev. J. W. Chesnut, Enniskillen and Sarnia.*—“The general cause of non-attendance is, that at certain seasons the children are useful at home. There is another excuse that has prevented children attending in some of the sections—that is, the retiring trustees or board employing the teachers for the then ensuing year. While they may have power to do so, it would be prudent in some cases not to exercise it. We have only one school library (S. S. No. 6) in this township; the books are only partly covered and labelled; the return does not say whether the rules are observed or not, but I suspect they are not very strictly. Our schools are progressing; in some sections the children show an intelligent appreciation of their studies. I think our greatest defect in teaching is want of thoroughness in the first principles of each branch of study. There is too little use made of the blackboard in the schools. There is also a too slavish adherence to text books as to contents, rules and definitions, in some cases even where the books are a little obscure. Until we have a class of teachers who instruct on different principles, our schools will never progress as they should. It is in this light that the Normal School will be a blessing to the youth of Canada.”

Sarnia.—“I find not only some of the children absenting themselves altogether, but very great irregularity among those that do attend. In some sections this is much worse than in others. Irregularity was so great in one section (I believe from party feeling) that the children made little or no progress, and the teacher refused to engage another term. The causes are various; sometimes, ill-feeling between various parties will arise—again, prejudice against teachers or trustees—again, parents find the children useful at home, or they are not properly clothed for the season of the year; and so the reasons might be continued. But the cause of causes is, that they do not properly appreciate the privileges which are brought within the reach of their children. In regard to school lectures, in many cases there is no audience except the teacher and children, and no lectures have been given in some of the sections. My visits have not been as successful as I could wish; some of the schools were only open three months after my appointment, and in some of these, when calling, I have found the schools closed, they having taken other than the legal holidays. In one or two of the sections there are common and Sabbath school libraries. The books in the public school library are covered, labelled and numbered, and so far as I can learn the regulations are observed. These libraries are beneficial in many respects; and not the least is, that they are forming correct tastes and habits of reading. In some cases this is very marked. Debating clubs are formed, and the books read give the matter for debate. The prize system has not been carried out on any extended plan, and I am unable to give any opinion as to its effects. There is much to be done by all parties upon whom it devolves to carry into effect the school law in this township, so as to make the schools more efficient. The cause of this inefficiency is sometimes with the teacher; at others, the trustees; at others again, the parents. In some sections the teachers have been very successful, then the section objects to the large salary; he is dismissed, a cheaper one engaged, and the school retrogrades. Still, in some of the sections the schools are in a flourishing condition, and the children are making progress. There is no doubt that as other sections gain in strength, the schools will be worked more vigorously, and teachers of a higher grade will be employed, and better qualified trustees elected. In my next report I hope our schools will be in a much more improved state. There is one drawback we meet with sometimes, for which the school law makes no provision; that is, when the majority of the board of trustees can neither read nor write. The schools

are consequently backward in such sections. Another drawback is want of school apparatus."

82. *The Rev. John Gauld, A. M. Moore.*—"Poverty and distance are given in a very few sections as the cause of non-attendance on the part of a few children of school age, the most prevalent one, however, in my opinion, is the indifference of parents. In too many cases also, where a child is sent to school, it is little more than a name, for sugar-making, errand-going, corn-hoeing, potato-gathering, and such like, form ever-recurring occasions of absence from the class, thereby unsettling the mind of the pupil—perhaps begetting a distaste for the proper work of a scholar. I am informed that the books in the library are covered, labelled and numbered, and that the regulations are observed. The influence of the library, I believe, is very limited, one great cause being that the money was less than was required to pay for all books that had been voted in, and liberty having been given to the Department in Toronto to make a selection out of the list forwarded.* Several individuals found that the book they had more particularly required was omitted; whereupon they took little or no further concern in regard to it. The Teachers incline generally to the view that the distribution of prizes is beneficial to the school, acting as a stimulus to more regularity of attendance, and also to increased diligence in preparing lessons. On the other hand the parents and guardians of the children are more fully satisfied, upon whatever principle prizes have been awarded. The Teachers have given general satisfaction, and in some instances where they have not been re-engaged, the cause was not owing to being unqualified, but owing to a difference between the contracting parties on the salary."

XXXIV. THE CITIES.

83. *The Rev. W. Ormiston, D.D., Hamilton.*—"It affords me unqualified pleasure to report that the Common Schools in this city still maintain a high character for order and efficiency, and are duly appreciated and cordially sustained by the citizens. Better proof of this could not be given than a statement of the fact, that though unquestionably the school population has greatly decreased within a few years, the attendance at school is equal to that of any previous year. No important changes have taken place during the year, except so far as pertains to the Grammar School department, which has been placed under different, and, I trust, more judicious regulations. The Teachers have nearly all been trained in the Normal School, and most of them are earnest and successful in the discharge of their duties, though among so many it is scarcely a matter of surprise that there are found a few who seem to have mistaken their vocation. A kindly, encouraging and effective supervision is exercised over all by the Principal of the Central School. The Board of Trustees are faithful and active, and though commendably economical, are by no means niggardly or parsimonious in the provisions they make for the support and advancement of the schools, for which they deserve the thanks and countenance of the community. The attendance is reported regular and punctual. Absence generally arises from the illness of the pupil, or the state of the weather. A large number of those returned as attending school only a short time, are removed from the city. The books in the library are all labelled and numbered, but not all covered. In every other respect, the regulations are carefully observed. The books are taken out mainly by the more advanced pupils, but are undoubtedly also extensively read by the members of their families. I regard the existence of a judiciously selected library in a school section of incalculable value, and one of the most useful and essential parts of a complete school apparatus, and one which cannot fail of exerting an elevating and enduring influence upon the intelligence, morality and patriotism of the people. It is most desirable indeed that not a school section in the province should be without such a means of mental and moral culture and national advancement. The Scriptures are read daily in all the schools—as an act of devotion—and in my opinion, exert a favorable influence over the minds of both Teachers and scholars, and ought never to be omitted in any of our schools. No prizes of any kind are provided by the Trustees; but a few were presented by the classical master to the most deserving of the boys in his department. If judiciously proposed, and impartially conferred, prizes may act as a healthy stimulus to some; but as a general system, I have never heartily ap-

* Had the books required been ordered, they would have been sent.

proved of them and indeed have not unfrequently witnessed the most unhappy results, both upon the successful and unsuccessful competitors. The County Board carries out most faithfully all the regulations for the examination and classification of Teachers, and the examination papers are all printed. The Board met four times last year; but will meet only twice during the current year. As to private schools and seminaries, I have not been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy to be serviceable, either as to numbers in attendance or the probable expense. There are a number of small private schools, a few ladies' schools, and three classical schools—attendance probably in the aggregate of not more than 200. A very large number of citizens and strangers visit the Central School, many of whom record the surprise and satisfaction they feel at what they witness. Nor would it be dutiful nor specially to mention the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in September last, to the Central School, where he graciously received an address from the Board of School Trustees. A number of his suite and the Chief Superintendent accompanied him on his visit.

“In conclusion, I would take occasion to notice, that, notwithstanding all the facilities which are furnished for the education of the youth of the city, that a number are found running about the streets, who are of such an age to attend school, and whose parents seem to be either too ignorant or indifferent to send them to any school, or to keep them regularly there. It becomes a question whether a law compelling attendance under certain restrictions might not be serviceable in securing the end contemplated,—a Common School education for all the people. I am fully satisfied that if our Common School system is faithfully carried out, it will prove a national and lasting blessing.”

84. *George G. Magee, Esq., Chairman, B. S. T., London.*—“With the exception of the children taught at the Grammar and Separate Schools, there are very few, indeed, who now receive their education in any other quarter than in the public schools of the city, and this is the very position which they ought to occupy. It has always been my aim, as I hope it will be the aim of the gentleman whom may be elected as my successor in this honorable office, to convince his fellow citizens that it is for their advantage, and that of their families, to encourage and patronise the public schools, as it is impossible, from the facilities for imparting instruction possessed by the Teachers of these institutions, that an equal progress can be made at any private school in the same time. In the year 1858, the cost per pupil for education was, even in some of the Canadian cities, double what we paid in London. But in the cities of the neighboring States, the difference between the rate per student, as compared with our city, is still more striking. New York pays three times as much as London, and all the others, except Boston, more than double. Another thing which must not be lost sight of in considering this table, is, that none of the Canadian cities, except Hamilton, have made any such provision for giving a liberal education to the students who desire it as we have. In my last Report, I adverted to the strong feeling evinced by some parties against the employment of female labor, in conducting some of the junior departments of our schools. I then, on behalf of the Board, bespoke the forbearance of the public for a short time, claiming a trial of the scheme, which we had, after much deliberation, determined upon adopting. It is with much pleasure, therefore, that I can now state to the Board, that the very parties who were most opposed to the extension of this element in the management of our schools, are now, after seeing and examining for themselves, candid enough to acknowledge, that the views they formerly entertained upon this subject were erroneous. The recent examinations have proved, that with pupils under a certain age, a female teacher will succeed as well, and, in many cases, better, than a male, and effect, in some instances, a saving of 50 per cent. The introduction of prizes into our schools has given rise to some remarks among parents and guardians, on the results likely to ensue from the adoption of this course. We might naturally have expected this, since educators are by no means agreed upon the utility of the system. A powerful feeling has been evinced in Boston, for some years back, against medals, diplomas, and prizes of all kinds. The objectors to the system assert that it gives an undue stimulus to the youthful mind, promotes a precocious development of the intellectual powers, and incites among the students a feeling, not of emulation only, but a feeling of jealousy and envy also. Of course, much depends upon the manner in which the awards of these prizes are made. Care must be taken to give confidence to all parties that the strictest justice shall be done,

that no feeling of favoritism shall actuate those upon whom the decision rests, and that each competitor shall have the reward of his work meted out to him, and nothing more. In regard to the unhealthy stimulus applied to students by this system, it may be remarked that there are others, some of which are equally potent, that Teachers may, and sometimes do employ, when they require their use. A more serious objection to the system is, that the most industrious, the most patient and plodding student, does not always, at a public examination, win the prize to which one might think him entitled. This failure sometimes originates in the want of coolness and self-possession at the moment of trial, and sometimes in over-sensitiveness, and a nervous apprehension of the issue of the contest. We may regret this, but we cannot guard against it. On nearly the same principle is awarded the prize in the actual struggle of life, and, therefore, the granting of prizes, not strictly for merit alone, but for merit and success combined, is only a kind of first-fruits of a higher success that awaits such a character in his future career, not so much from his superior knowledge or superior talents, as from his greater ability in making available the knowledge he has gained, and in turning to the best account the talents with which an All-wise Creator has endowed him. My own opinion, therefore, is, that the prize system, judiciously conducted, may act as a wholesome stimulus to all, and do injury to none. And here it becomes us, on behalf of our constituents, to acknowledge, in a public manner, the handsome donation of \$100, made by John Wilson, Esq., Superintendent of the city schools, for the purchase of prizes, which entitles the Board to \$200 of books from the Education Office, Toronto. I ought also to mention, that E. Leonard, Esq., has granted \$10, to be applied for the purchase of books designed as prizes, for the more deserving students in Ward School No. 2, on Talbot Street. I have, on a former occasion, recommended to the Board the necessity of erecting some kind of a gymnasium on the grounds of the Central School. If the Board feels in a condition to undertake an improvement of this kind, I have long been convinced that it would have an excellent tendency. It would provide for the boys a bracing and invigorating exercise, which would absorb their attention to the exclusion of games of a questionable character, and arouse the naturally sluggish and indolent to active physical exertion. It is my opinion, also, that the education of the present day is too exclusively of a mental kind, and that we neglect too much the careful training of the physical powers, upon the healthy tone of which depends so much of our personal comfort, and even of our success in life. A judicious system of public instruction ought to provide the means for a healthy development of every mental and physical power, and for cultivating all the faculties of our nature to as high a point of excellence as time and circumstances will permit. I would also recommend the Board to the rescinding of the resolution whereby parties living in the surrounding country are debarred the privilege of sending to our schools, even when they are willing to pay for the education they receive. We have now enlarged accommodation for the children attending our schools, and there will be little difficulty in keeping pace with the increase of the city in population; and as many of those who apply for this privilege are designed for Teachers and other professions, it is a pity to deny them this advantage, for which they are willing to pay, and which they cannot readily obtain elsewhere. If the Board thinks that this can be done without inflicting an injury upon our constituents, and that a favor will thereby be conferred upon the community around us, then common benevolence would seem to prompt the step. And now, in taking my leave of the Board of Trustees, at least for a time, I think I may be pardoned if I look with some degree of pleasure upon the advancement we have made. For some time after I became a member of this body, we had only two schools open in the whole city. Now we have five, and the central school so arranged that it seats with comfort double the number it formerly contained. Of the others, Ward School No. 3 is a credit to the city, and the one in Ward No. 2, on Talbot Street, is a neat and convenient building, well arranged internally, and were its outward appearance improved by a coat of paint, it would serve the part of a city juvenile school till the expiration of our lease. The improvements commenced in the central school, and the style of seating and desks introduced, will render the class-rooms in that establishment more elegant and convenient than they were when the building was new. I may also contrast the method of teaching introduced by the Principal, and so successfully carried out by his staff of Teachers, the discipline maintained, and the programme of studies now in use, with what prevailed at the period to

which I have made reference. All these are marks of progress, and I acknowledge that I do feel a laudable pride, in having been engaged with you as one humble, but zealous co-worker in procuring for our fellow citizens a system of free education, open to all, high and low, commensurate with the wants of the highest, and setting wide open its portals to the lowest, admitting that he possesses the natural capacity and praiseworthy ambition to profit by the means brought within his reach. I do feel gratified, in retiring from the honorable position I have so long filled by your favor, and my imperfect discharge of whose duties your continued indulgence has so long and so kindly overlooked, that I have left behind me a school system established upon a broad and firm basis, whose influence for good will be felt when you and I shall be slumbering in dust. I feel pleased, I acknowledge it, in having stood forward with you, even against some of our most respected citizens, as the unswerving advocate of a system, whose ultimate effect will be to break down every adventitious distinction between the mechanic and the millionaire, in an educational point of view, placing the family of the one upon the same footing as that of the other, so far as the acquisition of useful knowledge, a vigorous mental discipline, and careful moral training can effect this. I feel proud, on quitting this position, that I have always spurned the idea that these institutions have anything approaching to the character of pauper schools. These are the Colleges, I may say, of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the entire population, and being designed for all, and supported by all, my opinion has always been, that they should be made good enough for all. I have never had any sympathy with those who say, that the smallest quantity of education is enough for the son of the poor man; that a very little reading, writing, and arithmetic, doled out with niggard hand, are quite enough to qualify the son of the day laborer to follow the vocation of his sire, and that he ought not to aspire to anything beyond it. These are contracted views, and not in accordance with the times in which we live, when the distinctions of wealth and birth are fast disappearing before an enlightened public opinion. Let us hope that the same liberal views will always govern the proceedings of this body, that their best endeavors will be devoted to perfecting our school system, and to strengthening and conserving whatever experience has proved correct. It will always be my greatest pleasure to watch its growth, and glory in its widening usefulness, and I fondly hope that the youth of our city will become eminent for their mental and moral attainments. And now, permit me to express my deep gratitude to every member of the Board, for the indulgence and forbearance so invariably extended to me as your chairman for the last five years."

XXXV. THE TOWNS."

85. *The Rev. G. Young, Bradford.*—"The state of the schools in this town will be pretty clearly indicated by the annual report of the trustees, which has been already sent to you. As far as I can judge, the schools are in a healthy and prosperous condition; the teachers are competent and popular, and well salaried; the attendance and discipline good. The examinations were interesting and satisfactory, and in the main your excellent system is appreciated. The trustees are getting into a position in which they will find it practicable, and, I know, esteem it a privilege, to provide these schools with such a library as their wants demand. It is deeply to be regretted that this has not been done at an earlier period. For similar reasons, suitable books as prizes have not hitherto been obtained and distributed among the more industrious and deserving of the pupils. This I am confident will not continue to be the case. A greater number of your beautiful maps, a larger supply of school apparatus, suitable prize books, and a good library for circulation, are desirable, and I think will be ordered. The teachers, I believe, are all impressed with the importance of a harmonious blending of religious and secular education, and therefore, so far as opportunities are presented, they carry out the provisions of the law. Your excellent Journal of Education is regularly received, and read with interest and profit; its influence cannot but be good—its existence and circulation a necessity."

86. *The Rev. George Bell, B. A. Clifton.*—"The revised programme is observed by the County Board. The questions have not been printed. (The use of printed questions has been commenced this year (1861), the examination of January 2nd having been conducted in this manner). The library procured some months ago from the Educational Depository by the town council, is open to all the inhabitants. The books are covered, labelled and numbered, and the regulations for school libraries are observed. It was opened on the 18th of July

and from that date to the end of the year 642 volumes were taken out. The attendance has materially increased under the influence of the *free* system, and the benefits of having senior and junior departments and two teachers; the reason that it is not still larger is to be found in the fact, that "three epidemics, principally affecting children, have been raging for a time and in succession during the year."

87. *The Rev. James Nesbit, Oakville.*—"The library seems to be very successful; pupils manifest much interest in the books, which are generally of an instructive character. You will observe that the common school department is now *free*; we hear of no complaints about the change, and have every reason to believe that good will result from it."

88. *The Rev. James S. Douglas, A.M., Peterboro.*—"I have still the pleasure of reporting very favourably, upon the whole, of the state of the Union school under its respective heads. The plan of instruction introduced by the masters during the year 1860, worked well. The school is now under the supervision of one principal, responsible for the working of the whole school. I regret the necessity for such frequent changes, and the hasty manner in which the teachers are appointed, which is the prime cause of them. The attendance at school has very considerably increased, and the improvement in some studies has been very marked. The new school buildings have been well kept, and the order preserved among the pupils is excellent. Singing and drawing and other means are employed with advantage to refine the taste and the affections. The principals and teachers worked harmoniously, but unity of study has not been attended to as it ought, and as I trust it will be for the future. Owing to the short stay of teachers, I am unwilling to enter into particulars. The County Board of Examiners have resolved to meet only twice in the year; and to hold their meetings, with the consent of the trustees, in the Union school, where better accommodation can be had for the candidates. Printed questions, unless sent down by the Board of Education in Toronto, would probably cost more than the small number (say 10 on the average) presenting themselves might justify. Might I respectfully suggest the adoption of the British practice of providing printed forms, and forwarding them privately to the Local Superintendent to the seat of the board—say Peterborough for this county. I would suggest that the papers be not distributed until the day of examination, thus giving each candidate an equal chance, and if deemed necessary to be returned again to Toronto for final decision, thus equalizing the value of certificates all over the Province. As the matter now stands, it is very much a matter of feeling on the part of the Board. I have to acknowledge, with pleasure, the friendly manner in which my visits have been received by the teachers, and particularly those of the separate school, which I have been specially asked to visit."

89. *Henry Silvester, Esq., Secretary, B. S. T., Woodstock.*—"I am requested to draw your attention to the small average attendance for the second half of last year; this was caused by the sudden and prolonged illness of the teacher, who was eventually compelled to resign and the school was consequently closed for about two months. Such a circumstance never occurred before, and the schools are now in a most satisfactory condition. Another teacher resigned after ten years engagement by the board, leaving the profession altogether, and a female teacher resigned previous to her marriage."

XXXVI. INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

90. *The Rev. James S. Douglas, A.M., Ashburnham.*—"I have been appointed local superintendent of the incorporated village of Ashburnham, which properly ought to have taken place a year ago. I have visited the school frequently—perhaps once a month—and have ever had good reason to be satisfied with the large attendance, studious industry and good order of the school, which, under its energetic teacher, has continued to prosper, to the universal satisfaction of all."

91. *Duncan Ferguson, Esq., Secretary, B. S. T., Caledonia.*—"The cause of non-attendance is carelessness of parents. The trustees grant free admission tickets to those who apply for them, and are unable to pay the school fee. As a great many of the parents of the children are Roman Catholics, it is not thought advisable to enforce the regulations in regard to religious instruction, and so destroy the usefulness of the schools to the majority. The revised programme is observed, and the questions are printed. We have no

common school libraries, but have four in connexion with Sunday schools. The trustees are beginning to doubt if the distribution of prizes has a good effect. It causes dissatisfaction among parents and children: and those parents from whom we should expect, on account of their general Christian character and intelligence, to bear with and judge charitably of the trustees in giving out prizes, are the first to charge with partiality and injustice their best intentions. For two years past the prizes have been awarded according to the marks kept by the teacher of the pupils' standing in their different classes, but even this system gives rise to dissatisfaction. Whatever stimulating effect prizes may have upon many, it is doubtful if the good is not more than counterbalanced by the source of discouragement it is to others who have not equal abilities and opportunities."

92. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., Elora and Fergus.*—"The schools in Elora have been conducted as formerly under the same teachers. The female school, under two teachers, their scholars forming a senior and junior school, meeting in one large room with the use of classrooms. The teachers of this school, as well as the teachers of the boys' school, have laboured most perseveringly and with no small success. The board of trustees take considerable interest in the schools, keep up quarterly examinations, and visit them by committee in rotation. The library here is much more extensive than at Fergus, and I believe more of the community take advantage of it. But I should remark that in Fergus there is a pretty good Mechanics' Institute, and so far as I know there is no such institution in Elora. In both villages I conceive the influence of school libraries to be exceedingly good, so far as it reaches. As far as I know, the regulations in regard to religious instruction have not been taken advantage of. The revised programme for county board examinations is observed, but the questions are not printed. The schools in Fergus have worked well; some dissatisfaction indeed was felt when the trustees resolved to adopt the system of senior and junior schools, and this has by no means been wholly removed; yet, notwithstanding, it seems to me that both have gained by the change. The teacher of the junior school was relieved of a considerable number, and allowed to concentrate his efforts more fully. This was particularly necessary, as there was some degree of insubordination to be got over, and in addition to this the attendance at both schools is equalized. A proposition was made during the season for building a female or junior school house, in connection with the building occupied by the senior school. If this had been resolved upon, it would have removed the objections of many to the system: but the trustees, having taken the opinion of the ratepayers, the matter was negatived and remains in abeyance. Both teachers employed have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties. The library is not large, but the books for the most part are well read. There is a private school, taught by a young lady holding a Normal School certificate; the school has an average of from 20 to 30 pupils, and appears to be tolerably well-sustained."

93. *The Rev. W. B. Lauder, LL.D., Napanee.*—"I am glad to be able to report that the attendance at our schools during the past year has been in excess of previous years, and that altogether we are in a prosperous condition; still, I am sorry to say, there are many who, through indifference of their parents, will not avail themselves of the benefits offered: we hope, however, to see this class growing less every year. The trustees do all in their power to provide the appliances of a good education for all, and I hope their exertions will be more appreciated as time advances. The Roman Catholic Separate School was open only three months of the year; they find it difficult, being few in number, to support one, and in fact there is no need for it, for in all our common schools the consciences of all are respected. It is now closed. The schools are opened and closed with prayer and the reading of God's Word, and we hope and trust that the efforts making for the good of the young people of our country will not be without their effect."

94. *Andrew Irving, Esq., Pembroke.*—"There appears in the report a great number of children not attending school, the only reason I can assign for this, being the indifference of parents, which seems to be only partially disappearing. As there has never been any attempt made to get up a Separate School, the trustees have deemed it the most judicious course not to have the general regulations in regard to religious instruction followed, as they have reason to believe, it would lead to disagreeable results to introduce special religious instruction of any kind. Our Library Books are all covered and labelled—only

a few of the books have been taken out during the past year, and on this account the influence of the library for good, has not been what it ought to be. Prizes have not been distributed, but I am satisfied that if a small sum of money were laid aside by the Trustees for the purchase of suitable books to be awarded to the most deserving at the quarterly examinations, the practice would have the effect of influencing both parents and children to take a more lively interest than they have hitherto done in the all important cause of common school education.

95. *R. T. Livingstone, Esq., Master, Grammar School, Perth.*—"Corporeal punishment is avoided as far as practicable, indeed I do not think half a dozen cases have occurred during the past year. The principal punishment is as follows:—A register is kept in which is noted every noticed violation of the school rules, for each of which a certain mark has been adopted. These marks are added up at the end of each month and subtracted from ten, which is taken as the standard of perfection. The lowest mark, for example, is one-tenth for each case of whispering. Thus, if twenty-seven tenths were entered against a pupil for the month, his mark for conduct would be ten twenty-seven tenths, equal to seven three-tenths. These reports, one of which I enclose, are sent monthly to the parents, are countersigned by them and returned to the Teacher. Such, besides the minor additional punishments of standing aside and remaining after school hours, are all that we find necessary. In all the English classes, with algebra and arithmetic, the pupils advance 'pari passu.' A boy cannot be in the Junior Grammar and Second Arithmetic. In whatever class he is in one branch, he is in the same class in all. But at the same time they are allowed to enter whatever Latin, French, Greek or Geometry class they may be fit for. Examinations for promotion are held monthly, the aggregate of which marks determines the promotion at the commencement of each session. Our standard for promotion is absolutely answering three-fourths of all the questions put, and no pupil is promoted otherwise even if only one answer behind. In the English branches, algebra and arithmetic, the average must be three-fourths for promotion. I may also mention that no choice is allowed to pupils excepting in reference to the classics. Each pupil must take all the work of his class if he enters at all. The English branches, algebra, arithmetic and geometry, all boys must take. Girls need not take the last."

96. *The Rev. Francis W. Dobbs, Portsmouth.*—"I have the pleasure to inform you that the revised programme has been observed, and that the plan of printing questions has been sometimes adopted, although I believe it has not been carried out on every occasion. I am happy to say that the general regulations for religious instruction have been observed, and I trust with beneficial effect to the children; but at present they are very young, and we must wait to see the fruits. Prizes have been distributed in the school, and we feel assured the Trustees will have reason to be thankful for their efforts to promote this desirable object. With regard to the non-attendance of children, I regret to say that much indifference is manifested on the part of parents. It is truly sad to witness such culpable neglect. I trust that during the present year additional interest will be taken in this important subject. There is a small library in the village, open to all denominations; but it appears to be but little appreciated. I trust, however, that a great desire is springing up, and that another year will witness improvements in this respect."

97. *Rev. John Cassie, A. M., Port Hope.*—"The central common school department has always been conducted with ability and success, and the past year has not proved an exception. The central primary school is deserving of special notice, as in every respect a model school of its kind. The East primary school is also well conducted. The West primary school has laboured under difficulties; a new teacher has been engaged, and has now entered upon his duties, and we trust the results will answer our expectations. The revised programme for county board examination is observed, and the questions are printed. The cause of non-attendance of so many children (about 300) is to be traced, in some cases, to indifference of parents, in others to extreme poverty, the parents not being able to give their children a decent outfit. The books in the library are properly covered, labelled and numbered, and the regulations are strictly enforced. It is difficult to say what influence the library exerts in the neighbourhood. The distribution of prizes has had a most favourable effect."

98. *The Rev. William Lohead, Renfrew.*—"The general rules in regard to religious instruction are observed, and we believe the result to be most satisfactory. The Revised Programme for County Board examination is followed; but the examination questions are not printed."

99. *The Rev. W. Aitken, Smith's Falls.*—"I have to state that the Grammar School Department has, during the past year—as compared with previous years—exhibited a very decided improvement in respect of discipline. Perfect order is maintained without the necessity of resorting, even in very rare instances, to corporal punishment; and the awarding of prize books to the more meritorious pupils has been attended with the happiest effect, both in the Grammar and Common Schools in awakening in the minds of the pupils generally a deeper interest in their studies, and in stimulating to greater diligence in their promotion. The school library is large and well selected, the books are properly cared for and the regulations generally observed. From the class of books most commonly called for, I should suppose the use of the library to be mainly restricted to the pupils themselves. This may be attributed to the fact of their being other excellent libraries in the Village,—one of them containing about 1400 volumes. The same fact renders it next to impossible to ascertain the proper influence of the library connected with the school. At the same time that the trustees procured the library, they also purchased a good collection of apparatus, diagrams, &c., but I regret to add that a large portion of it has hitherto been quite unserviceable, as scarcely anything has been done towards the instruction of the pupils in any of the branches of natural science. The order maintained in the Common School Department is not equal to that in the Grammar School, but here also there is improvement, especially in abatement of the practice of personal chastisement. Both Departments are opened and closed with prayer according to the prescribed forms, but no direct religious instruction is attempted in either. In the opening and closing prayers the Roman Catholic pupils do not join. I have only to add that the revised Programme for the County Board Examination is followed, but the examination questions are not printed; and that though there is still cause to regret the limited qualifications of some of the applicants for certificates, this does not happen to nearly the same extent as in former years."

100. *D. W. Rowlands, Esq., St. Thomas.*—"I am in the habit of paying the common school a monthly visit, spending a brief period in reading the Scriptures, followed by an address bearing upon the moral welfare of the pupils, and concluding with prayer: those visits are countenanced by trustees, teachers and pupils. The school is in a very efficient state."

101. *W. Hope, Esq., Streetsville.*—"The cause of non-attendance of children may, generally speaking, be attributed to carelessness on the part of their parents; but some being in poor circumstances keep their children employed either at home or abroad for the purpose of gaining a livelihood. The general regulation on religious subjects are followed. The books in the library are covered, labelled, and numbered, and the regulations in reference to school libraries are complied with. The books, which are extensively circulated, are exerting a very beneficial influence, and are producing a general taste for the perusal of standard works in the various departments of literature. The distribution of prizes in the schools has been the means of creating a healthy and laudable emulation among the pupils. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed."

102. *James Beatty, Esq., Thorold.*—"The Board changed all the Teachers last year as well as this. These changes have not been attended with very beneficial results; these and other causes have retarded the progress of the pupils and hindered the efficiency of the schools. There is no cause for non-attendance, of which I have any knowledge, except that found in a want of inclination on the part of the children, and a want of interest on the part of the parents and guardians. Every facility is afforded, and every inducement held out, as is manifest from the commodious and comfortable school-houses, and from the efficient and competent teachers provided. The regulations for religious instruction have been observed in one of the schools, and that with good results, but it is difficult to make religious teachers of irreligious persons. The library books are covered and num-

bered, and the regulations carried out by the former Teacher—the acting Librarian. Notwithstanding the existence of a large lending library, the books of the common school library are read with interest, and are eagerly inquired for.”

103. “*John J. Bowman, Esq., Waterloo.*—“The regulations concerning religious instruction are not carried out. The ministers of the different religious persuasions have not as yet taken advantage of the provisions of the law allowing them the privilege of instructing the youth of the place in religious matters. The cause may be briefly stated :— There are so many different denominations, that they have come to the conclusion that their object may be more easily gained by a Union Sabbath School, which they have recently established ; the result of which cannot but be beneficial. The Board of Examiners observe the revised programme, and the questions are printed. The Board, at a former meeting, came to the conclusion that they would cause new examination papers to be printed every six months. With regard to our schools, all I can say is, that at the present time, in some respects at least, they are in a very favorable condition. But our school-houses are very inadequate to the purpose which they are intended. However, by another year, I think we shall not be behind any of our neighbors in providing comfortably for our school children. A new school, to cost about \$6000, will (D.V.) be erected during the coming summer.”

APPENDIX B.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

I.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF THE WESTERN SECTION OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

(Copy.)

HAMILTON, March, 1860.

SIR,—“Having already made a Special Report upon the state and progress of the Grammar Schools in the western section of Upper Canada for 1860, wherein I have given a full and particular account of the present position and relative standing of each school, separately referring to the kind, condition, and tenure of the houses, with their furniture, fitting, and apparatus ; to the number, qualifications, and salaries of the Masters ; the arrangement, classification, discipline, and mode of instruction adopted by each ; to the number, attendance, advancement, and proficiency of the scholars ; and including such other information as, in my opinion, was requisite to enable you and the Council of Public Instruction, to form a just and adequate conception of the condition, character, and efficiency of the schools generally ; and, moreover, having, in the Reports for previous years, written at considerable length on all practical points connected with the management and improvement of our Grammar Schools, I shall confine myself at present to some general remarks, based upon the Report referred to, and a few suggestions for the better management of the schools in future.

1st. Comparison of the present with the past.—It must be peculiarly grateful to every enlightened and patriotic citizen, who anticipates an honorable and glorious career for our young country, to observe the rapid, real advancement of the educational institutions of the province, and especially to mark the continual improvement in most of our higher schools, in almost every respect—in the superior accommodation and multiplied facilities furnished in many localities—in the general earnest endeavours made to secure the services of properly qualified and experienced masters—in the greatly increased attendance, especially of pupils in the higher branches of study, and in the decidedly improved methods of classification, instruction and discipline, adopted by many ; and I may add also, in the heartier, healthier sentiment in regard to these schools which pervades all classes of the community ; a reference to my reports of these same schools for 1855 furnishes the most satisfactory and gratifying evidence of this. The following statistics were obtained by me personally, on the occasion of visits to the grammar schools west of Toronto in 1855 and in 1860 respectively, and include only the actual attendance at the times of my visits :—

	1855.	1860.	Increase.	
Number of schools open	27	42	15	or 55 per cent.
“ “ Pupils in Classics.....	400	888	488	or 222 “
“ “ “ “ Algebra & Geometry...	300	674	374	or 224 “
“ “ “ “ French	90	496	370	or 441 “
Average number of Classical Pupils for each school	15	21.2	6.2	or 40 “

The progress during 1860 may be seen from the following statement:—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	
Number of schools open	39	42	3	nearly 8 per cent.
“ “ Pupils in Classics	796	888	92	“ 11 “
“ “ “ “ Algebra & Geometry...	530	674	144	“ 27 “
“ “ “ “ French	440	469	29	“ 6 “
Average number of Classical Pupils for each school.....	20.4	21.2	.8	nearly 4 “

It should be noticed that a much larger number are reading the more advanced books and preparing for college than formerly.

The *three* additional schools opened are Bradford, Mount Pleasant and Kincardine. The schools, and even the school house at Bond Head, have been removed to Bradford. The school at Sandwich is still closed, and will probably remain so. Those established at Fingal and Font Hill have never been commenced, and do not seem to be required in those localities, neither of them being five miles distant from schools already in operation. There has been a tendency, during the last few years, unduly to increase the number of grammar schools in some counties; this arises from the laudable desire of one or two parties in each locality to secure for themselves and neighbours the privilege of a classical training for their sons, without sending them from home. It is to be regretted, however, on general grounds affecting the standing and efficiency of the schools, that such desires, however praiseworthy in themselves, have been gratified, inasmuch as the unnecessary multiplication of the schools necessitates a further distribution of the grammar school fund, thereby diminishing the amount for the others; and it happens, not unfrequently, that the number of advanced scholars are so few, that the school is in all respects but a common school.

2nd. The style and condition of the school houses.—Of the 42 schools visited, the following classification may be regarded approximately correct:—

1. Good, and more or less suitably rewarded..... 25
2. Tolcrable, but not properly furnished..... 5
3. Bad, old, dilapidated and ill-furnished..... 4
4. Rented and temporary (some of them furnished)..... 8—42

The houses lately erected or enlarged are generally elegant and commodious buildings, most of them properly seated, heated and ventilated, and more or less fully supplied with apparatus, charts, maps and blackboards. Of the 20 Union schools, 15 are kept in large, recently erected, airy and well arranged buildings, and not a few of the houses used for grammar school purposes alone, are excellent, and admirably well adapted for the purpose. A few schools are supplied with suitable apartments in the common schools, others are in old buildings, or rented and unsuitable apartments. In most of such cases, however, other provisions are likely soon to be made. It is still, notwithstanding all that has been accomplished, a matter of regret, and in some instances a subject of deserved censure, that so little has been attempted in the way of rendering the surroundings of the school house more attractive with a few exceptions, (and these mainly owing to the taste, skill and industry of the teachers) there are neither tree, shrub nor flower upon the premises, and in cases not a few, fences and neat necessary out-houses are still a desideratum. A very small outlay in this way would yield a large return, both of pleasure and profit. I cannot but think that teachers as well as trustees are at fault in this matter; certainly a slight effort on the part of both would remedy the wrong.

3rd. The class and magnitude of the schools.

First As to the number of Teachers in each school

1. Union schools, in which the number of teachers vary from 2 to 20.....	20
2. Grammar Schools, in which more than two masters are employed	3
3. " " only two masters are employed	4
4. " " one master is employed	15—42

Second. As to the number of classical pupils in each school.

1. Schools having less than 10 classical pupils	9	average.....	6.8
2. " 10 but less than 15	11	"	11.2
3. " 15 " 25	11	"	18.6
4. " 25 or more than 25	11	"	45.5

Entire number of schools..... 42 average..... 21.2

If the schools having less than 10 were cut off, the average attendance of classical scholars at each school would be 25.

In a few of the Union Schools, both departments are doing well; where a number of Grammar School pupils is sufficient to constitute a division by themselves, and form a series of regularly graduated classes or forms; but in many cases the Union seems to have been accomplished either with the view of securing the grant of a part of the Grammar School fund, to assist in maintaining the Common School, or of having the classics taught to a very few lads in the Common School. It were better in such cases to have a good Common School, and if more than one teacher was necessary to endeavor to secure the services of one who could teach at least the elements of Latin, than to assume the dignity and functions of a regular legal Grammar School. Indeed, many of the Union Schools are in a very unsatisfactory state, and this not unfrequently arises from the fact that there are so few in those sections desirous of prosecuting any branch of study beyond those taught in the Common School. The Grammar schools sufficiently large to require the services of two or more masters, are generally in a very efficient state, and so are some of those where only one master is employed. It is desirable that no Grammar School should be established, or continued, where at least 10 or 12 scholars cannot be procured who will prosecute classical studies for more than a few months; for it is obvious that in order to secure at least the number 10, many children are put in the elementary classes, whose parents have no wish or intention that they should ever acquire a competent knowledge of the languages.

4th. Qualifications and Salaries of Masters.

1. Masters having degrees from British Universities,.....	15
2. " " Canadian "	17
3. " " American "	1
4. " certificates from Bd. of Examiners.....	7
5. " appointed before the present law was enacted	2—42

As might be expected, the attainments, modes of management, and methods of instruction, as well as natural endowments and practical skill of these teachers vary very much; but among them are gentlemen who would do honor to any profession, as they certainly sustain and elevate the character of their own. It is deeply to be regretted, though I do not see how it can ever be prevented, that some of the most promising teachers do not make the work of the school-room the business of their lives; since he who has the qualifications, natural and acquired, requisite to attain the high position of a successful teacher, possesses just the qualities both of mind and heart, which will seldom fail of ensuring success in other walks of life, where, as society is now constituted, honors and emoluments richly abound.

1. Masters receiving \$400 per annum,.....	2
2. " 500 "	4
3. " 600 "	13
4. " 700 "	5
5. " 800 "	12
6. " 1000 or more	6

The average salary is \$750 per annum; but if a few of the lower salaries were omitted the average would not be less than \$800. A well qualified, successful teacher, devoting

himself entirely to his work, will rarely fail to secure a generous appreciation and a fair remuneration, nor should it be overlooked that the situation of Head Master in a Grammar School is now regarded as more permanent than the engagement of teachers has formerly been.

5th. Suggestions for the Future Management of the Schools.

1. That inasmuch as very few of the County Council take much interest in the Grammar Schools, regarding them as local rather than general privileges—might it not tend to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the schools if they were placed under the jurisdiction of the municipalities where they are situated, or such sections of counties as are desirous of supporting such schools.

2. That Grammar School Trustees should be elected by the municipalities or districts supporting the schools, and be invested with powers for the support of the school similar to those now entrusted to Common School Trustees.

3. That no Grammar School receive any portion of the public monies, unless it has an average attendance of at least 12 scholars in the branches of study not provided for in the Common Schools; and unless further, a suitable school-house be furnished by the municipality or district.

4. That all aid to and from public funds be apportioned to each school in the ratio of attendance, without reference to seniority of appointment or location in a county; no school however to receive less than \$200 per annum.

5. That a revised programme of studies, and list of text-books be published and uniformly enforced, and that the summer holidays be changed so as to include the month of August, and that in the case of Union Schools some more definite arrangements be made as to the relation of the two departments to each other.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the conviction which I entertain, that the *future* progress of these schools will speedily cast into the shade the honorable achievements of the past,—and gladly will we hail it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

W. ORMISTON,

Inspector of Grammar Schools.

To the Reverend E. RYERSON, D.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education.
Canada West.

I.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF THE WESTERN HALF OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

TORONTO, 10th April, 1861.

SIR,—After the lengthened Report which I had the pleasure of laying before you and the Council of Public Instruction last year, I do not deem it necessary this year to add any lengthened remarks, especially as the observations of last year still apply in full force, and as the schools then inspected by me were the same which I inspected this year (1860). It is indeed pleasing to observe the efforts made by many Trustees and others to secure to their children the benefit of a higher education than can be obtained in the Common School, however efficient that may be; and it is encouraging to witness how steadily buildings better calculated to secure the bodily and mental vigor of the children are rising up on all sides; but at the same time no true friend of education can help regretting that while so much has often been done to provide a goodly structure, so little has been done to place the instructor on a corresponding footing. The palace of learning has indeed been erected; but the guiding spirit has rarely been found to fill and adorn it. Owing to the miserable pittance doled out, often with a grudge to the teacher, comparatively few men of talent and spirit enter the profession as the profession of a life-time. It serves in their eyes merely as a convenient stepping-stone to something better. And till such time that the teacher feels that the due position is accorded to his profession as a profession, till his services are requited as liberally of those of the learned professions, it is but folly to expect men generally to devote themselves heart and soul to their arduous

duities. To this evil—to this want of due remuneration—may be traced the radical cause of the pitiable condition of not a few of the Grammar Schools. There are indeed far too many of these, or rather far too many apologies for these seats of higher learning drawing a sickly support, under the Union Act, from both the Grammar and Common School fund. The pruning-hook requires to be vigorously applied to these parasite Grammar School Unions, so that the funds frittered away in these may be devoted to the vigorous maintenance of such Grammar Schools as are really necessary, and may reasonably be expected to become efficient feeders to our Universities, and to offer at the same time to the pupils the advantages of a good classical and commercial education. As I dwelt so much on this point in my last Report, I should not have alluded to it here, were I not deeply impressed with the urgent necessity of calling unceasing attention to the fact, and in the hope that the Legislature will manifest a liberality of spirit corresponding to the great educational interests at stake. No system of education in any country can be complete so long as the intermediate schools between the Common and the University are left comparatively unprovided for. I need scarcely remark that under the present crippled pecuniary condition of these Grammar Schools, the entrance examination is generally not observed, and the programme of Grammar School studies never followed throughout, that unqualified masters are sometimes engaged by the Trustees at so low a salary as \$500 a year, on the speculation of their passing the necessary examination afterwards, an act that I cannot but greatly blame, as it is not only illegal in itself, but tends to place the Provincial Board of Examiners in a false position in reference to such gentlemen.

In most of the schools which I inspected, English composition and elocution were but little cultivated, and anything like a critical analysis of our own language, and a philological comparison with Greek, Latin, or French, was apparently not thought of, and perhaps, under the circumstances, could scarcely be expected. Certain books in English, Latin, or Greek, were read, but these languages, and their peculiarities and relationships to each other, were not taught. The pernicious custom is also becoming pretty universal among the Grammar Schools, of not subjecting each pupil to the wholesome general literary culture prescribed by law, but of allowing each pupil to choose, to a great extent, his own branches of study, and thus to develop only one side of his nature. This custom, which is directly opposed to the whole Grammar School laws and programme, has been partly encouraged by the fact that certain of the scholarships at matriculation in our Universities are granted for special proficiency in particular branches of study, and are not awarded *solely* for general proficiency in all the subjects taught at the Grammar Schools, and demanded for matriculation. I allude to this incongruity between the system of our Grammar Schools and the matriculation examination at our Universities, in the confident expectation that the interests of both classes of institutions would be consulted by a change in these matriculation scholarships, and that the Trustees and Masters of Grammar Schools may be induced to abandon a habit so injurious to the best interests of the children entrusted to their care. Whatever advantage a system of optional studies may possess with more matured minds, it must at any rate be conceded that the Grammar School is not the place for these to begin, and that such a system, if it become universal and stereotyped in our schools, would degrade into mere teaching shop for retailing information, what ought to be high temples of learning, to evoke all the dormant god-like properties of our nature. The fact, also, of the Teacher being so dependent upon the Trustees, often compels him to humor the whims of the parent, by allowing him to dictate the branches of study in which he wishes his son to be instructed.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to refer you to my Report of last year, in which I entered at considerable length into the condition of these schools, and the means I thought best adapted to improve them, and to render them worthy of the educational fame of Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN,

Inspector of Grammar Schools.

Reverend E. RYERSON, D.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Canada West.

III.—INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF THE EASTERN HALF OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

TORONTO, July 8th, 1861.

SIR,—In addition to the full and particular account of the inspection of each school in my section, I beg to lay before you the following more general remarks. These will necessarily be brief, for I should hardly be warranted in pretending that the few schools I have inspected, and those, too, in by no means the most advanced portion of the Province, would afford me safe grounds for a wider induction. With the exception of two or three really good schools, our Grammar Schools in the extreme east are in a very low state. Several of them I can only designate as Infant Schools. Nor do I see anything from the localities in which they are placed, or the present state of the Grammar School Law, which gives me any hope of amelioration. Advancing civilization, and the material growth of the country, in time may act upon them, but immediate remedies, and those of a stringent nature, are imperatively needed. A few of the hindrances to their improvement, and which apply generally to all the schools, I have ventured to point out.

1. The present means of obtaining funds.—That the management of the Schools should be left to a body of Trustees, who, in this respect, are powerless, and the granting of money for schools in which they have no local interest, should be in the hands of the County Council produces such a result as might be expected. It paralyzes the whole system. Whenever an improvement is wanted,—sometimes absolutely necessary for the preservation of the health of the pupils,—the same answer is invariably given to your Inspector:—"Application has been made for the necessary funds, but rejected." Some improvement in the state of the law is absolutely required in this point, by which the Trustees of the several schools might, within certain limits, be allowed to raise a loan; or some system of greater centralization is required, which, by granting from the County funds Scholarships, to enable deserving pupils to live at the Central Schools, would give a more lively interest in them to the whole county. The disadvantages of the present system are the starving of the schools, or the forcing them into union with the Common Schools, for which money is cheerfully raised,—a union which is fraught with the greatest damage to the former, and very little advantage to the latter. Trustees, however enthusiastic in their endeavors to promote higher education, finding themselves helpless, naturally fall off, and give up such endeavors in despair.

2. The want of a class of specially trained Grammar School Masters, who have taken this as the *permanent* profession for life, is a great drawback to the efficiency of our schools. The supposed inferior social status of the Grammar School Master, and the larger rewards held out for superior mental activity in the other professions, turn aside most of those who are most eminently qualified for the scholastic office. Of the twenty-two schools mentioned in my Report, six were in the hands of persons who avowedly were making them the stepping stones to the attainment of other professions, as Law, Medicine, or the Church. Several were evidently conducted by persons who had taken them after having failed in other walks of life. Comparatively few were held by those who were fitted for their office by previous training, or were throwing themselves entirely into their work as the main business of their lives.

3. The localities of some of these schools were such as would naturally and necessarily prevent them attaining to even a respectable standard. Such schools would meet deservedly with no sympathy or aid from the County Councils, and would themselves be too poor to raise sufficient funds for their effectual working. Concentration might be sparingly applied to such schools as these,—sparingly, for the aim, at all events is a noble one, to raise at their own doors a seat of liberal education. One or two of these schools I have pointed out in my Special Report.

4. The want of appreciation of higher education.—Liberal education has one great obstacle not felt with regard to primary. When people are without it,—when it does not exist among them,—they do not feel the need of it. Useful acquirements, and a vigorous discipline, limit the horizon of the best popular idea of education. Enlargement of mind,—superior mental cultivation,—are late in being conceived as a definite object. Cleverness, skill, fluency, and memory, are understood, and have their price in the market. The first

aim is naturally after excellencies of the material, mechanical, so called practical sort. If our Grammar Schools, however, are to educate, amongst others, our professional men, we shall soon see, if these schools are placed on a proper footing, how much breadth of cultivation tells in every profession,—how much it enlarges the views, improves the judgment, and obtains that consideration and influence which make it appreciated. Once its nature is understood, then, like refined manners,—like the principles of art, or conscience,—it will stand itself, and its perceived utility will be a strong leverage to elevating and developing it. It is to our Universities that the country has a right to look for setting this matter right.

5. The University system of the Province, in its connection with the Grammar School Masterships.—No obstacle appears more fatal to the endeavor to raise the standard of our schools, than the diversities of methods, aims, qualifications, and attainments, arising from our Masters having been educated at so many of our Provincial Universities. However the conflicting claims of the several Universities may be adjusted,—however paramount may be the reasons for their existence,—no one who sincerely loves his country can for a moment doubt the increased benefits which would be conferred upon education, from the University to the Primary School, by our having one standard for degrees, and one for matriculation. The relation of Universities to the schools, in this respect, is one of action and reaction. If the University standard is lowered to meet that of the ordinary schools, this at once deprives the higher schools of their aim and grand incentive to exertion. This especially applies in a country where the books required for matriculation are not taken as a specimen of a large body of reading at school, but as the whole of such reading before entering the University. Again, according to the present system of taking degrees, and thus qualifying for Grammar School Masterships, we have no safeguard or check to prevent a graduate holding one of these, though entirely ignorant of one of the two main branches of learning, which it is his special duty to teach.

In concluding these remarks, I would call your special attention to the fact of the erection of two handsome school-houses, at Gananoque and Williamstown, and the improvement at Renfrew, where a suitable building has been hired, as mentioned in my Special Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN AMBERY,

To the Reverend E. RYERSON, D.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Canada West.

APPENDIX C.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1860.

The Prince of Wales visited the Normal School Buildings at half past three o'clock, and was received at the door by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and by other members of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and conducted to the Theatre of the Institution. The students of the Normal School and the children of the Model School, boys and girls, were placed in the body of the theatre of the building, while the gallery was occupied by the general public, who had been admitted by ticket. Upon His Royal Highness entering the room, the students and children and assemblage in the gallery rose, the former singing "God save the Queen," followed by three enthusiastic cheers for the Prince, who seemed delighted with the sight before him. The Prince was presented with a bouquet by a pupil of the Girls' Model School, and several bouquets were thrown upon the platform.

At the conclusion of the National Anthem, the Honorable Samuel Bealey Harrison, Q.C., Chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, proceeded to read the address, which had already been agreed to by the Council:—

"To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—The Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada beg to unite with the many thousands of our fellow subjects in welcoming

“you to a country first selected as a home by the United Empire Loyalists of America. To us, as a body, has been assigned the task of establishing Normal and Model Schools for the training of teachers, of making the regulations for the government of elementary and grammar schools throughout the country, and of selecting the text books and libraries to be used in them; while on one of our number has been imposed the duty of preparing and administering the school laws. It has been our aim to imbibe the spirit and imitate the example of our beloved Sovereign, in the interest and zeal with which Her Majesty has encouraged the training of teachers and establishment of schools for the education of the masses of Her people, and we have been nobly seconded in our efforts by our Canadian fellow subjects at large.

“At the commencement of our labours, in A.D. 1846, our meetings were held in a private house, the number of our schools was 2,500, and the number of the pupils in them 100,000. At the present time we have the Educational Buildings, now honored by the presence of your Royal Highness, where teachers are trained, and maps, apparatus, and libraries, are provided for the schools, and those schools now number 4,000, attended by 300,000 pupils. In the song and text books of the schools, loyalty to the Queen and love to the mother country are blended, with the spirit of Canadian patriotism, and Christian principles with sound knowledge, are combined with the teaching and libraries of the schools.

“With all our Canadian fellow-countrymen our earnest prayer is ‘Long live the Queen.’ But whenever, in the order of Providence, it shall devolve on your Royal Highness to ascend the throne of your august ancestors, we trust that the system of Public Instruction now inaugurated will have largely contributed to render the people of Upper Canada second to no other people in your vast dominions, in virtue, intelligence, enterprise and Christian civilization.”

His Royal Highness then read the following reply (which had been handed to him by the Duke of Newcastle) in a clear and distinct tone of voice :—

“GENTLEMEN,—The progress of Canada has excited my admiration, but there is no subject in which your efforts appear to have been more zealous than in the matter of public education. You have, I know, the assistance of an able administrator in the person of your Chief Superintendent, and I hope that the public education of Upper Canada will continue to inculcate the principles of piety, obedience to law, and Christian charity, among a thriving and industrious population. Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks for the welcome now offered to me within the walls of this great and important establishment.”

The pupils then sang, with fine effect, the school song entitled “Hurrah! Hurrah for Canada.”

The Prince having returned his acknowledgments, and expressed to Dr. Ryerson the pleasure he experienced, was conducted to the Council Chamber, the Library and Map Depositories, the Museum and other portions of the building. In the library the members of the Council were severally introduced to him, and he then signed his name, “Albert Edward P.,” in a neat, legible, pointed hand. The Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans, Sir Edmund Head, General Bruce, General Williams, and other members of the Prince’s suite, also signed their names in the book, as follows :—

“ALBERT EDWARD P. ;”

NEWCASTLE ;

ST. GERMANS ;

ROBERT BRUCE, Major General ;

W. F. WILLIAMS, Lt. Genl. ;

EDMUND HEAD ;

G. R. GREY, Capt. Grenadier, Guards ;

C. TEESDALE, Captain. & Brevet Major, Royal Artillery ;

FRANCIS RETALLACK, Captain, 63rd Regiment, & Military Secretary ;

GARDNER D. ENGLEHEART, Barrister at Law ;

HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford ;

G. HENRY SEYMOUR, Commodore, R.N. ;

E. W. VANSITTART, Captain, H.M.S. *Ariadne*.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, His Royal Highness and suite were conducted all over the building. As he passed through he expressed himself much pleased with the various specimens of philosophical instruments, maps and globes, of Canadian manufacture, which were shown him. The Duke of Newcastle, who is chairman of a British Commission on Education, made many inquiries, and requested Dr. Ryerson to furnish him with some written information on the subject. On a previous evening, Major General Bruce and Lord Lyons also visited the institution, and made many inquiries. After remaining in the building upwards of an hour, the Prince took his departure, amidst the deafening cheers of the assembled crowd, and ejaculations of love and admiration for His Royal Highness.

APPENDIX D.

HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS IN THE COMMON AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.*

"1. The hours of teaching each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any school, at the option of the trustees.

"2. Good Friday and every Saturday* shall be a holiday, as directed by the statute.

"3. There shall be two vacations in each year: the first, or summer vacation, shall continue for two weeks from the first Monday in August; the second, for eight days, at Christmas.

"NOTE.—In Cities, Towns, and incorporated Villages, the summer vacation shall continue four weeks, from the first Monday in August.

"Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on 10th July, 1860.

"4. All agreements between trustees and teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.†

"5. Union, Grammar and Common Schools are subject to the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools, as follows:

TERMS, VACATIONS, DAILY EXERCISES, AND HOLIDAYS IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

"1. There shall be four terms each year, to be designated the winter, spring, summer, and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the 7th of January, and end the Tuesday next before Easter; the spring term shall begin the Wednesday after Easter, and close the last Friday in June; the summer term shall begin the second Monday in August, and end the Friday next before the 15th of October; the autumn term shall begin the Monday following the close of the summer term, and shall end the 22nd of December.

"2. The exercises of the day shall not commence later than nine o'clock, a.m., and shall not exceed six hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not more than ten minutes during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Grammar School, at the option of the board of trustees.

"3. Every Saturday shall be a holiday; or, if preferred by the board of trustees and head master of any grammar school, the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week shall be half-holidays. All days declared by law to be public holidays, shall be holidays in each Grammar School.

* Revised by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the 10th of July, 1860.

† The number of teaching days in the rural schools, in each month, omitting the allowed holidays and vacations, is as follows:

(First half of the year.)		(Second half of the year.)	
January	22	July	22
February	20	August (Cities, Towns, &c., 2)	13
March } As Easter is change- }	20	September	20
April } able, these will vary. }	22	October	23
May	23	November	22
June	20	December	16

Total..... 127

Total..... 116

"4. The public half-yearly examinations required to be held in each Grammar School [by the eighth clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, 22 Vic., cap. 63], shall take place, the one immediately before the Christmas holidays, and the other immediately before the summer vacation.

"Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the 26th day of December, 1854.

"Approved by the Governor General in Council, as intimated to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on the 15th day of February, 1855."

APPENDIX E.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Vic., chap. 64, sec. 107, has granted to the under-mentioned Students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada :

"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Teachers in the Normal School, may give to any Teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked ; but no such Certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a Student in the Normal School."

The Certificates are divided into classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all Teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the Certificate, according to the following form :

GRADE (A, B, or C,) OF THE FIRST (OR SECOND) CLASS.

Certificate of Qualification, Normal School, for Upper Canada.

This is to Certify, That _____ having attended the Normal School during the _____ Session, 18____, and having been carefully examined in the several branches named in the margin, is hereby recommended to the Chief Superintendent of Education, as eligible to receive a First [or Second] Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher in Upper Canada, according to the "Programme of the Examination and Classification of Common School Teachers," revised by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 17th day of December, 1858.

Head Master.

Second Master.

In Accordance with the foregoing recommendation, and under the authority vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education, by the 107th section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act (22nd Victoria, chapter 64).

[L.S.]

STANDING	
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES.—	
Number One being the highest.	
Spelling	_____
Reading	_____
Grammar	_____
Composition	_____
English Literature	_____
History	_____
Geography	_____
Education	_____
Writing	_____
Drawing	_____
Music	_____
Book Keeping	_____
Arithmetic	_____
Algebra	_____
Geometry	_____
Mensuration	_____
Natural Philosophy	_____
Chemical Physics	_____
Chemistry	_____
Aptitude to Teach	_____
Conduct	_____

I do hereby grant to _____ a First [or Second] Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher, of the grade and standing above indicated,

which Certificate shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked by this Department, [or for one year, as in the case of Second Class Certificates, Grade C].

Dated at the Education Office, Toronto, this [twenty-second day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty].

Chief Superintendent of Education for U. C.

Recorded in Certificate Register **A** of
the Department, Number

Registrar,

Each certificate is numbered and recorded in the register of the Department in the following order:—

Twenty-third session,—Dated 15th June, 1860.

MALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

- 1059 Barrick, Eli James (982.)*
1060 Hay, Angus Cameron.
1061 Knight, James Henry (794.)
1062 Platt, John Milton (991.)
1063 Ridgway, Robert (992.)

First Class.—Grade B.

- 1064 Curry, Robert Nicholas (937.)
1065 Obtained 1st Class A, (1159.)
1066 Murray, John.
1067 Rouse, William Hiram.

First Class.—Grade C.

- 1068 Armstrong, John (623.)
1069 Chaisgreen, Charles (996.)
1070 Henly, Michael.
1071 Keffer, Thomas Dixon.
1072 Obtained 1st Class A, (1160.)

Second Class.—Grade A.

- 1073 Obtained 1st Class A, (1155.)
1074 Fotheringham, A. Thomson.
1075 Obtained 1st Class A, (1157.)
1076 Mutton, Ebenezer.
1077 Obtained 1st Class C, (1171.)
1078 Obtained 1st Class B, (1185.)
1079 Obtained 1st Class B, (1167.)

Second Class.—Grade E.

- 1080 Obtained 2nd Class A, (1172.)
1081 Barefoot, Isaac.
1082 Brierly, Charles.
1083 Buckland, Henry.
1084 Cannon, George.
1085 Chisholm, William.
1086 Craig, George.
1087 Cuthbertson, Edward Greer.
1088 Hill, Alfred.
1089 Hipple, Jacob.
1090 Kiernan, Thomas.
1091 Obtained 1st Class C, (1169.)
1092 McDiarmid, Peter (643.)
1093 Obtained 2nd Class A, (1178.)
1094 McGregor, Robert Campbell.
1095 McMillan, Malcolm Cameron.
1096 Obtained 1st Class C, (1170.)
1097 Scullon, John.

- 1098 Obtained 1st Class B, (1166)
1099 Thompson, Alexander.
1100 Wark, Alexander (926.)
1101 Wilson, George.
1102 Wright, Meado Nisbett.

Second Class.—Grade C.—(Expire one year from date.)

- 1103 Obtained 2nd Class B, (1185.)
1104 Obtained 2nd Class B, (1190.)
1105 McRae, Alexander.
1106 Obtained 2nd Class B, (1195.)
1107 Obtained 2nd Class B, (1196.)
1108 Trendgold, George.
1109 Walker, Thaddeus.
1110 Whiteside, Jacob Lemon.
1154 Atkinson, Edward Lewis (920.)

FEMALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

None.

First Class.—Grade B.

- 1111 Collar, Eliza (1038.)
1112 Fraser, Catherine (1050.)

First Class.—Grade C.

- 1113 Ashall, Eliza (670.)
1114 Carroll, Charlotte Jane (1046.)
1115 Hamilton, Sarah Maria (938.)
1116 Kellock, Agnes (946.)
1117 Mullin, Sarah (1041.)
1118 Robinson, Grace (1042.)
1119 Obtained 1st Class B, (1208.)

Second Class.—Grade A.

- 1120 Bourke, Barbara Anne.
1121 Obtained 1st Class C, (1210.)
1122 Obtained 1st Class B, (1205.)
1123 Obtained 1st Class C, (1217.)
1124 Russell, Mary Jane.
1125 Shepherd, Anne Eliza.
1126 Obtained 1st Class B, (1209.)

Second Class.—Grade B.

- 1127 Bedell, Sarah Melntha.
1128 Coulter, Margaret.
1129 Obtained 1st Class C, 1211.
1130 Farquharson, Georgiana.
1131 Obtained 1st Class C, 1212.

* The figures in brackets indicate the number of a previous certificate obtained by the student named.

1132 Goodfellow, Elizabeth.
 1133 Gowanlock, Janet Kidd.
 1134 Hall, Agnes (1053.)
 1135 Obtained 1st Class C, (1218.)
 1136 Obtained 1st Class (1215.)
 1137 McMillan, Susan Maria.
 1138 Sanders, Harriet Louisa.
 1139 Scarlett, Catherine (1057.)
 1140 Shepherd, Mary Elizabeth.

Second Class.—Grade C.—(Expire one year from date.)

1141 Obtained 2nd Class A, (1219.)

1142 Carrigan, Augusta.
 1143 Craingmile, Elizabeth Wilson.
 1144 Obtained 2nd Class A, (1220.)
 1145 Ford, Julia Cadman.
 1146 Foster, Mary Louisa.
 1147 Obtained 2nd Class A, (1221.)
 1148 Hill, Charlotte Mary.
 1149 Lloyd, Eliza Jane.
 1150 McLennan, Margaret.
 1151 Obtained 2nd Class A, (1222.)
 1152 Obtained 2nd Class C, (124.)
 1153 Stewart, Annie.

Twenty-fourth Session,—Dated 22nd December, 1860.

MALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

1155 Farewell, Geo. McGill (1073).
 1156 Hocking, William Francis.
 1157 McKay, Hugh Munro (1075).
 1158 McKee, Thomas (433).
 1159 Moore, Charles Boyd (1065).
 1160 Price, Robert (619, 1072).

First Class.—Grade B.

1161 Bell, Robert.
 1162 Doan, Robert Wilson (702).
 1163 Lusk, Charles Horace.
 1164 McCulley, Alfred (795).
 1165 Sinclair, John (1073).
 1166 Sing, Samuel (1098).
 1167 Stewart, Thomas (1079).

First Class.—Grade C.

1168 Kidd, William (910).
 1169 McCamus, William (1091).
 1170 Margach, John Lewis (1096).
 1171 Pysher, David (723, 1077).

Second Class.—Grade A.

1172 Anderson, William (1080).
 1173 Clements, William.
 1174 Duncan, Alexander (816).
 1175 Glashan, John.
 1176 Hanly, John.
 1177 Johnston, John.
 1178 McFarlane, Laughlin (1093).
 1179 Magrath, Patrick.
 1180 Young, Egerton Ryerson.

Second Class.—Grade B.

1181 Beattie, Jeremiah.
 1182 Blanchard, Samuel Gray.
 1183 Bolton, Jesse Nunn.
 1184 Code, John Richard (1008).
 1185 Fleming, William (1103).
 1186 Foster, Ralph (552).
 1187 Gerrie, James.
 1188 Graham, Charles.
 1189 Graham, John.
 1190 Hammond, William (1104).
 1191 Keddy, John.
 1192 Kermott, Charles Holland.
 1193 Kiernan, William Malcolm.
 1194 Morrison, Adam.
 1195 Mulloy, Nelson (1106).
 1196 Richardson, James (1107).
 1197 Switzer, Parmenio Alvan.

Second Class.—Grade C.—(Expire one year from date.)

1198 Andrew, Archibald.
 1199 Ball, Edward Martin (1005).
 1200 Davidson, Archibald.

1201 Dean, Andrew Daniel.
 1202 McDougall, Duncan.
 1203 Rogers, George.
 1204 Young, William Howie.

FEEMALES.

*First Class.—Grade A.
(None.)*

First Class.—Grade B.

1205 Grece, Martha Zenobia (1122).
 1206 Hornell, Mary Johnston (947).
 1207 St. Rémy, Harriet A. A. Le Lievre de.
 1208 Umney, Lilly (962, 1119).
 1209 Yeates, Elizabeth (1126).

First Class.—Grade C.

1210 Childs, Sarah Elizabeth (1048, 1121).
 1211 Dunn, Hannah Olivia (1129).
 1212 Fraser, Charlotte (1131).
 1213 Hendershot, Melissa Frances (1135).
 1214 Kerr, Marion.
 1215 McAllan, Annie (1136).
 1216 McCulley, Esther (841).
 1217 Rattray, Jessie Sophia (1055, 1123).

Second Class.—Grade A.

1218 Armstrong, Annie Linda (1036).
 1219 Bethell, Dorinda Graham (1141).
 1220 Cummins, Margaret Eliza (1144).
 1221 Gunn, Jane (1147).
 1222 Millard, Alice Gay (1151).

Second Class.—Grade B.

1223 Bishop, Maria Agnes.
 1224 Coady, Harriet Esther (672).
 1225 Hanlon, Ellen Victoria.
 1226 McCarthy, Catherine.
 1227 Reed, Georgiana.
 1228 Smith, Jenny.
 1229 Turner, Eliza Ann.
 1230 Wood, Mercy.

Second Class.—Grade C.—(Expire one year from date.)

1231 Beattie, Grace Shepherd.
 1232 Beckett, Emma.
 1233 Brown, Elizabeth Jeffrey (1045).
 1234 Emery, Marion.
 1235 Graham, Mary Caroline.
 1236 Griffin, Ellen.
 1237 Hills, Isabel.
 1238 Jones, Anna Elizabeth.
 1239 Moffatt, Susan Wait.
 1240 Pollock, Jane.
 1241 Rogers, Ellen (1152).
 1242 Smith, Sarah Anne.
 1243 Vallance, Margaret.
 1244 Wickson, Emma.

EXPIRED CERTIFICATES.

The Certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C*, granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. In the Annual Report for 1859, a list of certificates not valid at the end of that year, was published, and the following list shows those which expired during 1860.

Such certificates have no further value.

No. 921, Carrie, James.
“ 922, Obtained 2nd Class B, 998.
“ 923, do do. 1001.
“ 924, do 1st Class C, 978.
“ 925, do 2nd Class A, 1078.
“ 926, do 2nd Class B, 1100.
“ 950, Armstrong, Mary.
“ 951, Atkin, Ellen.
“ 952, Beam, Rebekah Ann.
“ 953, Obtained 1st Class C, 1029.
“ 954, Fenney, Jane Parker.
“ 955, Flood, Louise.
“ 956, Obtained 2nd Class A, 1033.
“ 957, “ “ 1034.
“ 958, “ 1st Class C, 1030.
“ 959, Irwin, Margaret.
“ 960, McPhail, Margaret.
“ 961, Obtained 2nd Class A, 1035.
“ 962, “ 1st Class C, 1119.
“ 1005, “ 2nd Class C, 1199.
“ 1006, Beer, William.
“ 1007, Clark, William Andrew.
“ 1008, Obtained 2nd Class B, 1184.
“ 1009, Fitchett, David.
“ 1010, Haight, George Lester.
“ 1011, Jackson, Duncan.
“ 1012, Kean, Peter.
“ 1013, McHale, John.

“ 1014, McLean, Archibald.
“ 1015, Messmore, Alexander.
“ 1016, Munn, John.
“ 1017, Platt, Gilbert George.
“ 1018, Vanalstine, Wm. Henry.
“ 1019, Wilcox, Richd. Jefferson.
“ 1045, Obtained 2nd Class C, 1233.
“ 1046, do 1st Class C, 1114.
“ 1047, Chambers, Mary.
“ 1048, Obtained 2nd Class A, 1121.
“ 1049, Clark, Maria Chapman.
“ 1050, Obtained 1st Class B, 1112.
“ 1051, Freeland, Henrietta.
“ 1052, Grainger, Mary Jane.
“ 1053, Obtained 2nd Class B, 1134.
“ 1054, Patterson, Elizabeth Caroline.
“ 1055, Obtained 2nd Class A, 1123.
“ 1056, Robertson, Margaret.
“ 1057, Obtained 2nd Class B, 1139.
“ 1058, Shurtleff, Mary Jane.
Total number of Certificates granted 1244
Expired, up to 31st December, 1860, 105
Obtained second Certificates in same class, 87
Obtained higher Certificates, 150
342
Total Certificates valid on 31st December, 1860, 902

(Certified),

ALEXANDER MARLING,

Registrar.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
January, 1861.

APPENDIX F.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT FOR UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 1.—Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town, and Village Municipality in Upper Canada.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a certified copy of the apportionment, for the current year, of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village, and Township, in Upper Canada. This apportionment will be payable at this Office, to the Agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, on the first of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and, together with the Auditor's and Local Superintendents' Reports, have been transmitted to the Department.

The basis of apportionment to the several Counties and Cities for this year, is the census returns of 1861, which have been procured for that purpose, by this Department, from the Bureau of Statistics, at Quebec. This apportionment to the Counties has been sub-divided among the several Townships, Towns, and incorporated Villages, according to the statistical returns of school population for 1860, which have, for this purpose, been carefully revised and corrected in this Department. Many inequalities in the apportionment have thus been removed, and all parts of the Province share in the grant upon equal terms, and in accordance with the demands made upon each locality for school accommodation and instruction. By this means, also, a more just and equitable apportionment has been made to those new and thinly settled Counties where poor schools have heretofore

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.—Continued.

Elmsley South	169 00	
Escott Front	182 00	
Kitley	398 00	
Leeds and Lansdowne Front.....	431 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$31 00	
Leeds and Lansdowne Rear.....	249 00	
Yonge Front	221 00	
Do. and Escott Rear.....	284 00	
	\$31 00	\$3586 00
Total for County, \$3617.		

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst.....	\$336 00	
Beckwith.....	298 00	
Burgess North.....	139 00	
Dalhousie and Lavant.....	177 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$8 00	
Darling.....	100 00	
Drummond	246 00	
Elmsley North	157 00	
Lanark	341 00	
Montague.....	440 00	
Pakenham	310 00	
Ramsay	418 00	
Sherbrooke North	20 00	
Do. South.....	68 00	
	\$8 00	\$3050 00
Total for County, \$3058.		

10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Admaston	\$317 00	
Algona	28 00	
Alice and Petewawa	88 00	
Bagot, Blithfield, Brougham and Sebastopol	261 00	
Bromley	233 00	
Grattan	121 00	
Horton	167 00	
McNab	242 00	
Pembroke	80 00	
Ross	154 00	
Stafford	49 00	
Westmeath.....	234 00	
Wilberforce	197 00	
		\$2171 00

11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Bedford, Olden and Oso	\$166 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$40 00	
Hinchinbrooke	77 00	
Kingston	487 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	14 00	
Loughborough	329 00	
Pittsburgh	421 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	52 00	
Portland.....	332 00	
Storrington	345 00	
Wolfe Island.....	316 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	37 00	
	\$143 00	\$2473 00
Total for County, \$2616.		

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Amherst Island	\$134 00	
Anglesea and Barrie	17 00	
Camden East.....	799 00	
Do. for Separate School	\$19 00	
Ernestown	527 00	

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.—Continued.

Kaladar	68 00	
Sheffield	331 00	
Do. for Separate School	23 00	
	\$42 00	\$1878 00
Total for County, \$1918.		

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Adolphustown.....	\$93 00	
Fredericksburgh North.....	207 00	
Do. South	145 00	
Richmond	431 00	
		\$876 00

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburgh	\$424 00	
Athol	208 00	
Hallowell.....	353 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$35 00	
Hillier.....	306 00	
Marysburgh.....	483 00	
Sophiasburgh	332 00	
	\$35 00	\$2106 00
Total for County, \$2141.		

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Elzevir	\$107 00	
Hungerford	457 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$22 00	
Huntingdon.....	372 00	
Madoc	496 00	
Marmora	160 00	
Rawdon	440 00	
Sidney.....	630 00	
Thurlow.....	502 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	28 00	
Tudor	51 00	
Tyendinaga	951 00	
	\$50 00	\$4166 00
Total for County, \$4216.		

16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick	\$128 00	
Brighton	461 00	
Cramahc	395 00	
Haldimand	708 00	
Hamilton	645 00	
Monaghan South	140 00	
Murray.....	452 00	
Percy	375 00	
Do. for Separate School	\$24 00	
Seymour.....	456 00	
	\$24 00	\$3760 00
Total for County, \$3784.		

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Cartwright.....	\$829 00	
Cavan	532 00	
Clarke.....	862 00	
Darlington.....	797 00	
Hope.....	584 00	
Manvers.....	514 00	
		\$3619 00

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel	\$103 00	
Belmont	103 00	
Douro	403 00	
Dummer	260 00	
Ennismore	133 00	
Monaghan North	169 00	
Otonabee	469 00	
Do. for Separate School	\$29 00	
Smith	363 00	
	\$29 00	\$2303 00

Total for County, \$2332.

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Eldon	\$291 00	
Emily	535 00	
Fenelon	275 00	
Galway, Lutterworth, Minden, Snowdon and Somerville	52 00	
Mariposa	659 00	
Ops	416 00	
Verulam	175 00	
		\$2403 00

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock	\$536 00	
Carleton Place and Rama	318 00	
Carleton Place	948 00	
Reach	699 00	
Scott	282 00	
Scugog Island	80 00	
Thorold	174 00	
Uxbridge	439 00	
Whitby	408 00	
Whitby East	387 00	
		\$4271 00

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke	\$340 00	
Do. Separate School	\$10 00	
Georgina	176 00	
Gwillimbury North	149 00	
Do. East	608 00	
King	857 00	
Markham	1064 00	
Scarborough	598 00	
Vaughan	880 00	
Whitchurch	641 00	
York	969 00	
Do. Separate Schools	\$100 00	
	\$110 00	\$6282 00

Total for County, \$6392.

22. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion	\$592 00	
Caledon	502 00	
Chingacousy	801 00	
Gore of Toronto	179 00	
Toronto	694 00	
		\$2768 00

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala	\$259 00	
Essa	304 00	
Flos	107 00	
Gwillimbury West	391 00	
Innisfil	498 00	
Medonte	218 00	
Mono	457 00	
Mulmur	207 00	
Nottawasaga	362 00	

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Continued.

Orillia	157 00	
Do. Separate School	\$62 00	
Oro	415 00	
Sunnidale	50 00	
Tay and Tiny	208 00	
Tecumseth	581 00	
Tossoronto	103 00	
Vespra	104 00	
Do. Separate School	\$13 00	
	\$75 00	\$4421 00

Total for County, \$4496.

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Esquesing	\$837 00	
Nassagaweya	288 00	
Nelson	528 00	
Trafalgar	635 00	
		\$2288 00

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Ancaster	\$522 00	
Barton	242 00	
Beverly	753 00	
Binbrooke	232 00	
Flamborough East	\$418 00	
Do. for Separate School	\$33 00	
Do. West	453 00	
Glanford	243 00	
Saltfleet	340 00	
	\$33 00	\$3203 00

Total for County, \$3236.

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford	\$790 00	
Burford	724 00	
Dumfries South	461 00	
Oakland	102 00	
Onondaga	268 00	
		\$2345 00

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor	\$250 00	
Clinton	339 00	
Gainsborough	368 00	
Graham	473 00	
Grimsby	331 00	
Louth	222 00	
Niagara	260 00	
		\$2243 00

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie	\$290 00	
Crowland	161 00	
Humberstone	343 00	
Pelham	289 00	
Stamford	336 00	
Thorold	328 00	
Wainfleet	278 00	
Willoughby	190 00	
		\$2215 00

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough	\$163 00	
Cayuga North	269 00	
Do. South	114 00	
Dunn	106 00	
Moulton and Sherbrooke	191 00	
Oneida	318 00	

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.—Continued.

Oncida for Separate School.....	\$30 00	
Rainham.....		253 00
Seneca.....		360 00
Walpole.....		535 00

Total for County, \$2334. \$30 00 \$2304 00

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville.....	\$411 00	
Houghton.....		257 00
Middleton.....		297 00
Townsend.....		748 00
Walsingham.....		476 00
Windham.....		410 00

Do. for Separate School..... \$16 00
 Woodhouse..... " 438 00

\$16 00 \$3037 00

Total for County, \$3053.

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford.....	\$221 00	
Blenheim.....		769 00
Dereham.....		606 00
Nissouri East.....		454 00
Norwich North.....		409 00
Do. South.....		368 00
Oxford North.....		211 00
Do. East.....		355 00
Do. West.....		337 00
Zorra East.....		493 00
Do. West.....		360 00

\$4583 00

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries North.....	\$433 00	
Waterloo.....		943 00
Wellesley.....		673 00
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$48 00	
Wilnot.....		601 00
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$2 00	
Woolwich.....		557 00

\$130 00 \$3207 00

Total for County, \$3337.

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Amaranth.....	\$152 00	
Arthur.....		316 00
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$104 00	
Eramosa.....		467 00
Erin.....		621 00
Garafraxa.....		555 00
Guelph.....		334 00
Luther.....		18 00
Maryborough.....		320 00
Minto.....		132 00
Do. for Separate School.....	8 00	
Nichol.....		238 00
Do. for Separate Schools.....	35 00	
Peel.....		601 00
Pikington.....		295 00
Do. for Separate Schools.....	46 00	
Puslinch.....		615 00

\$193 00 \$4664 00

Total for County, \$4857.

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia.....	\$340 00	
Bentinck.....		310 00
Collingwood.....		214 00
Derby.....		141 00
Egremont.....		232 00

34. COUNTY OF GREY.—Continued.

Egremont for Separate Schools.....	\$6 00	
Euphrasia.....		191 00
Glennel.....		289 00
Holland.....		224 00

Do. for Separate Schools..... 30 00

Keppel and Sarawak.....		20 00
Melancthon.....		187 00
Normanby.....		328 00

Do. for Separate Schools..... 25 00

Osprey.....		274 00
Proton.....		224 00
St. Vincent.....		397 00
Sullivan.....		192 00
Sydenham.....		423 00

\$61 00 \$3986 00

Total for County, \$4047.

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard.....	\$396 00	
Downie.....		442 00
Easthope North.....		420 00
Do. South.....		284 00
Ellice.....		258 00
Do. for Separate School.....	\$20 00	
Elma.....		216 00
Fullarton.....		337 00
Hibbert.....		383 00
Logan.....		241 00
Mornington.....		340 00
Wallace.....		235 00

\$20 00 \$3552 00

Total for County, \$3572.

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield.....	\$250 00	
Biddulph.....		443 00
Colborne.....		235 00
Goderich.....		425 00
Grey.....		368 00
Hay.....		408 00
Howick.....		32 00
Hullett.....		339 00
Do. for Separate School.....	\$16 00	
McGillivray.....		478 00
McKillop.....		297 00
Morris.....		160 00
Stanley.....		426 00
Stephen.....		209 00
Tuckersmith.....		368 00
Turnbury.....		56 00
Osborne.....		401 00
Wawanosh.....		489 00

\$16 00 \$5434 00

Total for County, \$5450.

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Arran.....	\$366 00	
Brant.....		357 00
Bruce.....		254 00
Carrick.....		288 00
Do. for Separate School.....	\$37 00	
Culross.....		196 00
Elderslie.....		241 00
Greenock.....		133 00
Do. for Separate School.....	28 00	
Huron.....		277 00
Kincardine.....		409 00
Kinloss.....		168 00
Saugeen.....		203 00

\$65 00 \$2890 00

Total for County, \$2955.

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide.....	\$334 00	
Carradoc.....	492 00	
Delaware.....	195 00	
Dorchester, North.....	513 00	
Ekfrid.....	325 00	
Lobo.....	427 00	
London.....	1043 00	
Metcalfe.....	214 00	
Mosa.....	344 00	
Nissouri, West.....	350 00	
Westminster.....	729 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$14 00	
Williams, East.....	247 00	
Do. West.....	139 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	14 00	
	\$28 00	\$5382 00

Total for County, \$5410.

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldborough.....	\$204 00	
Bayham.....	604 00	
Dorchester, South.....	266 00	
Dunwich.....	322 00	
Malahide.....	599 00	
Southold.....	663 00	
Yarmouth.....	653 00	
	\$3311 00	

40. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden.....	\$275 00	
Chatbam.....	413 00	
Dover, East and West.....	233 00	
Harwich.....	550 00	
Howard.....	482 00	
Orford.....	266 00	
Raleigh.....	401 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$60 00	
Romney.....	65 00	
Tilbury, East.....	152 00	
Zone.....	133 00	
	\$60 00	\$2970 00

Total for County, \$3030.

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.....	\$373 00	
Brooke.....	212 00	
Dawn.....	71 00	
Enniskillen.....	104 00	
Euphemia.....	242 00	
Moore.....	344 00	
Plympton.....	408 00	
Sarnia.....	164 00	
Sombra.....	221 00	
Warwick.....	480 00	
	\$2619 00	

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon.....	\$237 00	
Colchester.....	281 00	
Gosfield.....	290 00	
Maidstone.....	220 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$25 00	
Malden.....	198 00	
Mersea.....	249 00	
Rochester.....	113 00	
Sandwich.....	430 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	25 00	
Tilbury, West.....	127 00	
	\$50 00	\$2145 00

Total for County, \$2195.

Apportionment to Cities, Towns and Villages for 1861

CITIES.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
Toronto.....	\$3449 00	\$1624 00	\$5073 00
Hamilton.....	1788 00	349 00	2137 00
Kingston.....	1072 00	485 00	1557 00
London.....	1148 00	144 00	1292 00
Ottawa.....	696 00	953 00	1649 00
	\$8153 00	\$3555 00	\$11708 00

TOWNS.			
Amherstburgh ...	\$163 00	94 00	257 00
Barrie.....	116 00	63 00	179 00
Belleville.....	415 00	167 00	582 00
Berlin.....	208 00	23 00	231 00
Bowmanville.....	217 00	...	217 00
Brantford.....	617 00	123 00	740 00
Brockville.....	317 00	116 00	433 00
Chatham.....	422 00	58 00	480 00
Clifton.....	64 00	42 00	106 00
Cobourg.....	405 00	129 00	534 00
Collingwood.....	244 00	...	244 00
Cornwall.....	206 00	...	206 00
Dundas.....	180 00	128 00	308 00
Galt.....	319 00	...	319 00
Goderieb.....	315 00	...	315 00
Guelph.....	327 00	125 00	452 00
Ingersoll.....	152 00	44 00	196 00
Lindsay.....	100 00	95 00	195 00
Milton.....	104 00	...	104 00
Niagara.....	159 00	76 00	235 00
Oakville.....	140 00	29 00	169 00
Owen Sound.....	183 00	...	183 00
Paris.....	304 00	42 00	346 00
Perth.....	195 00	66 00	261 00
Peterborough.....	258 00	96 00	354 00
Pictou.....	129 00	67 00	196 00
Port Hope.....	434 00	...	434 00
Prescott.....	102 00	132 00	234 00
Sandwich.....	106 00	...	106 00
Sarnia.....	199 00	...	199 00
St. Catharines.....	376 00	254 00	630 00
St. Thomas.....	151 00	21 00	172 00
Simcoe.....	182 00	...	182 00
Whitby.....	250 00	24 00	274 00
Windsor.....	275 00	...	275 00
Woodstock.....	348 00	...	348 00
	\$8682 00	\$2014 00	\$10696 00

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Ashburnham.....	\$91 00	...	91 00
Bath.....	74 00	...	74 00
Bradford.....	115 00	...	115 00
Brampton.....	156 00	...	156 00
Brighton.....	146 00	...	146 00
Caledonia.....	102 00	...	102 00
Chapuga.....	77 00	...	77 00
Chippewa.....	126 00	...	126 00
Clinton.....	92 00	...	92 00
Colborne.....	92 00	...	92 00
Dunnville.....	141 00	...	141 00
Elora.....	129 00	...	129 00
Embro.....	80 00	...	80 00
Fergus.....	119 00	...	119 00

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.—Continued.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.	COUNTIES.—Con.	Common Schools.	C. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
Fort Erie.....	68 00	...	68 00	11. Frontenac.....	2473 00	143 00	2616 00
Hawkesbury.....	119 00	...	119 00	12. Addington.....	1876 00	42 00	1918 00
Hespeler.....	87 00	...	87 00	13. Lennox.....	876 00	...	876 00
Iroquois.....	53 00	...	53 00	14. Prince Edw'rd	2106 00	35 00	2141 00
Kemptville.....	115 00	...	115 00	15. Hastings.....	4166 00	50 00	4216 00
Kincardine.....	117 00	...	117 00	16. Northum'br'g	3760 00	24 00	3784 00
Merrickville.....	87 00	...	87 00	17. Durham.....	3619 00	...	3619 00
Mitchell.....	138 00	...	138 00	18. Peterborough.	2303 00	29 00	2332 00
Morrisburgh.....	71 00	...	71 00	19. Victoria.....	2403 00	...	2403 00
Napanee.....	162 00	\$9 00	171 00	20. Ontario.....	4271 00	...	4271 00
Newburgh.....	106 00	...	106 00	21. York.....	6282 00	110 00	6392 00
Newcastle.....	138 00	...	138 00	22. Peel.....	2768 00	...	2768 00
New Hamburg.....	104 00	...	104 00	23. Simcoe.....	4421 00	75 00	4496 00
Newmarket.....	115 00	43 00	158 00	24. Halton.....	2288 00	...	2288 00
Oshawa.....	113 00	51 00	164 00	25. Wentworth.....	3203 00	35 00	3236 00
Pembroke.....	51 00	...	51 00	26. Brant.....	2345 00	...	2345 00
Portsmouth.....	73 00	46 00	119 00	27. Lincoln.....	2243 00	...	2243 00
Preston.....	132 00	22 00	154 00	28. Welland.....	2215 00	...	2215 00
Renfrew.....	65 00	...	65 00	29. Haldimand.....	2304 00	30 00	2334 00
Richmond.....	in Township.	...	...	30. Norfolk.....	3037 00	16 00	3053 00
Smith's Falls.....	97 00	...	97 00	31. Oxford.....	4583 00	...	4583 00
Southampton.....	69 00	...	69 00	32. Waterloo.....	3207 00	130 00	3337 00
Stirling.....	74 00	...	74 00	33. Wellington.....	4664 00	193 00	4857 00
St. Mary's.....	279 00	...	279 00	34. Grey.....	3986 00	61 00	4047 00
Stratford.....	310 00	...	310 00	35. Perth.....	3552 00	20 00	3572 00
Stratroy.....	75 00	...	75 00	36. Huron.....	5434 00	16 00	5450 00
Streetsville.....	127 00	...	127 00	37. Bruce.....	2890 00	65 00	2955 00
Thordal.....	110 00	87 00	197 00	38. Middlesex.....	5382 00	28 00	5410 00
Trenton.....	69 00	107 00	176 00	39. Elgin.....	3311 00	...	3311 00
Vienna.....	102 00	...	102 00	40. Kent.....	2970 00	60 00	3030 00
Waterloo.....	139 00	...	139 00	41. Lambton.....	2619 00	...	2619 00
Welland.....	83 00	...	83 00	42. Essex.....	2145 00	50 00	2195 00
Yorkville.....	177 00	...	177 00				
	\$5165 00	\$365 00	\$5530 00		\$126379 00	\$1616 00	\$127995 00

GRAND TOTALS.

Summary of Apportionment to Counties, for 1861.

COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
1. Glengarry.....	2214 00	175 00	2389 00
2. Stormont.....	1844 00	...	1844 00
3. Dundas.....	1977 00	...	1977 00
4. Prescott.....	1544 00	85 00	1629 00
5. Russell.....	764 00	...	764 00
6. Carleton.....	3241 00	68 00	3309 00
7. Grenville.....	2286 00	39 00	2325 00
8. Leeds.....	3586 00	31 00	3617 00
9. Lanark.....	3050 00	8 00	3058 00
10. Renfrew.....	2171 00	...	2171 00

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Total Counties.....	\$126379 00	\$1616 00	\$127995 00
“ Cities.....	8153 00	3555 00	11708 00
“ Towns.....	3682 00	2014 00	10696 00
“ Villages.....	5165 00	365 00	5530 00
	\$148379 00	\$7550 00	\$155929 00
Additional sum reserved for any Roman Catholic Separate Schools which may be established in 1861.....			\$571 00
			\$156500 00

Note.—The school moneys apportioned to the various counties, cities, towns, and villages, as per the foregoing statement, are payable to the Toronto agents of the local treasurers, on the first day of July next. Wherever the apportionment is withheld, it has been owing to the omission or neglect on the part of the local school authorities to comply with the school law, and to transmit to the Educational Department the necessary reports or audited returns—blank forms of which were furnished from the Department early in the year.

APPENDIX G.

No. 1.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

Documents Furnished Annually by the Educational Department to the School Officers of Upper Canada.

The following are furnished gratuitously by the Educational Department of Upper Canada to the various school officers, viz.:—

1. The *Journal of Education for Upper Canada* is sent monthly to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections, to the Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees, to the Local Superintendent, to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, and to each County Clerk and Treasurer, Exchanges, &c., &c. Total, 4,500 copies.

The *Journal* has been constituted the official medium of communicating all departmental intelligence. It is regularly sent by the publisher, about the first of each month, to the official address of the parties above enumerated. Should they fail in any case to receive it, immediate notification of the fact should be sent to the Education office. Missing numbers can generally be supplied. To the public, the price is \$1 per annum, payable in advance. Back volumes since 1848 (the first year of its existence) can be furnished on the same terms.

2. *The School Registers*, for recording the attendance, recitations and department of pupils, are furnished to each of the Grammar and Common Schools, and to the Separate Schools, in Upper Canada. Total, about 4,000 copies. The Registers are sent annually to the County Clerks, for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.

3. *The Trustees' Half-Yearly Reports* are sent every six months, through the Local Superintendents, to the Trustees of each school section. Those for the Grammar Schools and Roman Catholic Separate Schools, are sent direct from the Department. Total sent out annually, 7,500 copies.

4. *The Trustees' Blank Annual Reports* are annually sent through the Local Superintendents to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections. Total, about 4,000 copies.

5. *The Blank Annual Reports*, from which the General Annual Report of the Department is compiled, are sent to the Local Superintendents and Boards of Common School Trustees and Boards of Grammar School Trustees. Total number sent out annually, 600 copies.

6. *Auditors', Treasurers' and Sub-Treasurers' Returns* are sent to about 450 of those officers, to be filled up and returned.

7. *The Chief Superintendent's Annual Report* to His Excellency the Governor General, printed by order of the House of Assembly, is also sent to each of the rural Trustee Corporations, to the Boards of Common School Trustees in cities, towns and villages, to Boards of Grammar School Trustees, to Boards of Public Instruction, to Local Superintendents, and to Separate School Trustees, besides copies to other parties. Total number sent out annually, about 4,500.

8. *Various Forms*.—Forms are also sent from time to time, to Superannuated Teachers, Trustees, (for maps) Normal School Students, &c. About 800 copies.

Letters received and sent out by the Department:—

	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Number of letters received	2996	4015	4920	5338	5739	6294	6431	6468	7121
Average number per week.....	57	77	95	102	110	121	124	125	137
Number of letters sent out.....	1430	1936	2581	3764	3966	3542	4627	5823	6015
Average number per week.....	27	37	50	72	77	68	88	112	116

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.—Continued.

Oncida for Separate School.....	\$30 00	
Rainham.....	253 00	
Seneca.....	360 00	
Walpole.....	535 00	
Total for County, \$2334.	\$30 00	\$2304 00

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville.....	\$411 00	
Houghton.....	257 00	
Middleton.....	297 00	
Townsend.....	748 00	
Walsingham.....	476 00	
Windham.....	410 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$16 00	
Woodhouse.....	438 00	
	\$16 00	\$3037 00

Total for County, \$3053.

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford.....	\$221 00	
Blenheim.....	769 00	
Dereham.....	606 00	
Nissouri East.....	454 00	
Norwich North.....	409 00	
Do. South.....	368 00	
Oxford North.....	211 00	
Do. East.....	355 00	
Do. West.....	337 00	
Zorra East.....	493 00	
Do. West.....	360 00	
	\$4583 00	

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries North.....	\$433 00	
Waterloo.....	943 00	
Walsley.....	673 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$48 00	
Wilnot.....	601 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$2 00	
Woolwich.....	557 00	
	\$130 00	\$3207 00

Total for County, \$3337.

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Amaranth.....	\$152 00	
Arthur.....	316 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$104 00	
Eramosa.....	467 00	
Erin.....	621 00	
Garafraxa.....	555 00	
Guelph.....	334 00	
Luther.....	18 00	
Maryborough.....	320 00	
Minto.....	132 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$ 00	
Nichol.....	238 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	35 00	
Peel.....	601 00	
Pilkington.....	295 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	46 00	
Puslinch.....	615 00	
	\$193 00	\$4664 00

Total for County, \$4857.

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia.....	\$340 00	
Bentinck.....	310 00	
Collingwood.....	214 00	
Derby.....	141 00	
Egremont.....	232 00	

34. COUNTY OF GREY.—Continued.

Egremont for Separate Schools.....	\$6 00	
Euphrasia.....	191 00	
Glencld.....	289 00	
Holland.....	224 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	30 00	
Keppel and Sarawak.....	20 00	
Melancthon.....	187 00	
Normanby.....	328 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	25 00	
Osprey.....	274 00	
Proton.....	224 00	
St. Vincent.....	397 00	
Sullivan.....	192 00	
Sydenham.....	423 00	

\$61 00 \$3986 00

Total for County, \$4047.

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard.....	\$396 00	
Downie.....	442 00	
Easthope North.....	420 00	
Do. South.....	284 00	
Ellice.....	258 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$20 00	
Elma.....	216 00	
Fullarton.....	337 00	
Hibbert.....	383 00	
Logan.....	241 00	
Mornington.....	340 00	
Wallace.....	235 00	

\$20 00 \$3552 00

Total for County, \$3572.

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield.....	\$250 00	
Biddulph.....	443 00	
Colborne.....	235 00	
Goderich.....	425 00	
Grey.....	368 00	
Hay.....	408 00	
Howick.....	82 00	
Hullett.....	339 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$16 00	
McGillivray.....	478 00	
McKillop.....	297 00	
Morris.....	160 00	
Stanley.....	426 00	
Stephen.....	209 00	
Tuckersmith.....	368 00	
Turnbury.....	56 00	
Osborne.....	401 00	
Wawanosh.....	489 00	

\$16 00 \$5434 00

Total for County, \$5450.

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Arran.....	\$366 00	
Brant.....	357 00	
Bruce.....	254 00	
Carrick.....	288 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$37 00	
Culross.....	196 00	
Elderslie.....	241 00	
Greenock.....	133 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	28 00	
Huron.....	277 00	
Kincardine.....	409 00	
Kinloss.....	166 00	
Saugeen.....	203 00	

\$65 00 \$2890 00

Total for County, \$2955.

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide.....	\$334 00	
Carradoc.....	492 00	
Delaware.....	195 00	
Dorchester, North.....	513 00	
Ekfrid.....	325 00	
Lobo.....	427 00	
London.....	1043 00	
Metcalfe.....	214 00	
Mosa.....	344 00	
Nissouri, West.....	380 00	
Westminster.....	729 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$14 00	
Williams, East.....	247 00	
Do. West.....	139 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	14 00	
	\$28 00	\$5382 00

Total for County, \$5410.

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldbrough.....	\$204 00	
Bayham.....	604 00	
Dorchester, South.....	266 00	
Dunwich.....	322 00	
Malahide.....	599 00	
Southwold.....	663 00	
Yarmouth.....	653 00	
	\$8311 00	

40. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden.....	\$275 00	
Chatham.....	413 00	
Dover, East and West.....	233 00	
Harwich.....	550 00	
Howard.....	482 00	
Orford.....	266 00	
Raleigh.....	401 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$60 00	
Romney.....	65 00	
Tilbury, East.....	152 00	
Zone.....	133 00	
	\$60 00	\$2970 00

Total for County, \$3030.

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.....	\$373 00	
Brooke.....	212 00	
Dawn.....	71 00	
Enniskillen.....	104 00	
Euphemia.....	242 00	
Moore.....	344 00	
Plympton.....	408 00	
Sarnia.....	164 00	
Sombra.....	221 00	
Warwick.....	480 00	
	\$2619 00	

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon.....	\$237 00	
Colchester.....	281 00	
Gosfield.....	290 00	
Maldstone.....	220 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	\$25 00	
Malden.....	198 00	
Mersca.....	249 00	
Rochester.....	113 00	
Sandwich.....	430 00	
Do. for Separate School.....	25 00	
Tilbury, West.....	127 00	
	\$50 00	\$2145 00

Total for County, \$2195.

Apportionment to Cities, Towns and Villages for 1861

CITIES.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
Toronto.....	\$3449 00	\$1624 00	\$5073 00
Hamilton.....	1788 00	349 00	2137 00
Kingston.....	1072 00	485 00	1557 00
London.....	1148 00	144 00	1292 00
Ottawa.....	696 00	953 00	1649 00
	\$8153 00	\$3555 00	\$11708 00
TOWNS.			
Amherstburgh ...	\$163 00	94 00	257 00
Barrie.....	116 00	63 00	179 00
Belleville.....	415 00	167 00	582 00
Berlin.....	208 00	23 00	231 00
Bowmanville.....	217 00	...	217 00
Brantford.....	617 00	123 00	740 00
Brockville.....	317 00	116 00	433 00
Chatham.....	422 00	58 00	480 00
Clifton.....	64 00	42 00	106 00
Cobourg.....	405 00	129 00	534 00
Collingwood.....	244 00	...	244 00
Cornwall.....	206 00	...	206 00
Dundas.....	180 00	128 00	308 00
Galt.....	319 00	...	319 00
Goderich.....	315 00	...	315 00
Guelph.....	327 00	125 00	452 00
Ingersoll.....	152 00	44 00	196 00
Lindsay.....	100 00	95 00	195 00
Milton.....	104 00	...	104 00
Niagara.....	159 00	76 00	235 00
Oakville.....	140 00	29 00	169 00
Owen Sound.....	183 00	...	183 00
Paris.....	304 00	42 00	346 00
Perth.....	195 00	66 00	261 00
Peterborough.....	258 00	96 00	354 00
Pictou.....	129 00	67 00	196 00
Port Hope.....	434 00	...	434 00
Presecot.....	102 00	132 00	234 00
Sandwich.....	106 00	...	106 00
Sarnia.....	199 00	...	199 00
St. Catharines.....	376 00	254 00	630 00
St. Thomas.....	151 00	21 00	172 00
Simcoe.....	182 00	...	182 00
Whitby.....	250 00	24 00	274 00
Windsor.....	275 00	...	275 00
Woodstock.....	348 00	...	348 00
	\$8682 00	\$2014 00	\$10696 00
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.			
Ashturnham.....	\$91 00	...	91 00
Bath.....	74 00	...	74 00
Bradford.....	115 00	...	115 00
Brampton.....	156 00	...	156 00
Brighton.....	146 00	...	146 00
Caledonia.....	102 00	...	102 00
Cayuga.....	77 00	...	77 00
Chippewa.....	126 00	...	126 00
Clinton.....	92 00	...	92 00
Colborne.....	92 00	...	92 00
Dunnville.....	141 00	...	141 00
Elora.....	129 00	...	129 00
Embro.....	80 00	...	80 00
Fergus.....	119 00	...	119 00

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.—Continued.				COUNTIES.—Con.			
	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.		Common Schools.	C. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
Port Erie.....	68 00	...	68 00	11. Frontenac.....	2473 00	143 00	2616 00
Hawkesbury.....	119 00	...	119 00	12. Addington.....	1876 00	42 00	1918 00
Hespeler.....	87 00	...	87 00	13. Lennox.....	876 00	...	876 00
Iroquois.....	53 00	...	53 00	14. Prince Edw'rd	2106 00	35 00	2141 00
Kemptville.....	115 00	...	115 00	15. Hastings.....	4166 00	50 00	4216 00
Kincardine.....	117 00	...	117 00	16. Northum'brl'd	3760 00	24 00	3784 00
Merrickville.....	87 00	...	87 00	17. Durham.....	3619 00	...	3619 00
Mitchell.....	138 00	...	138 00	18. Peterborough.	2303 00	29 00	2332 00
Morrisburgh.....	71 00	...	71 00	19. Victoria.....	2403 00	...	2403 00
Napanee.....	162 00	\$9 00	171 00	20. Ontario.....	4271 00	...	4271 00
Newburgh.....	106 00	...	106 00	21. York.....	6282 00	110 00	6392 00
Newcastle.....	138 00	...	138 00	22. Peel.....	2768 00	...	2768 00
New Hamburg.....	104 00	...	104 00	23. Simcoe.....	4421 00	75 00	4496 00
Newmarket.....	115 00	43 00	158 00	24. Halton.....	2288 00	...	2288 00
Oshawa.....	113 00	51 00	164 00	25. Wentworth....	3203 00	33 00	3236 00
Pembroke.....	51 00	...	51 00	26. Brant.....	2345 00	...	2345 00
Portsmouth.....	73 00	46 00	119 00	27. Lincoln.....	2243 00	...	2243 00
Preston.....	132 00	22 00	154 00	28. Welland.....	2215 00	...	2215 00
Renfrew.....	65 00	...	65 00	29. Haldimand....	2304 00	30 00	2334 00
Richmond.....	in Township.	...	...	30. Norfolk.....	3037 00	16 00	3053 00
Smith's Falls.....	97 00	...	97 00	31. Oxford.....	4583 00	...	4583 00
Southampton.....	69 00	...	69 00	32. Waterloo.....	3207 00	130 00	3337 00
Stirling.....	74 00	...	74 00	33. Wellington....	4664 00	193 00	4857 00
St. Mary's.....	279 00	...	279 00	34. Grey.....	3986 00	61 00	4047 00
Stratford.....	310 00	...	310 00	35. Perth.....	3552 00	20 00	3572 00
Stratroy.....	75 00	...	75 00	36. Huron.....	5434 00	16 00	5450 00
Streetsville.....	127 00	...	127 00	37. Bruce.....	2890 00	65 00	2955 00
Thorold.....	110 00	87 00	197 00	38. Middlesex.....	5382 00	28 00	5410 00
Trenton.....	69 00	107 00	176 00	39. Elgin.....	3311 00	...	3311 00
Vionna.....	102 00	...	102 00	40. Kent.....	2970 00	60 00	3030 00
Waterloo.....	139 00	...	139 00	41. Lambton.....	2619 00	...	2619 00
Welland.....	83 00	...	83 00	42. Essex.....	2145 00	50 00	2195 00
Yorkville.....	177 00	...	177 00				
	\$5165 00	\$365 00	\$5530 00		\$126379 00	\$1616 00	\$127995 00

GRAND TOTALS.

Summary of Apportionment to Counties, for 1861.

COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.		Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
1. Glengarry.....	2214 00	175 00	2389 00	Total Counties.....	\$126379 00	\$1616 00	\$127995 00
2. Stormont.....	1844 00	...	1844 00	" Cities.....	8153 00	3555 00	11708 00
3. Dundas.....	1977 00	...	1977 00	" Towns.....	8682 00	2014 00	10696 00
4. Prescott.....	1544 00	85 00	1629 00	" Villages.....	5165 00	365 00	5530 00
5. Russell.....	764 00	...	764 00		\$148379 00	\$7550 00	\$155929 00
6. Carleton.....	3241 00	68 00	3309 00	Additional sum reserved for any Roman Catholic Separate Schools which may be established in 1861.....			\$571 00
7. Grenville.....	2286 00	39 00	2325 00				\$156500 00
8. Leeds.....	3586 00	31 00	3617 00				
9. Lanark.....	3050 00	8 00	3058 00				
10. Renfrew.....	2171 00	...	2171 00				

NOTE.—The school moneys apportioned to the various counties, cities, towns, and villages, as per the foregoing statement, are payable to the Toronto agents of the local treasurers, on the first day of July next. Wherever the apportionment is withheld, it has been owing to the omission or neglect on the part of the local school authorities to comply with the school law, and to transmit to the Educational Department the necessary reports or audited returns—blank forms of which were furnished from the Department early in the year.

APPENDIX G.

No. 1.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

Documents Furnished Annually by the Educational Department to the School Officers of Upper Canada.

The following are furnished gratuitously by the Educational Department of Upper Canada to the various school officers, viz. :—

1. The *Journal of Education for Upper Canada* is sent monthly to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections, to the Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees, to the Local Superintendent, to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, and to each County Clerk and Treasurer, Exchanges, &c., &c. Total, 4,500 copies.

The *Journal* has been constituted the official medium of communicating all departmental intelligence. It is regularly sent by the publisher, about the first of each month, to the official address of the parties above enumerated. Should they fail in any case to receive it, immediate notification of the fact should be sent to the Education office. Missing numbers can generally be supplied. To the public, the price is \$1 per annum, payable in advance. Back volumes since 1848 (the first year of its existence) can be furnished on the same terms.

2. The *School Registers*, for recording the attendance, recitations and deportment of pupils, are furnished to each of the Grammar and Common Schools, and to the Separate Schools, in Upper Canada. Total, about 4,000 copies. The Registers are sent annually to the County Clerks, for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.

3. The *Trustees' Half-Yearly Reports* are sent every six months, through the Local Superintendents, to the Trustees of each school section. Those for the Grammar Schools and Roman Catholic Separate Schools, are sent direct from the Department. Total sent out annually, 7,500 copies.

4. The *Trustees' Blank Annual Reports* are annually sent through the Local Superintendents to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections. Total, about 4,000 copies.

5. The *Blank Annual Reports*, from which the General Annual Report of the Department is compiled, are sent to the Local Superintendents and Boards of Common School Trustees and Boards of Grammar School Trustees. Total number sent out annually, 600 copies.

6. *Auditors', Treasurers' and Sub-Treasurers' Returns* are sent to about 450 of those officers, to be filled up and returned.

7. The *Chief Superintendent's Annual Report* to His Excellency the Governor General, printed by order of the House of Assembly, is also sent to each of the rural Trustee Corporations, to the Boards of Common School Trustees in cities, towns and villages, to Boards of Grammar School Trustees, to Boards of Public Instruction, to Local Superintendents, and to Separate School Trustees, besides copies to other parties. Total number sent out annually, about 4,500.

8. *Various Forms*.—Forms are also sent from time to time, to Superannuated Teachers, Trustees, (for maps) Normal School Students, &c. About 800 copies.

Letters received and sent out by the Department:—

	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Number of letters received	2996	4015	4920	5338	5739	6294	6431	6468	7121
Average number per week	57	77	95	102	110	121	124	125	137
Number of letters sent out	1430	1936	2581	3764	3966	3542	4627	5823	6015
Average number per week	27	37	50	72	77	68	88	112	116

Recapitulation. Total number of copies prepared, or printed, and sent out annually from the Educational Department for Upper Canada :—

	Copies.		Copies
1. Journal of Education.....	4,500	7. Chief Superintendent's Report.....	4,500
2. School Registers.....	4,000	8. Various Forms, about.....	800
3. Trustees' Blank Half-Yearly Reports.....	7,500	9. Letters, &c., sent and received.....	13,140
4. Trustees' Blank Annual Reports.....	4,000	10. Circulars, about.....	8,000
5. Local Superintendents' Blank Annual Reports.....	600		
6. Auditors' and Treasurers' Blank Returns..	450	Grand total per year.....	47,400

No. 2.—SUMMARY OF THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA

		School Sections.	Schools Open.	
(1.)	392	Townships.....	3,908	3,743
(2.)	5	Cities.....	53	53
(3.)	36	Towns.....	97	97
(4.)	47	Incorporated Villages.....	76	76
	480	Total.....	4,134	3,969

Number of Local Superintendents, 305.

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS WHO ARE CLERGYMEN.

Total number of Reverend Superintendents.....	140		
Church of England.....	37	Congregationalist.....	3
Do. Rome.....	2	Methodist.....	20
Presbyterian.....	67	Not ascertained.....	3
Baptist.....	8		
Clerical Superintendents.....			140
Lay do and those not reported.....			165
			305

ERRATUM.

On page 13, first column, for "Number of children" read "Number of Schools".

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th April instant, for copy of Commander Orlebar's Report, on improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th April, 1861. }

Report of the Admiralty Survey of the St. Lawrence above Quebec, 1858 and 1859

CHARLOTTE TOWN,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
February 29, 1860.

SIR,—Ablly assisted by Commander Hancock and the other Officers attached to this Survey, I have surveyed and sounded the River St. Lawrence from Lachine Rapids, six miles above Montreal, to Ange Gardien, eight miles below Quebec.

The result of this work on the scale of three inches to the sea mile, covering fourteen double elephant sheets, is now before me, of which four have already been sent to England, and the remainder are being copied to transmit to the Admiralty for publication.

As an examination of these plans would readily enable your Excellency to judge of the truth of what I now proceed to state, I would have preferred delaying my report until their publication; but aware of the interest taken by the Canadian public generally, in all works connected with the development of their trade and the improvement of their great river highway, I have decided not to defer submitting to your Excellency my Report of the same, and giving my independent testimony to the value of the vast improvements made of late years in the River St. Lawrence above Quebec.

From my arrival at Montreal on the 26th of August 1858, to the 12th October, 1859, the Montreal Harbour Commission, as well as other public bodies at Montreal and Quebec, have afforded me every necessary information and assistance. The elaborate surveys and plans of soundings of the Harbour Commission, the reports of the various engineers, &c., were all examined carefully, and afforded me complete knowledge of the whole matter, but I felt that to make our survey of real value to the public generally, it ought to be done independent of local aid.

Therefore, whilst we have communicated freely with Captain Armstrong, and received from him information from time to time as to the existence and removal of obstructions, and the placing of lights and buoys, we have ourselves re-sounded the whole length of the Navigable Channel of the River, a distance of 150 miles, varying in width from one-third to one-half a mile. These soundings have been carefully reduced to the same level as that adopted by the Harbour Commission, and answering to the depth of ten feet three inches on the flats of Lake St. Peter.

To carry our Chart of the River up to the first real obstacle to its navigation, the survey was extended to the Lachine Rapids, and soundings taken above and below the great

Victoria Bridge. Some change in the direction of the channel and set of the current had been effected by the building of the bridge, but the extensive changes wrought in the Harbour and near the wharves of Montreal by the dredges of the Harbour Commission, were still more noteworthy, and have been faithfully registered on our six inch plan of the Harbour of Montreal.

Labouring under no common difficulties, owing to the rapidity of the current off the city wharves, the hard slaty nature of the bottom, and the numerous boulder stones, the Harbour Commissioners have by skilful dredging, both increased the wharf accommodation and the capacity of the Harbour, to an extent greater than I could have supposed possible. Still the increased size of the City, its important position as the terminus of the great ocean highway from Great Britain, its numerous steamers and its vessels of all sizes, overcrowd the present wharves, and require additional accommodation far beyond any possible improvement of the Harbour, and I cannot but regard the proposed plan of docks at Point St. Charles as eminently calculated to meet the requirements of the growing trade of Montreal and Western Canada, and to supply the pressing want of safe winter accommodation for steamers and other vessels; whilst in connection with the railroad and canals it will aid largely the grand purposes of securing and confining the great western traffic to the valley of the St. Lawrence. The immediate neighbourhood of the bridge and railroad, the security afforded by its embankment from damage by the current, or encroachment by the ice, and the site being the property of the city, seem to point out that part of the harbour as by far the most eligible.

I have now to speak of the River below Montreal. The main channel follows the left bank of the River, deflected occasionally by shoals of boulder stones, more or less towards the middle of the stream, till we arrive at Pointe aux Trembles. Here the disturbing confluence of the Ottawa River at the Bout de l'Isle is felt, and the river weakened in its current by the interposition of Isles Thérèse and Isle à l'Aigle, divides into three channels, the main body passes into a narrow channel at one place only 762 feet from shore to shore, and sixty-four feet deep. At the head of this channel, a bank of clay has been cut through and deepened so as to give twenty feet.

At about half a mile below Varennes, two lights have been erected on Isle Thérèse, under the guidance of which the traverse towards Cape St. Michel is made. To maintain a straight channel in this Traverse, several obstructions have been carefully removed and the depth of twenty feet can be carried into the south or Verchères channel, commencing at Cape St. Michel.

By the selection of this channel in preference to the old, the Commissioners have shown excellent judgment, for by doing so, they avoid the cross currents from the Ottawa River, and the more dangerous "pouliots" between Isle à la Bague and Lavaltrie. Along this channel some deepening has been effected, to maintain as far as possible a straight course, but nothing in comparison to what would have been required in the other channel.

To complete the convenience of the Verchères channel there is still required a light on Plum Island.

At the end of the Verchères islands, the flats off Contracœur oblige another traverse to be taken towards Lavaltrie; the guidance of two lights astern, and some dredging has been effected at one or two points, to maintain a straight course, and the requisite depth of twenty feet.

Arrived off Lavaltrie island, we enter the cut across the Lavaltrie bar, deepened from fourteen to nineteen feet; upon the lower part of this canal, Captain Armstrong's dredges were at work, and we witnessed with pleasure and instruction the able manner in which the dredges scooped up the stiff clay and stone that form the bed of the river.

Two lights on Lavaltrie island lead through this cut until abreast of the Isle Plate, where a white buoy points out a shoal spot, and the course is deflected to the S. E., entering at the distance of two cables, the broad, deep, natural channel of the river which continues without obstruction and requiring little notice until we have passed Sorel.

The ship channel passes in a curve to the northward between Boat and Stone island; to lead into this channel, a fixed light has been erected on the east end of Stone island. A slight change of course, leaving this light on the left hand, leads on to the Lake St. Peter.

The great work of deepening Lake St. Peter deserves more than a passing notice. This most judicious and well considered scheme persevered in against much opposition, has

been deservedly crowned with complete success, and reflects the greatest credit for the zeal and ability with which the Commissioners have so successfully excavated a channel of eighteen feet through the flats, where in the old time there was only eleven.

The channel over the upper bar, buoyed on the south side, once thirteen feet, we found deepened by dredging to twenty feet, and lies in a direct line between the Raisin Island light and the Western light-ship—one and a half miles. N. 62° E. from the light-ship, we enter the new cut through the flats. The dredge of the Harbour Commission has deepened this in the upper part, from fifteen to eighteen feet, and lower down from eleven feet to eighteen, and nineteen in all, a distance of seven miles in an easterly direction to the lower pool. The cut channel is of the uniform width of three hundred feet, and is buoyed on the south side at short distances of less than half a mile.

The lower part of this channel is excellently marked out by the eastern light-ship and light on Pointe du Lac, but to mark the requisite change of course occurring three and a quarter miles below the centre light-ship, for safe navigation by night, there is something more required than buoys.

I should propose to place there another floating light or high beacon, removable at the close of the navigation. Above and below the eastern light-ship which is on the lower bar, the channel has been dredged to the depth of nineteen feet for the distance of one mile.

On passing the light this channel bends to the southward and the course E., S. E., marked out by buoys, leads at the distance of half a mile from the light-ship into the deep water of the natural channel, until the lights at Port St. Francis come in line ahead.

Following the usual channel which passes close to Three Rivers, at two miles below Cape Madeleine we arrive at the Provenché Shoals. Here the channel used by the Pilots only secures a narrow depth of barely nineteen feet; but following the main Channel to the southward of the shoals, a depth of twenty-four feet can be maintained. This has been recommended by the Harbour Commission, but to make this available by night as well as by day, there should be two lights near the church at Cape Madeleine and two lights below, one on Bigot Island and the other near Champlain Church.

The Channel after this follows the north bank of the River until arriving below Batiscan Wharf, two lights astern direct a traverse towards Cape Levrard to avoid the St. Anne Shoals.

The skill of Captain Armstrong has been tested to maintain a depth of twenty feet at low water passing Cape Levrard. But by careful dredging he has at last succeeded. From our sounding, and an inspection of the original survey, I am disposed to think the Rivers Batiscan and St. Anne entering the St. Lawrence at right angles to its course may occasionally make changes and cause new obstructions in the channel, and that at the commencement of each navigable season it would be always prudent to examine this and other intricate passes in the river below Montreal.

Two lights at Grondines in line conduct the vessel from Cape Levrard on the E., N. E. course until two other lights on Cape Charles, come in line E., S. E. Below these the channel is wide and deep, and a due arrangement of lights leads over the Richelieu Rapids, and past the Platon and so on to Quebec.

Throughout this remaining distance of thirty-five miles, the river maintains a broad, deep channel, with the Pointe aux Trembles Shoals extending from the north side. Below Point aux Trembles the flats or bordage strewed with boulder stones contract, and the channel extends nearly from shore to shore.

Narrowed to half a mile opposite the Chaudière and confined between high banks, its depth increases to 174 feet. The great improvements on either bank of the river near Quebec, showed the necessity of our re-survey and a careful re-sounding discovered a decrease in the depth as given in the survey of 1827, in many places amounting to thirty-six feet. This is doubtless due to the immense quantity of ballast thrown overboard from vessels frequenting Quebec during the last thirty years. I have always been of opinion that this must prove eventually injurious, and accumulate in those parts where the increased width of the river diminishes the downward current, and allows the water to spread.

To obviate this I would respectfully urge the necessity of a regulation, obliging vessels to deposit their ballast in open blocks provided for the purpose, along the edge of the bordage or the flats of St. Charles.

In conclusion, when the plans of the River are published it will be apparent to all how judiciously and successfully have all the late improvements been carried out, and also how entirely the added facilities for the Navigation of this river are a benefit to the whole people, and are eminently calculated to increase the trade and commerce of the Canadas with the whole world.

With great respect I subscribe myself

Your Excellency's

Humble servant,

[Signed]

JOHN ORLEBAR,

Commander, in charge of the Survey of the Gulf of St. Lawrence

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 3rd instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Return shewing, in detail, the "lands sold to the Elgin Association, the lots for which Patents "have issued, the payments made on account of the purchase money, "the balance remaining due and unpaid, the moneys collected and "received from any source by the Officers of the Association, and "how the same have been applied."

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 8th April, 1861.

RETURN of Clergy Reserves sold to the ELGIN ASSOCIATION, shewing the number of
ing due up to April 5, 1861,—also, number of Acres sold and

Acres sold, amount of sales, amount paid the Department on account, and balance remain
amounts paid on lots for which Patents have been issued.

Date.	No. of Sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Part of Lot.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	Township.	Acres.	Price of Acre.	Amount of Sales.
1849.								\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Oct. 22	9212	Rev. Wm. King		8 & 9	A	Raleigh	200	2 00	400 00
"	9213	Skeffington Connor		10	A	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9214	and		8	S	do	200	1 75	350 00
"	9215	Charles Berczy, of Toronto, as Trustees to the Elgin Association.	N	8	9	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9216	do	R	10	8	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9216	do	S	11	8	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9217	do	S	6	9	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9217	do		7	9	do	200	1 75	350 00
"	9218	do		8 & 9	9	do	400	1 75	700 00
"	9219	do	N	10	9	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9219	do	N	11	9	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9220	do	N	6	10	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9220	do		7	10	do	200	1 75	350 00
"	9221	do	N	9	10	do	100	1 60	160 00
"	9221	do		8	10	do	200	1 60	320 00
"	9222	do		10	10	do	200	1 75	350 00
"	9223 & 4	do	N	7	11	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9225	do	N	8	11	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9225	do	N	9	11	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9226	do	N	10	11	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9226	do	N	11	11	do	100	2 00	200 00
1851.									
Jan. 3	10385	do		6	A	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	10386	do		11	A	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	10387	do		6	8	do	200	1 75	350 00
"	10388	do		7	8	do	200	1 75	350 00
"	10389	do	S	6	12	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	10390	do	S	8	12	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	10392	do	S	12	12	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	10393	do		6	13	do	200	1 60	320 00
"	10394	do		7	13	do	200	1 60	320 00
"	10395	do		8	13	do	200	1 70	340 00
"	10396	do		9	13	do	200	1 60	320 00
"	10397	do	S	10	13	do	100	1 60	160 00
"	10398	do		11	13	do	200	1 60	320 00
"	10399	do		12	13	do	200	1 60	320 00
1849.									
Oct. 22	9215	do	S	9	8	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9216	do	N	11	8	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9216	do	N	10	8	do	100	2 00	200 00
"	9217	do	N	6	9	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9219	do	N	10	9	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9220	do	S	11	9	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9221	do	S	6	10	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9222	do	N	9	10	do	100	1 60	160 00
"	9222	do	N	11	10	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9223	do	N	11	10	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9219	do	S	12	10	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9223	do	N	12	10	do	100	1 75	175 00
"	9224	do	N	6	11	do	100	2 00	200 00
1851.									
Jan. 3	10391	do	S	11	12	do	100	2 00	200 00
Total							6600		\$11790 00

Amount paid Principal.	Amount paid Interest.	Amount paid Principal and Interest.	Amount due Principal.	Amount due Interest.	Amount due Principal and Interest.	REMARKS.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
160 00	24 70	184 70	240 00	163 20	403 20	
80 00	12 45	92 45	120 00	81 60	201 60	
140 00	21 60	161 60	210 00	142 80	352 80	
70 00	21 60	91 60	105 00	71 40	176 40	
80 00	19 80	99 80	120 00	81 60	201 60	
80 00	19 80	99 80	120 00	81 60	201 60	
70 00	21 89	91 89	105 00	71 40	176 40	
140 00	21 89	161 89	210 00	142 80	352 80	
250 00	43 78	323 78	420 00	285 60	705 60	
70 00	12 09	82 09	105 00	71 40	176 40	
70 00	12 09	82 09	105 00	71 40	176 40	
70 00	16 27	86 27	105 00	71 40	176 40	
140 00	16 28	156 28	210 00	142 80	352 80	
64 00	19 89	83 89	96 00	45 52	139 52	
128 00	19 89	147 89	192 00	130 56	322 56	
140 00	43 78	183 78	210 00	142 80	352 80	
80 00	24 70	104 70	120 00	81 60	201 60	
80 00	16 74	96 74	120 00	81 60	201 60	
80 00	24 70	104 70	120 00	81 60	201 60	
80 00	12 35	92 35	120 00	81 60	201 60	
80 00	12 35	92 35	120 00	81 60	201 60	
127 00	49 35	176 35	73 00	44 90	117 90	
60 00	9 10	69 10	140 00	86 10	226 10	
105 00	15 95	120 95	245 00	150 67	395 67	
105 00	15 95	120 95	245 00	150 67	395 67	
60 00	9 10	69 10	140 00	86 10	226 10	
60 00	18 20	78 20	140 00	86 10	226 10	
60 00	9 10	69 10	140 00	86 10	226 10	
98 00	14 50	110 50	224 00	137 78	361 78	
96 00	14 50	110 50	224 00	137 78	361 78	
102 00	15 45	117 45	238 00	146 37	384 37	
96 00	14 50	110 50	224 00	137 78	361 78	
48 00	7 24	55 24	112 00	68 88	180 88	
96 00	14 50	110 50	224 00	137 78	361 78	
96 00	14 50	110 50	224 00	137 78	361 78	
175 00	67 20	242 20				
200 00	26 40	226 40				
200 00	76 80	276 80				
175 00	67 20	242 20				
175 00	23 10	198 10				
175 00	10 03	185 03				
175 00	13 38	188 38				
100 00	61 44	221 44				
175 00	30 60	205 60				
175 00	70 87	245 87				
175 00	31 60	206 60				
175 00	53 55	228 55				
200 00	48 45	248 45				
200 00	47 45	247 45				
\$5924 00	1288 65	7212 65	5866 00	3798 67	9664 67	Lots for which Patents have issued.

RETURN of Clergy Reserves, sold to the ELGIN ASSOCIATION, shewing the number of Acres sold, amount of sales, amount paid the Department on account, &c.—(Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

	Total No. of Acres.	Amount of Sales. \$ cts.	Amount paid Principal. \$ cts.	Amount paid Interest. \$ cts.	Amount paid Principal and Interest. \$ cts.	Amount due Principal. \$ cts.	Amount due Interest. \$ cts.	Amount due Principal and Interest. \$ cts.
Unpatented Lands..	5200	9255 00	3389 00	660 58	4049 58	5866 00	3798 67	9664 67
Patented Lands	1400	2535 00	2535 00	628 07	3163 07	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6600	11790 00	5924 00	1288 65	7212 65	5866 00	3798 67	9664 67

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, April 6, 1861.

SUMMARY

Of Census Returns for Upper and Lower Canada, as to population, so far as the said Returns have been received by the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th April, 1861.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated Second April, instant, for Documents on the subject of Imperial Subsidies to Ocean Steamers.

By Command,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 8th April, 1861. }

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, April 5th, 1861.

SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to transmit the enclosed Documents on the subject of Imperial Subsidies to Ocean Steamers, for communication to the Legislative Council, as requested by your letter of the 3rd instant.

Sir E. Head to the Duke of Newcastle, 15th Jan'y, 1861.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Duke of Newcastle to Sir E. Head, No. 142, 8th Feb., 1861.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS RETALLACK,
Acting Governor's Secretary.

Do. to Do. No. 146, 17th Feb., 1861.

The Honorable C. ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary.

Sir E. Head to the Duke of Newcastle.

(Copy.)

COLONIAL OFFICE,
January 15th, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—I learn from report that the Galway Line of Steamers has failed to carry out the service which they undertook to perform in the conveyance of the American Mails. It is therefore possible that the Galway Company may not be entitled to draw the subsidy granted to them on condition of the performance of such service.

Should this be the case, I feel it my duty on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, to press on Her Majesty's Government the claims already laid before them for some aid in the conveyance of the American Mails by way of the St. Lawrence and Portland.

It will be in your Grace's recollection that in a despatch dated 2nd September, 1856, I pointed out the grounds of complaint which the Canadian Government might be supposed to have, and that I requested (impliedly) that no renewal of the agreement with Sir Samuel Cunard might take place without hearing what Canada had to say.

Sir E. Head to Mr. Labouchere, 2d September, 1856.

First Report
printed 22d May,
1861—p. 6.

Your Grace will see this despatch mentioned and the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government in concluding a fresh contract with Sir Samuel Cunard *without any such hearing being given to Canada*, commented on in the first Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Packets and Telegraphic Contracts of last Session.

In addition to this I would call your Grace's attention to the letter of the Honorable A. T. Galt, Inspector General of Finances in Canada, written to Sir E. B. Lytton, in England, and a copy of which was transmitted to me by Sir E. B. Lytton, with a despatch dated 26th November, 1858, in which he speaks of the "sincere desire entertained by Her Majesty's Government to afford all possible support and protection to Canadian interests."

I need scarcely refer your Grace to the Address of both branches of the Canadian Legislature of March 4, 1859, which was, I am informed, sent to the Lords of the Treasury, with a letter signed by Mr. Merivale, of the date of April 15, 1859.

Mr. Merivale to the Secretary of the Treasury, April 15, 1859.

I am not aware that any answer to this Address has ever been transmitted to Canada up to the present time.

There are in the Parliamentary Papers various other despatches and documents bearing on this subject to which it is unnecessary that I should refer.

But I think it will appear to your Grace that the people of Canada may have had some reason for feeling disappointment, although they have not given expression to this feeling in any indecorous or impatient manner.

I trust, therefore, if it be possible, that the subsidy forfeited by the Galway Company, or at any rate that some portion of such subsidy may be applied to the encouragement of the Line of Ocean Steamers running between Liverpool and the St. Lawrence in summer, and between that Port and Portland in winter, touching each voyage at the Port of Londonderry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Canada, No. 142.

DOWNING STREET,

8th February, 1861.

February 4, 1861.

SIR,—Having referred your letter, dated the 15th January last, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I inclose for your information a copy of their Lordships' reply, stating that the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company is at present only in abeyance, its operation having been suspended until the 26th March next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Hon'ble

Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS,

4th February, 1861.

SIR,—The Lords Commissioners of H. M.'s Treasury have had before them your letter of the 28th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, urging the claim of that Province to some aid from Her Majesty's Government in the conveyance of the Mails by way

of the St. Lawrence and Portland in the event of the Galway Company having forfeited their title to their subsidy.

I have received their Lordships directions to request that you will move the Duke of Newcastle to cause Sir Edmund Head to be informed that as His Excellency's application proceeds upon the supposition that the subsidy to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company has lapsed or become forfeited, my Lords need only observe that the subsidy is at present only in abeyance. The contract with that Company having been suspended and its operation postponed until the 26th March next.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET,

17th February, 1861.

SIR,—I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of an Agreement lately concluded between the Post-Master General and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for the suspension of their Contract until the 26th of March next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor, the Rt. Hon'ble
Sir E. W. HEAD, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

GALWAY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK MAILS.

Articles of Agreement, made this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the Right Honorable EDWARD JOHN, Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, Her Majesty's Postmaster General, for the time being, of the one part, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, (limited) of the other part.

WHEREAS by Articles of Agreement, dated the 21st day of April, 1859, and made between the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, of the one part, and the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (limited), of the other part; the said Company, for the considerations therein mentioned, contracted and agreed to convey Her Majesty's Mails between Galway, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and Boston, in the United States of America, and between Galway, aforesaid, and New York, in the said United States, at the times, in the manner, and for the term of years (which is at present unexpired) in the said contract respectively mentioned or referred to: And whereas, under or by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 23rd and 24th years of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to transfer to the Postmaster General, Securities entered into with the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in relation to the Packet Service," all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Commissioners, of, to, and out of the said hereinbefore recited contract, have become transferred to and vested in the said Postmaster General: And whereas it has been agreed between the said Postmaster General and the said Company, that the said herein-before recited contract, and the operation thereof, shall be suspended, and the services thereby contracted to be performed discontinued, until the

26th day of March, 1861. Now these presents witness, that it is hereby agreed and declared, between and by the said parties hereto, that the said hereinbefore recited contract of the 21st day of April, 1859, and the operation thereof, shall be suspended, and shall continue to be suspended until and up to the said 26th day of March, 1861, and that until and up to the said 26th day of March, 1861, the services by such contract, contracted to be performed, shall not be performed, and that the consideration thereby agreed to be paid, shall not be paid; anything in the said hereinbefore recited contract contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: Provided always, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, and the said Company do hereby for themselves, their successors and assigns, covenant and agree with and to the said Postmaster General, his successors and assigns, that they, the said Company, their successors or assigns, shall and will, on and after the said 26th day of March, 1861, well and truly perform, or cause to be performed, all and singular the services in the said hereinbefore recited contract, particularly mentioned at the times, in the manner, and for the remainder of the term of years then unexpired in such contract respectively mentioned or referred to, and generally during the remainder of the said term, in such or the like manner as if this Agreement had not been made and entered into: Provided always, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, that in case the said Company shall not, on and after the said 26th day of March, 1861, well and truly perform or cause to be performed, the services in the said hereinbefore recited contract particularly mentioned at the times, and in the manner therein expressed, and thereby commit a breach of such contract and of this Agreement, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, for the time being, by writing, under the hand of either the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries, for the time being, of the Post Office, to determine the said hereinbefore recited contract, without any previous notice to the said Company, or their Agents, nor shall the said Company be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination: And whereas, by the said hereinbefore recited contract of the said 21st day of April, 1859, the said Company agreed that all the said vessels employed in the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails should, both on the outward and homeward voyages, call at St. John's, Newfoundland, or in the event of any of the vessels being prevented making St. John's, to the satisfaction of the Admiralty Agent or other officer in charge of Her Majesty's Mails, by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, then and in such case the vessels should call at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the said Company should convey in the said vessels, to and from, and cause to be delivered and received at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels were to proceed, call or touch, in the performance of the now reciting contract, all such of Her Majesty's Mails, passengers, and telegraphic messages, as should have to be delivered or received at such places respectively, and as regards the places mentioned in the Time Table A. thereunto annexed, within the times therein respectively specified: And whereas a question has arisen between the said Company and the Postmaster General, as to the construction of the lastly hereinbefore recited clause of the said hereinbefore recited contract, and to the nature and extent of the services to be performed by the said Company thereunder, and for the purpose of settling such question, it has been agreed between and by the said parties hereto, that each of them, the said Company for themselves, their successors and assigns, and the said Postmaster General, for himself, his successors and assigns, should, and each of them accordingly do hereby agree and declare, to and with the other of them, that on and after the said 26th day of March, 1861, (being the day on which the said hereinbefore recited contract shall be revived, and the services thereby agreed to be performed, recommenced and performed,) the said Company shall and will, at their own costs and charges, and

without receiving any further or other considerations therefor than that covenanted to be paid to the said Company for the general services in the said hereinbefore recited contract mentioned, convey, or cause to be conveyed, as well mails as passengers and telegraphic messages, on the outward voyage from Galway to St. John's or Halifax, and from St. John's or Halifax to Boston and New York, and on the homeward voyage from New York or Boston to St. John's, and from St. John's to Galway; and that the said Company shall and will deliver and receive, or cause to be delivered and received, at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels shall proceed, call, or touch, in the performance of such contract, as well all such of Her Majesty's Mails as passengers and telegraphic messages, as shall have to be delivered or received at such ports or places, and generally in such or the like manner, and subject to such penalties, provisions, clauses, matters and things, as if the intent, meaning, and construction, as by these presents defined and expressed, of the lastly hereinbefore recited clause of the said hereinbefore recited contract had been in such contract similarly defined and expressed. In witness whereof, the said Edward John, Lord Stanley, of Alderley hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

STANLEY, of Alderley. [L.S.]

Signed, Sealed and Delivered, by the above named
EDWARD JOHN, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, in
the presence of—

E. B. OSBORN,
General Post Office.

JAMES STIELING,
E. W. EDWARDS, [L.S.]
Two of the Directors.

The Seal of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation }
Company was affixed hereto, in the presence of— }

E. B. OSBORN,
General Post Office.

A. BOATE,
Secretary.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th April, 1860.

On a memorandum dated 3rd April, 1860, from the Hon. the Postmaster General, representing the necessity of making arrangements in order to obtain the full advantages likely to be derived from the adoption by the Canadian Line of Steamers of the more direct and speedy route through the Straits of Belle Isle, and with that view that some Port in the North of Ireland, at which the Steamers can regularly call, both in Summer and Winter, should be selected, and arrangements made respecting the Railway, Postal, and Telegraphic facilities which must accompany that selection; and requesting Your Excellency's authority to adopt the necessary steps to effect the same.

The Committee advise that the Postmaster General be authorized to select the Port in the North of Ireland at which the ships can call; and they recommend that he be also authorised to execute a contract with Hugh Allar, Esquire, under the provisions of the Bill which has passed, for an additional subsidy, during the present Session, through both Houses of

Parliament, in anticipation of its becoming law; and that the Postmaster General be moreover authorized to urge upon the Imperial Government and before any Committee in the Imperial Parliament the cause of Canada in relation to Postal Subsidies, and for this purpose to associate himself with any member of the Government who may be in England.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

- THE POSTMASTER GENERAL** has the honor to Report, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that, in pursuance of the Order in Council of the fifth day of April last, he executed a contract with Hugh Allan, Esquire, for the performance of a Weekly Service, by steamers, between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Liverpool and Portland in winter, a copy of which contract is herewith submitted.
- That in accordance with the same Order in Council, he selected the Port of Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, as the port at which, for the present, the steamships can best call to land and receive Mails and Passengers.
- That in pursuance of the terms of the Order in Council, he arranged with the several Railway Companies, proprietors of the different lines between Dublin and Londonderry, and the authorities of the Imperial Post Office, for the transmission of the Mails between Dublin and Londonderry and the steamers at Moville, and *vice-versa*.
- He also arranged with the Harbour Commissioners as to Light, Harbour, and Pilot Dues at the Port of Londonderry.
- In further compliance with the said Order in Council, he associated himself with the Honorable John Ross, President of the Executive Council, and attended the meetings of the Committee of the House of Commons on Telegraph and Packet Contracts, until his departure from England; and, subsequently, until the Committee made its Report.
- That, conceiving the Report was not of a character to benefit the Province or advance the objects of the Canadian Government and Legislature, he addressed a communication to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and, at the suggestion of His Grace, a similar one to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, setting forth the claims of Canada upon the Imperial Government for a subsidy to its line of steamers.
- The answer from the Treasury to this communication was addressed to him at Quebec, and he had no knowledge of its existence until his return to Quebec, in the month of August last.
- In the month of July, thinking that no answer had been given, he applied at the Treasury, and obtained the answer dated 24th July last.
- After consulting with Mr. Laing, M.P., Secretary of the Treasury, and the member who represented the Government upon that Committee, and to whom he was referred by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as to the best means of securing to the Province some relief from the evils of which its people so justly complain; and having been informed by His Grace that he could hold out no hope whatever that any assistance would be afforded by the Imperial Government to the Provincial Line of Steamships, the Postmaster General entered into negotiations with the "North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," better known as the "Galway Company," for the purchase and transfer to the Province of their Mail Contract with the British Government. After protracted negotiations, terms were agreed upon, and the necessary legal documents executed for a transfer of the contract and security of the purchase money.
- That this arrangement was made and entered into with the full knowledge and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the terms of the
- New Contract.**
No. 1.
- Selection of Londonderry.**
- Arrangements with Railway Companies.**
No. 2.
- Proceedings and Report of Committee of House of Commons.**
No. 3.
- Communication with Colonial Secretary.**
No. 4.
- Answer from Treasury.**
No. 5.
- Another answer.**
- Negotiations with Galway Company.**
- Transfer of Contract.**
No. 6.

agreement were, in some respects, altered to meet his views; and on more than one occasion he stated that Lord Palmerston, the Premier, was pleased that the arrangement had been made.

A communication was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the fifth day of July last, stating the terms upon which the performance of the service would be undertaken, and asking the assent of their Lordships to the transfer, and an interview was had on the same day, with the Secretary of the Treasury, by the Minister of Finance and the Postmaster General. On the following day a further communication was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, informing him that, in consequence of what had taken place at that interview, the necessary legal documents had been executed, and that the service would be immediately commenced by the Canadian Steam Packets.

That previous and subsequent to the execution of the transfer and securities, negotiations were in progress for an arrangement between the Imperial and Provincial Governments of the terms upon which the sanction of the former would be given to the transfer of the Galway Contract. These negotiations were conducted by Mr. Laing, M. P., Secretary; Mr. Hamilton, Under Secretary; and Mr. Stevenson, Chief Clerk, on the part of the Treasury Department; Mr. Frederick Hill, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Page, on behalf of the Imperial Post Office; and Mr. Galt, Minister of Finance, (who had arrived in England,) and the Postmaster General, on the part of Canada.

These negotiations extended over several days, and were satisfactorily concluded, and an arrangement effected and reduced to writing.

That, subsequently, a further arrangement was concluded, reduced to writing, and signed by Mr. Frederick Hill, on behalf of the Imperial Post Office; and the Postmaster General on the part of Canada, affecting the practical management and carrying out of the service.

On the eleventh day of July last, the application made several days previously, was formally submitted to Lord Palmerston by the Secretary of the Treasury, at an interview at which Mr. Galt and the Postmaster General were present. The same evening a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the Government were unable to sanction the transfer.

Thinking it was quite impossible that the Cabinet had understood at whose suggestion and instigation, the arrangement for the transfer had been made, the Postmaster General addressed another communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of which, a further consideration of the matter by the Cabinet took place, and with their own time for deliberation, the previous refusal was affirmed.

The Postmaster General thereupon addressed a communication to Viscount Palmerston, setting forth the injustice inflicted upon Canada by this refusal to sanction the transfer; a copy of that communication is also submitted herewith.

Finding that no probability whatever existed of his being able to obtain justice for the Province, in this affair, at the hands of the Imperial Government, and in order to avert, as far as possible, the increased evil which must necessarily result from a large portion of the correspondence which fairly and legitimately belonged to, and would have been carried by, the Canadian Packets, but for the establishment and support of the Galway Line by the Imperial Government, being diverted to and carried by that line, the Postmaster General considered it advisable to change the days of sailing of the Canadian Steamships from Liverpool, from Wednesday to Thursday of each week, and the Contractor was notified thereof.

The Postmaster General has the honor further to report, that before leaving England he addressed a communication to His Grace the Duke of

Notice of Transfer sent to the Treasury, and application for sanction.

No. 7.

No. 8.

Convention for working Contract.

No. 9.

Convention with Post Office.

No. 10.

Application for sanction to transfer.

And refusal.

Application for reconsideration.

No. 11.

Again refused.

No. 12.

Letter to Lord Palmerston.

No. 13.

Change of day of Sailing of Steamers from Liverpool.

No. 134.

Arrangements with Imperial Post Office in con-

sequence of day of departure of Argyle, then acting as Postmaster General, on the subject
Steamer from Liverpool being of the change of days of departure of the Canadian Steam
changed.

No. 14. Packets, and on other matters of importance, and affecting the
practical working of the service.

Sea Postage on
Newspapers.

The requests then made have been acceded to with one exception, viz. :
the request for payment for the transport of Newspapers forwarded from
Great Britain to the United States. This refusal cannot be justified upon
any equitable principle. The French and United States Post Office authori-
ties agreed, without hesitation, to pay postage on Newspapers : the British
Authorities are, therefore, the only exception ; and under all the circum-
stances, it must be admitted that their refusal to accede to this demand, is
both unreasonable and unjust. The Postmaster General, therefore, respect-
fully suggests that a further application on this subject, either by the
Government or the Legislature, or by both, to the Imperial Government
should at once be made.

Recommendation
that a further ap-
plication should
be made.

Arrangements
made with Con-
tractor for Ser-
vice under Galway
Contract.

No. 15.

The arrangements made with the Contractor for the performance of the
service, under the transfer, are set forth in the correspondence herewith
submitted, and from which it will be seen that (if the arrangement had
been sanctioned by the Government and Legislature of Canada) the Con-
tractor was to receive, in addition to the present subsidy, for the additional
distance required to be performed by his Steamers, in calling at Galway
and St. John's, Newfoundland, for the service of an additional Steamship
which he would have been obliged to supply, and the attendant expense and
risk, a further sum of £23,000 stg. per annum.

Consequent gain
to the Province.

The subsidy provided for under the Galway Contract is	-	£78,000 stg.
from this, deducting the sum agreed to be allowed to the Company for the transfer	- - - - -	35,000 stg.
leaves a balance of	- - - - -	£43,000 stg.
per annum of which the Contractor was to receive as before stated	- - - - -	23,000 stg.
which would have left a sum of	- - - - -	£20,000 stg.
or \$100,000 per annum to be placed against the subsidy granted by the Provincial Legislature in 1860 of	- - - - -	84,000
deducting from it as above	- - - - -	20,000

and the Province would only have paid, per annum - - £64,000
Against this sum of £64,000 there would have been the half of the postage
earned by the Line. The Imperial Post Office authorities state the amount
of Ocean Passage earned by the Cunard Line at £112,000 stg., per annum
and their is no reason to imagine that the services of the Canadian Line
would not have produced an equal amount. It is, therefore, evident that in
addition to the withdrawal of a competing line, changing the ports in
America from New York and Boston to Quebec and Portland, and all
other incidental advantages, the Province would have been relieved from
the greater part, if not the whole amount, of the present subsidy to the
Canadian Line of Steamers.

Advantage of all-
ing: St. John's.

The propriety of an arrangement, by which the Canadian Steamers would
have been compelled to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, was much ques-
tioned; but the advantage of establishing commercial, postal, and other
relations with that Province, as has already been done with respect to the
Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, can hardly be denied; at
the same time it will be observed that such arrangement was only to be car-
ried out, in the event of the Government of Newfoundland transferring
their subsidy from the Galway to the Canadian Line.

It is worthy of remark, that the British Government has permitted the Galway Company, since the refusal to sanction the transfer, to employ a screw steamer, the "Prince Albert," in fulfilment of that contract; and has also permitted the service to be discontinued for nearly if not the whole of the present winter, with an understanding that it is again to be entered upon during the present month. These facts show still more clearly the unfairness with which Canada has been treated in this matter by the Imperial Government.

Deviations have been permitted by the British Government from Galway Contract.

The Postmaster General has the honor also to report, that in the month of December last, a communication was received from the French Director General of Posts, intimating that unless satisfactory arrangements were immediately made by the United States' Government, respecting French mails carried by the Canadian Steamships, and the postages thereon, that the further use of those Steam Packets would be abandoned.

New arrangements at Washington, in connection with French and German mails.

No. 16.

In consequence of this communication he proceeded to Washington, and succeeded in making arrangements which have since been approved of by the Post Office authorities of Great Britain and France. These new arrangements will take effect on the 1st April next.

The results of the service performed by the Canadian Line of Steamships have been satisfactory. The loss of two of the Steamers compelled the Contractor, in order to keep up the service, to charter vessels to supply the deficiencies thus created. It was, doubtless, almost impossible to charter vessels of the same class and speed as the other vessels of the line, but, nevertheless, the service has been performed within the time limited by the contract. Two new steamships, larger, and with greater power, have been built, and will soon be placed upon the line; and this fact affords a further assurance that the people of Canada will, hereafter, have every reason to be satisfied with the performance of the service.

Results of the Service of Canadian Line of Steamers.

The Contractor has given notice of his intention to establish a fortnightly line of Steamers between Glasgow and the St. Lawrence, and has offered to carry by that line any mails which may be given to him, free of charge.

New Line from Glasgow.

As an increase of accommodation to the public will thus be afforded, the Postmaster General has to request the sanction of His Excellency to take advantage of this offer.

The amounts received for the service performed for the United States by the Canadian Steam Packets, are as follows:

Sea Postages received from United States in 1860,

For Quarter ended 31st March, 1860	\$28,223 16
do do 30th June, 1860	20,232 16
do do 30th September, 1860	26,280 68
do do 31st December, 1860	29,905 68

\$104,641 68

The amount saved by the employment of the Canadian Line, is arrived at by an estimate of the amount formerly paid by the Canadian people for United States inland rate, and for Sea postage to the Cunard Line, upon Provincial correspondence.

And Amount saved to Canada.

This estimate gives as formerly paid.....	\$165,000
and as now paid	50,000
or a total saving of	<u>\$115,000</u>

These two sums together, \$219,641 68, with the amount of postage upon correspondence for the other British Possessions, comprise the whole direct gain to the Province from the service of the line.

Anticipations.

It is anticipated that through the change of the day of departure of the Canadian Steam Packets from Liverpool, whereby the correspondence of the whole of Europe for an additional day in each week, will be obtained and carried, from the recent arrangements which will greatly expedite the transmission of foreign correspondence, and from the superiority of the Canadian over all other routes for the transmission of such correspondence, a large increase in the Revenue will be obtained.

Telegraph to Belle Isle.

The Postmaster General has further the honor to report, in reference to the construction of a line of Telegraph from Father Point to the Straits of Belle-Isle, that no material progress has been made towards that object.

The President of the Montreal Telegraph Company states that the Company will only undertake its construction upon being furnished by the Province with one-half of the capital necessary for that purpose.

The construction of the North Atlantic Telegraph, viâ Iceland and Greenland, may be expected within a short period, but until that time, no prospect exists that the line to Belle-Isle will be undertaken upon terms which the Government can entertain.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General.

No. 1.

Copy of Contract between Hugh Allan and the Postmaster-General, for a Weekly Line of Ocean Steamers to carry the Mails between Liverpool and Canada, from 1st April, 1860, to 1st January, 1867.

On the Sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, before us, the undersigned Public Notaries, duly commissioned and sworn in and for that part of the Province of Canada called Lower Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, personally came and appeared, HUGH ALLAN, Esquire, Merchant, residing in the City of Montreal, of the first part, and the Honorable SIDNEY SMITH, Postmaster-General for the Province of Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, acting herein for and on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in the said Province, of the second part, authorized for the purposes hereof by an Order of the Governor in Council, passed under an Act of the Legislature of Canada of the present session thereof, intituled, "An Act to grant additional aid to the Canadian Line of Steamers, and for the extension of the Line of Telegraph to Belle-Isle," on the fifth day of April instant.

Which said parties, acting as aforesaid, in the presence of us the said Notaries, did and do hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with each other, in manner and form following, that is to say:

The said Hugh Allan did and doth hereby promise and engage, and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns, to establish, maintain, and keep up a regular line of large and powerful Screw Steamers, to ply between the Port of Liverpool and the Port of Quebec or Montreal, once in every seven days during the season of and for the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and between the Ports of Liverpool and Portland once also in every seven days during the Winter.

That the said Steamers shall be first-class vessels, and shall not, with the exception of the "Anglo-Saxon," "Canadian," and "North American," now belonging to the said Hugh Allan, be less than two thousand and three hundred tons builder's measurement, and not less than five hundred horse-power, and shall not be inferior in speed, comfort, and power to the steamship called the "Bohemian," belonging to the said Hugh Allan.

That the said Hugh Allan shall be bound to perform the service to and from Liverpool and to and from Quebec or Montreal during the St. Lawrence navigation until its close every year, and to make at least twenty-six trips from Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal during the St. Lawrence navigation, and at least twenty-six trips from Quebec or Montreal

to Liverpool during the said time; and the communication between Liverpool and Portland shall commence each year at the time of the close of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and continue till the opening thereof, and during that time the said Hugh Allan shall be bound to make weekly trips from Liverpool to Portland, and weekly trips from Portland to Liverpool, so that during each year there shall be provided a weekly service of fifty-two voyages both to and from America; the said Contractor hereby binding himself to call with each of the said Steamers, and receive and land the Mails at such Port in Ireland and in the St. Lawrence as may be from time to time decided upon by the Postmaster General of this Province.

And it is covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties, that one of the said Steamers shall leave Liverpool, and one shall leave Quebec or Montreal once every seven days during the St. Lawrence navigation season, and that one shall leave Liverpool and Portland respectively also once every seven days during the time when the navigation shall be closed on the River St. Lawrence in the winter.

It is understood that the said Contractor shall have the option from time to time of deciding on the Port of Quebec, or that of Montreal for the termination of the trips of the said Vessels to the St. Lawrence, as the state of the water in the River and Lake, or other cause, may in his judgment make it advisable; but he shall not have the right to terminate the voyage at Quebec without the sanction of the Postmaster General.

That two new Steamers shall be built and ready for sea by the first day of January next, and all the said Steamers shall be provided by the said Contractor, and shall be ready and all the other arrangements made, so as to continue the regular service of the weekly line; and in the event of the Contractor being unable to continue the regular weekly trips at any time thereafter, this present Contract is to be considered and declared null and void and of no effect whatever, and the said Contractor is, within six calendar months thereafter, to repay to the Government of Canada all moneys that may have been advanced to him for and on account of the said service.

That the said line shall hereafter be maintained regularly and in full operation up to and until the first day of January, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, and that during that time the said Contractor shall be bound to carry by each trip of the said Steamers such Mails as may be given to him, or to the Officers in charge of his Vessels, by the Postmaster-General of this Province, for transmission to Liverpool or Ireland, or by the Post Office authority in Liverpool or Ireland for carriage to this Province, or such other mails between the said Ports as may be required to be carried at the instance or by the command of the Postmaster-General of this Province; but there is to be no liability under this Contract on the part of the said Contractor for the contents of the said mails when the same are not delivered, in case the failure to deliver the same is the result of the dangers of the sea, or of such as are peculiar to steam navigation, and not caused by neglect, or by want of proper skill, or by misconduct on the part of the said Contractor, his agents or servants.

And the said Contractor shall find and furnish sufficient accommodation and space on board each of the said Steamers for keeping the mails, and for assorting and distributing the same on board, and to be called "Post Office," and to fit up such apartments in such manner as the said Postmaster-General shall require; and also shall and will carry and transport on board each of such Steamers such Officers and Clerks, not exceeding two in number in each Steamer, for the purpose of guarding, assorting, and taking care of such mails, and to find and provide them with the usual rations and cabin accommodation.

That the said Contractor shall furnish and supply the said Steamers with sufficient fuel, stores and provisions, tackle, and all things needful and necessary to enable them to perform the voyages contracted for, and to secure the safety of the mails and passengers.

That the days for the departure of the said Steamers shall be appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and so often as he may think fit and proper for the best interests of the public service; provided that in cases of changes, two months' notice be given to the Contractor by the Government. The said Postmaster General shall, in case of need, have the right to delay the sailing of any of the said ships for the space of twenty-four hours.

And by these presents, the said Hugh Allan doth bind and oblige himself to have at all times the command of a sufficient number of Steamers, of the description aforesaid, to

perform the trips hereinbefore mentioned and agreed upon ; and that the time occupied by the said Steamers on the outward passage from Liverpool shall not exceed fourteen days, and on the homeward passage shall not exceed thirteen days on an average of the trips performed every three months.

That the said Contractor shall and will, from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of this Contract, make such alterations or improvements in the construction, equipments, or machinery of each and every of the said Vessels which shall be used by him in the performance of this Contract, as the advanced state of science may suggest, and advertise the sailing of the Steamers in Europe and America in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

The present Contract is thus made for and in consideration of the price or subsidy of Four Hundred and Sixteen Thousand Dollars for each and every year of its duration, beginning from the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, from which time the existing Contract shall no further exist, save as to the advance made thereon ; and which the said Honorable Sidney Smith, acting as aforesaid, did, and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige the Government of this Province to pay to the said Hugh Allan, or order, as follows, to wit :—

In consideration of the above, and of the stipulations hereinafter made, and for the purpose of aiding the said Hugh Allan in the building of the said two new Steamers, he the said Hugh Allan shall receive from Her Majesty's Government in this Province of Canada, and the said Postmaster-General did and doth hereby bind himself to pay to the said Hugh Allan the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars, and which the said Hugh Allan acknowledges to have received from the said Government before the date of these presents, the same being an advance of part of the subsidy for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and from the said sum the said Hugh Allan doth hereby release and discharge the said Government, and the said Hugh Allan shall also receive from the Government of Canada aforesaid, on the First day of August next, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the further sum of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars, on the First day of January next ; Provided that the said two new Steamers are contracted for and in course of construction before the first of such sums of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars is advanced ; and provided further, that satisfactory security be given to the said Government for such advances ; and for the future the said annual subsidy of Four Hundred and Sixteen Thousand Dollars shall be paid quarterly every year, and in advance, in four equal annual instalments of One Hundred and Four Thousand Dollars each, to be paid on the first day of each quarter, that is to say, on the first of the months of April, July, October, and January respectively, to the said Contractor, during the existence of this Contract.

That for all advances made and to be made to the said Contractor, and for the performance of the service contracted for, satisfactory security shall be taken in such manner and for such amount or amounts as the Government of Canada may direct and desire.

And it is declared and agreed, by and between the said parties, that the said Contractor shall not be called upon to pay for light dues, or other Provincial or local dues, taxes, or imposts whatsoever, during this Contract, to which the said Contractor as owner of the Steamers to be employed on the said service should be liable.

And it is further covenanted and agreed, by and between the said parties, that the said Hugh Allan doth bind and oblige himself to pay to the Receiver General of this Province, for every trip not performed, according to this Contract, a penalty of five thousand dollars, and shall not be entitled to the payment for the trip or trips not made in proportion to the amount of the present contract for the whole of the trips contracted for.

It is also expressly understood and agreed that it shall be, at the option of the Government of Canada, to put an end to this contract, and render the same null and void at any time, should the terms and conditions thereof not be fairly fulfilled and carried out in their true and honest meaning, and that without being obliged to have recourse to law ; but should the Government of Canada determine upon annulling the contract, no penalty shall be payable for the breach, or any of the breaches for which the contract shall be so annulled, nor shall any penalty be incurred by any delay occasioned by shipwreck or other accident, not arising from misconduct or from want of skill or foresight on the part of the contractor or his servants.

It is further agreed, covenanted and understood between the said parties, that the said contractor may bring this contract to a close the thirty-first day of December of any year, provided the said contractor shall have previously given notice in writing to the Secretary of the Province of Canada, at least six months before hand, and shall have previously paid into the Office of the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, all moneys that may have been advanced to him, the contractor, on account of this contract, for which the consideration on his part shall not be fully and satisfactorily performed.

And for the due execution hereof, the parties have made election of domiciles, to wit, the said contractor at his actual residence, and the said Honorable Sidney Smith, at the Post Office Department, at which places, &c. For thus, &c.

Thus done, passed and sealed, at the City of Quebec aforesaid, in the Office of Joseph Petittlerc, one of the said Notaries, on the day, month and year first above written, under the number eleven thousand two hundred and nine.

And the said parties, together with William Henry Griffin, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, also present, have set and subscribed their names and signatures to these presents, together with us the said Notaries, in faith and testimony of the premises, these presents being first duly read according to law.

Signed on the original, remaining of record in the office of Joseph Petittlerc, one of the undersigned Notaries.

HUGH ALLAN.

SIDNEY SMITH,

Postmaster General of Canada.

W. H. GRIFFIN,

Dpty Postmaster General.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, N. P.
JH. PETITCLERC, N. P.

(True Copy.)

JH. PETITCLERC, N. P.

No. 2.

ARRANGEMENT WITH RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. 1.—[Copy.]

PORT AND HARBOUR OFFICE,
Londonderry, 7th May, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that at the Monthly Meeting of the Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners, held on the 4th instant, Mr. Munn having read a letter from the Agent of the Canadian Mail Steamers, requesting to be informed what charges would be levied on those vessels should they make Derry a port of call for landing mails and passengers, it was decided that no charge will be made by the Commissioners for tonnage rates on the Canadian boats calling at this Lough, and that if they carry a Pilot qualified to navigate these waters the Board will grant the necessary certificate, and thus avoid the pilotage expense, as in the case of all other steamers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,)

A. H. STEWART,
Secretary.

To the Honorable SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General,
Canada.

No. 2.—[Copy.]

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
13, Lower Gardner Street, Dublin,
May, 12th, 1860.

The Honorable SIDNEY SMITH.

SIR,—Your letter of the 7th instant, addressed to Mr. Macrory, on the subject of the carriage of the Canadian mails by railway between Dublin and Londonderry, in connection

with the Canadian Mail Steamers, has been submitted to the several Boards of the Dublin and Drogheda, Dublin and Belfast Junction, and the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Companies, and I am instructed by each of those Companies to inform you that they are willing to enter into a united arrangement with the Postal Authorities for the carriage of the Canadian mails from Dublin to Londonderry, and *vice versâ*, by Railway once each week by special train, subject to the following terms :

That the journeys between Dublin and Londonderry, and *vice versâ*, shall be performed within six hours.

That the trains from Dublin shall be dispatched on Thursday morning in each week, on the receipt of the mails at the Amiens Street Station there, and the trains from Derry shall be dispatched thence, on the receipt of the mails at the Derry Station there, at whatever day or hour they may arrive there from the steamers.

That this arrangement may be terminated by either party giving to the other three months notice of their desire to terminate the same.

That the three Companies be paid quarterly for the service, at the rate of £12 for each trip either way between Dublin and Derry.

That the Companies shall not guarantee the despatch of the mails beyond their Stations at Derry on the one side and Dublin on the other, but they understand that arrangements have already been made for the immediate transmission of the mails between Derry and Moville without delay.

As these terms are entirely inadequate to meet the expense of performing the required service, and are offered with an anxious desire to promote and facilitate the arrangements for carrying the Canadian Mails *via* Derry, and which the Directors regard as a matter of national importance, the Companies interested make them on the understanding that they are not to be used to their prejudice in ascertaining the amount of remuneration for any other service which may be required of them for the carriage of the mails generally.

Should the foregoing meet your views, I should be glad of an early communication upon the subject, that the several Companies concerned may proceed to make their arrangements for carrying the contract into effect.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOMAS EDWARDS,
Secretary.

No 3 —[Copy.]

LONDON, 16th May, 1860.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 12th instant.

I cannot accede to that part of the proposition in which the Railway Company reserve to itself the right to terminate the service at any time by giving three months notice.

Neither the Post Office Department can make its arrangements, nor can it reasonably require the proprietor of the steamers to incur all the expense and trouble consequent upon the establishment of a Packet Station at Derry, with the right to the Railway Companies, or any other parties, to say that the remuneration received for the service performed by them is insufficient, and that they will not perform it longer unless for higher remuneration. Such arrangement would place us completely in the power of the Railway Companies, and is most unreasonable.

Another part of the proposed arrangement is also unsatisfactory. The Post Office Department do not wish to be compelled to take or pay for a *special* train every week from Derry. Occasionally the ships will arrive at such times that there will be no advantage in using a special train, and in such case it will be a saving both to the Department and to the Railway Companies not to use the special train. This is a point upon which you will no doubt only be too happy to meet my wishes.

I have had no communication whatever from any party respecting the service by steam tender. Will you inform me as to the position of the matter in this respect.

I shall be glad of a reply at the earliest possible moment, as the preliminary arrangements for the service are very complicated, and I feel an earnest desire to see the service commenced immediately.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SIDNEY SMITH.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

No. 4.—[Copy.]

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
43, Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin,
May 23, 1860.

The Hon. SIDNEY SMITH,
&c., &c.

SIR—I am directed to inform you, in reply to your letter dated 16th May, and which was this day submitted to the Board, that the various exceptions taken by you, as therein specified, to the proposed arrangements for the conveyance of the Canadian Mails to and from Derry, by this Company, have been re-considered, and the Board will accede to your wishes, with the exception of the conveyance of the mails from Derry to Moville by steam tender, which the Company cannot assent to as already arranged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed]

T. M. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

Postmaster General of Canada,
General Post Office,
London.

No. 5.—[Copy.]

LONDON, May 10, 1860.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with our understanding, I have selected Londonderry as the Port of Call in Ireland for the Canadian Line of Steamers.

In order that the Post Office Department may be put to no unnecessary trouble or inconvenience, I have communicated with the different Companies of the Lines of Railway between Dublin and Londonderry and have obtained an arrangement for special trains to transport the mails to and from the steamers for £12, for each train, including service by steamers, without any increased expense to the Department.

The Surveyor of the Department, who accompanied me in examination of the Port, informed me that he would make his report immediately, and doubtless you are already in possession of it. May I now request that orders may be given that hereafter the mails leaving London and other points along the line between London and Derry on the Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, for the Canadian steamers, shall be forwarded from Dublin and put on board ship at Derry, instead of at Cork as at present.

The mails from Scotland and the North of England will be greatly expedited if forwarded from Glasgow by steamers either to Belfast or Derry, and there put on board the Canadian Steamer.

The mails from Ireland are now forwarded from Glasgow every evening, via Belfast, at a later hour than by Railway.

No increase of expense will be incurred if the American mails for Canadian Steamers are forwarded by the same conveyance, and the public will have additional time for their correspondence. I would therefore, ask to have arrangements made for the performance of this service in the manner suggested.

I enclose copies of correspondence with the United States' Post Office authorities for your information, From these you will learn their willingness to concur in the proposed

changes, as well as to make Glasgow or Greenock an additional office for exchange of mails. It would, doubtless, greatly facilitate correspondence if the arrangements for this purpose were effected, as well as to make Derry also an office for exchange of mails. It would be well, therefore, to have such arrangements complete.

It is intended that the steamer leaving Liverpool on the 23rd inst. shall commence the service from Derry, and I would therefore ask that orders may be given that the arrangements necessary for that purpose should be immediately effected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General of Canada.

F. HILL, Esq., *Secretary.*

No. 6.—[Copy.]

Registered—No. 32,107.

In any further correspondence on this }
subject the above number should be }
quoted.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
12th May, 1860.

SIR—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, and I lose no time for informing you that it will be quite impossible to carry out your proposal for sending the supplementary mail for the Canadian Steam Packets by way of Londonderry, instead of by way of Cork, by so early a date as that which you propose, viz., the 23rd inst. No delay shall take place in considering your suggestion, and I will at once submit it to the Postmaster General; but many points will necessarily arise which will require time for careful attention.

You state that you have already obtained an offer from the Railway Companies to convey the supplementary mail between Dublin and Londonderry, for a payment of £12 on each occasion, and I should be glad if you would forward to me this offer as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
(Signed) Your obedient servant,
F. HILL,
Secretary.

The Hon. SIDNEY SMITH,
Waterloo Hotel,
Jermyn Street.

No. 7.—[Copy.]

LONDON, 14th May, 1860.

SIR—In accordance with your request, I now enclose copy of communication from Mr. T. Edwards, Secretary, &c., on the subject of the Special Trains required for the transport of Mails between Dublin and Londonderry.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
[Signed] SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General of Canada.

F. HILL, Esq.,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
General Post Office.

No. 8.—[Copy]

AMERICA.

Registered—No. 32,107.

If any further correspondence on this subject, the above Number should be quoted.

J.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
23rd May, 1860.

SIR—Referring to your recent proposal that the Mail Packet to and from Canda shall call at Londonderry instead of at Queenstown, I have to inform you that no time has been lost by the Inspector of Mails in Ireland, in communicating with the Railway Companies between Dublin and Derry, as regards the terms upon which they will provide Special Trains for the conveyance of the Canadian Mails; and I have this morning received his report stating that he has been unable, as yet, to obtain an offer, but that a meeting of the Directors will take place to-day, at which the subject will be brought under consideration.

In the meantime I request you will be so good as to inform me as soon as possible, the earliest day and hour at which the Homeward Mail Packets may be expected to arrive at Londonderry; and also the number of hours which may be taken as the ordinary minimum duration of the voyage from Londonderry to Liverpool.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
[Signed] F. HILL.

The Honorable SIDNEY SMITH,
Waterloo Hotel,
Jermyn Street

Agreement between Railway Companies Dublin and Derry, and Post Office Department.

No. 9.—[Copy.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
London, 24th May, 1860.

The Railway Companies owning the line of Railways between Dublin and Londonderry, by way of Dundalk and Enniskillen, agree to carry the Mails conveyed or to be conveyed by the Canadian Mail Packets by Special Trains from Dublin to Londonderry, and from Londonderry to Dublin throughout respectively, for a payment of twelve pounds (£12), for each special train throughout in either direction, the time to be occupied on the journey not to exceed six hours, it being understood that whenever the ordinary Day Mail Train or any ordinary train which the Companies may run for their own purposes, can be made available, the Mails in question shall be carried by such Trains, without any charge.

This Service shall be continued upon these terms for such period as may be required by the Post Office; but the Post Office shall be entitled to put an end to the Agreement at any period by a notice of three [3] months.

The mails shall be delivered at the Pier at Londonderry, into the charge of the Agent of the Canadian Mail Packets, and shall be received at the Pier at Londonderry from the Agent, the Bags being conveyed between the Pier and Railway Station by the Porters of the Railway Companies without extra charge.

[Signed] ERNE, CH.
“ N. J. MACRONY.

The Post Office Agent of the Canadian Mail Packets will take charge of the Bags between the Pier at Londonderry and the Canadian Mail Packets, and the service, so far as regards the British Post Office, shall commence at Londonderry in the case of the Homeward Mails, and cease at Londonderry in the case of the Outward Mails.

[Signed] SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General of Canada.

No. 10.—[Copy.]

POST OFFICE,
24th May, 1860.

SIR—A steamer will be provided to carry the Mails to and from the Canadian Steamers without expense to your department.

Your most, &c.

[Signed]

ERNE.

The Honorable SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General of Canada.

No. 3.

FIRST REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON PACKET AND TELEGRAPH CONTRACTS.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed, 22nd May, 1860.)

Lunæ, 30^o die Januarii, 1860.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the manner in which Contracts extending over periods of years have from time to time been formed or modified by Her Majesty's Government with various Steam Packet Companies, for the conveyance of Mails by Sea; and likewise into any Agreements or other Arrangements which have been adopted at the Public Charge, actual or prospective, for the purposes of Telegraphic Communications beyond Sea, and to report their Opinion thereon to the House; together with any Recommendations as to Rules to be observed hereafter by the Government in making Contracts for Services which have not yet been sanctioned by Parliament, or which extend over a series of years.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to Report from time to time.

Martis, 7^o die Februarii, 1860.

Ordered, THAT the Committee do consist of Nineteen Members.

Committee nominated of—

SIR FRANCIS BARING.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

MR. HENRY HERBERT.

MR. CORRY.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD.

SIR HENRY WILLOUGHBY.

MR. DUNLOP.

CAPTAIN LEICESTER VERNON.

MR. BAXTER.

CAPTAIN GLADSTONE.

MR. HUBBARD.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD.

MR. HOPE.

MR. LAING.

MR. BAZLEY.

SIR EDWARD GROGAN.

MR. HOWES.

MR. EDWARD ELLICE.

COLONEL GREVILLE.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Martis, 6^o die Martii, 1860.

Ordered, THAT the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts (1859) be referred to the Committee.

Lunæ, 7^o die Maii, 1860.

Ordered, THAT the Paper relative to Contract Packets, [presented 22 July, 1853,] and Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 10 and 359, of Session 1856; Nos. 304 and 326, of Session 2, 1857; Nos. 19 and 144, of Session 1858; Nos. 230 and 257, of Session 1, 1859; No. 184, of Session 2, 1859; and No. 120, of the present Session, be referred to the Committee.

Martis, 22^o die Maii, 1860.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report their Observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them from time to time, to The House.

FIRST REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the manner in which Contracts extending over periods of years have from time to time been formed or modified by Her Majesty's Government with various Steam Packet Companies for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS by SEA; and likewise into any Agreements or other Arrangements which have been adopted at the Public Charge, actual or prospective, for the purposes of TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS beyond SEA, and to Report their Opinion thereon to the House; together with any Recommendations as to Rules to be observed hereafter by the Government in making CONTRACTS for Services which have not yet been sanctioned by Parliament, or which extends over a series of years, and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House; have made progress in the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following First REPORT:—

Your Committee having considered the evidence taken by the Committee of last Session, and having examined witnesses on that part of the subject referred to them which relates to Packet Contracts, submit the result of their investigation in regard to it, reserving for a subsequent Report the matter of Telegraphic Contracts.

The defects in the subsisting manner of forming or modifying contracts, extending over periods of years, for the conveyance of mails by sea, to which your Committee deem it necessary to direct the special attention of the House, relate, on the one hand, to the means of bringing the information possessed, and the views entertained, by the several departments of Government in charge, respectively, of the various interests affected by such contracts, duly before that department with which the decision and responsibility ultimately rest; and, on the other hand, to the exercise by Parliament of its right of control.

Since the year 1837, the parties by whom, on behalf of the Government, all such contracts were actually entered into, have been the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; but the power of authorising them to be formed, and of prescribing their terms and conditions, is acknowledged to belong to the Lords of the Treasury, who communicate with the Postmaster General, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Lords of the Admiralty themselves, in reference to the postal, colonial, or nautical questions involved.

From the evidence laid before your Committee, it appears, that in making and modifying such contracts, there has been a want of concert, and an absence of a clear and well-defined responsibility in the Admiralty, Post Office, and Treasury Departments; that the respective functions and provinces of the Treasury and the Admiralty have not always been duly adhered to; and that the Treasury has been led to authorise very important contracts without having before it the elements necessary for a right determination.

Thus, in the case of the first Dover Contract, in 1854; the Admiralty, in the conditions of tender sent out, required that six vessels should be provided for the service; while confessedly four, or at most five, were sufficient, with the view of getting the contractors to purchase from them some of the steamers, very inefficient and unfit for the purpose, then employed by the Admiralty in carrying the Dover mails (which had not previously

Ev. 1859, App. 2,
p. 5.

Q. 4855-60.
4409-11, 4772.

Ev. 1859, App
p. 441.

been done by contract), and known by them to be incapable of attaining the speed which they stipulated for. The formal tender was accompanied by a separate letter from the parties, offering to perform the service for a considerably lower subsidy than that stipulated for in the formal tender, if they should be allowed to employ only five boats, and for a still lower sum if, instead of purchasing any of the Admiralty boats, they should themselves build new boats. It does not appear that this letter was laid before the Treasury; and next year, the Admiralty took upon themselves, without the sanction of the Treasury, which was essential as the only legitimate authority for such an act, to enter into a new contract, extending the period of endurance from four to eight years.

(Ev. 1859.)
4366.
4586.

The practical result of this course of proceeding was, that the Government became bound to pay a yearly subsidy of £15,500 to contractors, who in a separate letter, accompanying the original formal tender, had offered, for £12,000 a year, to undertake the service, for the period ultimately given, with five efficient boats (amply sufficient for their purpose,) to be provided by themselves, the Treasury not having been made aware of that lower offer, and not having authorised any contract for that period. Your Committee, also, in endeavoring to investigate the grounds on which the Dover Contract was renewed in 1855, found that important papers were missing, and that the minute stating the grounds of the renewal was not forthcoming.

Ev. 1859.

Q. 3372-80.
3463-7.

Q. 2229 *et seq.*,
2246 *et seq.*, 2290
et seq.

Again, in reference to the extension of that contract in 1859, the Treasury proceeded on the assumption that the statements set forth in the contractors' application, addressed to the Admiralty, as the grounds on which an extension was sought, must have been inquired into, and ascertained to be correct, by the Admiralty, before giving their recommendation in its favor; while at the Admiralty, some material facts bearing on such inquiry were not considered to be within their province.

Q. 1705 *et seq.*,
1771, 1968 *et seq.*,
1989.

Between these two dates, namely, in 1857, an extension of two years in regard to the West India Contract was granted by the Treasury without consulting either the Admiralty or the Post Office; and while, in 1858, in reference to a contract entered into by the Colonial Government of Newfoundland, subject to the approval of the Home Government, by whom part of the subsidy was to be contributed, the Treasury refused its sanction, in consideration of a report of the Admiralty, to whom a reference had been made, of the insufficiency of the vessels, they next year gave their sanction, limited, however, to one year, to a similar contract entered into by that Government, on the like condition, with another Company, without requiring any report from the Admiralty.

Q. 40.

Q. 85.

Q. 83.

Q. 894.

Q. 862.

Q. 80.

Q. 90.

Q. 87-9.

Q. 93.

The case, likewise, of the contract with the European and Australian Company, formed in 1857, strongly illustrates the defects of the existing system. That contract involved a yearly subsidy of £185,000, of which one-half was to be paid by the Australian Colonies, who had no opportunity of being consulted in the framing of the contract; so that special circumspection was required. The tender accepted was that of a new Company without previous experience, and who had no ships fit for the work. One of their vessels, the "Oneida," which was reported against by the professional officer of the Admiralty, and had not the horse-power or the tonnage required by the contract, broke down on her first voyage. Time was not kept, and although the colonies complained, it appears that no steps were taken to insure the fulfilment of the contract with suitable vessels. The company in one year lost their capital (400,000 £.); the service proved a complete failure, and great risk of an interruption of the postal communication was incurred.

Q. 326.
Q. 375-6.
(Ev. 1859.)
Q. 4465-7.
Q. 4963.
Q. 5109, 10.

This contract had been entirely arranged by the then Financial Secretary, whose acts in these matters do not appear to have received confirmation by any other authority.

In the cases of the renewal of the Cunard Contract in 1856, and the granting of the Galway Contract in 1859, the defects above referred to, and the evils incident to the system, were also very strikingly exhibited; and on this account, as well as on account of the character and importance of the proceedings themselves in regard to these contracts, Your Committee deem it essential to lay the facts before the House somewhat in detail.

The first Contract with Messrs. Cunard, Burns & M'Ivor for the conveyance of the mails between this country and the United States and North American Provinces was entered into in June 1840.

At this time there was no line of steamers plying between Britain and America: the undertaking was considered to be attended with risk; the period of endurance was fixed at seven years, and the Cunard Company became the contractors after an attempted competition had drawn out only one offer, much above the terms on which they undertook the service.

The contract has since been repeatedly renewed and extended, with certain modifications, and the service has throughout been performed, with paddle-wheel steamers, in the most thoroughly efficient and admirable manner.

The last renewal, prior to that of 1858, was in 1852, when a contract was entered into for a weekly service between Liverpool on this side, and New-York and Boston, alternately, on the other side, for a yearly subsidy of 173,340 £. This contract was to continue in force till 1st January 1862; and thenceforward till 12 months' notice of determination should be given by either of the parties.

In October 1857, there being more than four years of the then subsisting contract still to run, Messrs. Cunard & Co. applied for its renewal, with an extended period of five years after its expiry in 1862. This application was rested on the ground of the service having been so efficiently performed, and of the importance of maintaining the British line against United States competition, in order to do which, it was, they pleaded, necessary that the company should be encouraged, by having an extended term, to build new vessels of a larger and still swifter description.

The state of matters had by this time greatly altered since the original contract was entered into in 1840.

On the one hand, the United States Government had subsidized a line of steamers for the conveyance of their mails, known as the Collins' line, and, on the other hand, private companies had established lines for traffic in the conveyance of passengers and goods; so that, in addition to these two subsidized lines, there were plying between this country and North America, with great regularity and speed, six other lines of steamers. The Collins' line was discontinued in February 1858.

Further, in 1853, the subject of Packet Contracts had been submitted by the Treasury to the consideration of a committee, presided over by Lord Canning, then Postmaster General, and of which Mr. Cowper, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Bromley, were the other members.

That Committee had returned their well known Report, in which they recommended that the idea, previously entertained, of attempting to make mail packets available as armed vessels in case of war, should be abandoned, and that stipulations with that view should no longer be inserted in the contracts, and laid down important principles as to the forming and renewing of such contracts.

In particular, while recognising the propriety of subsidies being granted on the establishment of a service where "the ordinary traffic would not be remunerative for steamers," they stated their opinion, that when "provision has to be made for the conveyance of mails, in cases where steamers employed for passengers and commerce are available, and there is effective competition, it is not necessary, as in the former case, for the Government to subsidize the contractors, by contributing a considerable portion of their receipts, since it may fairly expect to get the service done

Parl. Paper,
No. 184, Sess. 2,
1859, p. 42.

Parl. Paper,
No. 230, 1859,
p. 43.

Q. 2690.

Parl. Paper,
July 22, 1853.

P. 2.

“ for a payment which will cover the freight of the mail bags, and compensate for the prescribed punctuality of departure and arrival, and for any increase of speed that may be agreed upon.”

16.

And they observed, “ The increased demand for steam communication, and the recent adaption of the screw propeller to trading vessels, render it probable that in future renewals of contracts, or the establishment of new ones, the Government may be able to obtain the services they require for payments fixed on the latter calculation rather than the former, and that it will not be necessary to extend the duration of the contracts for so long a period as has hitherto been generally considered necessary.”

P. 7.

15.

In regard, again, to this matter of the period for which such contracts should be granted, this committee observed, that where no private communication existed, adequate to admit of a sufficiently speedy service, the contracts should be of such duration as to afford security to the undertakers, “ that they will be allowed to continue the service long enough to reap some benefit from their undertaking ;” holding it to be “ fair, that on the first opening of a new line contracts should be made for such a length of time as may encourage the building of ships for the purpose, by affording a prospect of their employment for a considerable number of years.”

“ But” (the Report proceeds) “ we see no sufficient reason for continually renewing such contracts for periods equally long, after the object has once been attained. A company which has received a liberal subsidy for 10 or 12 of the first years of its existence, ought to provide, by the establishment of a sinking fund, for the maintenance of its fleet of vessels, and may be fairly expected, after having been compensated for the original hazard, to continue the service by fresh contracts entered into either from year to year, or for a period not exceeding three years.”

Another matter, also, had arisen in the year immediately preceding that of Messrs. Cunard & Co.’s application, which had an important bearing on the question as to the decision which should be given upon it.

A difference as to the mode of charging postage had occurred between the Canadian and the Imperial Governments. In the course of the correspondence which ensued, the views of the Canadian Government on the general question of the injury done, in their estimation, to the interests of Canada, by the Home Government giving a large bounty to a line running to United States ports, and so driving Canadian mails and traffic to those ports, and by the railways and canals of the United States, were strongly expressed; and in a despatch from the Governor General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date 2nd September 1856, enclosing a report from the Postmaster General of Canada on the subject of a proposal from the Home Government that Canada should pay a proportion of the subsidy to Mr. Cunard, the Governor General added, that many Canadians, including members of his own Council, were of opinion, that while they could not ask for any breach of faith towards the present contractors, they might “ surely ask that no renewal of that arrangement should be made without hearing what Canada has to say when the opportunity occurs. We may hope that no course will be pursued adverse to the principles of free trade, by the continuance of a large bounty to the Boston and New York lines.”

This correspondence having been laid before the Lords of the Treasury, they, on the 26th November 1856, adopted a Minute, in terms of which the Secretary for the Colonies, in a despatch to the Governor General of Canada, of the 3rd December, intimated, that “ their Lordships have apprized me that the existing arrangements with respect to the Canadian mail service will continue until the expiration of Mr. Cunard’s contract,

Parl. Paper,
No. 184, Sess. 2,
1859, pp. 13, 14.

Q. 1652.

No. 184, p. 15.

"when they hope an arrangement may be effected more in conformity with what they would regard as an equitable consideration for the finances of this country."

The assurance thus given, though in immediate reference to a specific postal question, was held in Canada to constitute a pledge, on the part of the Home Government, that the system of subsidizing lines of packets running to United States ports would not, after the expiry of the subsisting Cunard contract, be continued, without at least giving the Government of Canada an opportunity of being heard.

In the mean time, the Canadian Government proceeded with extensive improvements in the means of internal communication through the territories of the colony, in which a very heavy public debt has been incurred, and they entered into a contract with the Montreal and Ocean Steam Packet Company for the conveyance of their mails with this country to and from Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter, at which latter port the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway (passing, for a comparatively short distance at its eastern extremity, through the territory of the United States) has its terminus. For this service a subsidy of 45,000 £, provided exclusively by the Canadian Parliament, was agreed to be paid to the company.

The application of the Cunard Company for an extension of their contract mentioned above, as presented in October, 1857, was, by the Treasury, referred to the Admiralty and to the Postmaster General. The Admiralty recommended that it should be granted, while the Postmaster General (then the Duke of Argyll) strongly deprecated the extension sought, as in violation of the principles laid down by Lord Canning's committee, and especially if made so long before the expiry of the subsisting contract, disabling the Government for so long a period from taking advantage of increased facilities for conveying the mails at a diminished cost to the country.

The Postmaster General's Report having been transmitted by the Treasury to the Admiralty for their observations on it, they replied by a communication of date December 21, decidedly urging their views in support of the application for renewal of the contract.

On the 2nd of March, 1858, the Treasury disposed of this application by the following Minute:—

"Write to Mr. Cunard, that, upon full consideration of his application, my Lords are of opinion that his present contract is yet too far from its termination to justify a renewal or extension; at the same time state that my Lords are in every way satisfied with the manner in which he has performed the service, and they will be prepared to consider favourably any application he may make when his present contract has advanced nearer to a termination."

On the 20th of the same month of March, Mr. Cunard addressed to the Admiralty a letter, renewing, and on the same general grounds, the application which had just been disposed of by the Treasury Minute above quoted.

This application was transmitted to the Treasury on the 29th March, by the Admiralty, with a recommendation that it should be granted; and, on the 20th May, the Treasury, without having called for any further report from the Post Office, passed a Minute in favour of conceding the extension sought for, and requesting the Postmaster General to communicate his views as to any modifications that might be introduced into the new contract, without materially affecting the basis of the existing contract.

In reply (June 4), the Postmaster General, confining himself to the terms of the proposed contract, and mainly to the rate of remuneration, pointed out that the mileage rate of payment under the then subsisting Cunard Contract, was considerably higher than that for any other postal packet service, and observed—

Q. 4577.
Q. (1859) 5151 et
seq.

Parl. Paper,
No. 184, Sess. 2,
1859, pp. 43, 45-7;
Ib. pp. 43-5.

P. 45.

Ib. p. 49

Ib.

P. 50.

P. 51.

P. 52.

"It should also be stated, that the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steam Ship Company, whose vessels, according to the register kept at Lloyd's, make their voyages at a speed not much inferior to Mr. Cunard's (although the company, having had no subsidy from Government, have been subject to no penalties for delay), lately offered, on the discontinuance of the Collins steamers, to carry our mails to and from New York for the amount of postage, by which was understood the amount of sea postage."

Parl. Paper,
No. 230, 1859,
p. 41.

The offer here referred to had been made on the 1st of March preceding, by a letter from Mr. Inman, agent for the company, to the Secretary of the Post Office; the Collins line of steamers, which had been subsidized by the United States Government, having been giving up about the end of February. In it he proposed to take up with their steamers the day of sailing of the Collins line, thus maintaining, as before, a twice a week mail communication with America, and stating that they were willing to undertake that service "for the amount of postage received."

ib. p. 42.

No. 184, p. 52.
Q. 1078.

In reply to this offer the Postmaster General, of date April 14, had had acquainted Mr. Inman that he was in communication with the Postmaster General of the United States as to the withdrawal of the Collins line, and that "until it can be ascertained whether this withdrawal is temporary or permanent, his Lordship cannot come to any decision on the company's offer;" but it was only in communicating his suggestions as to the terms of the contract with Mr. Cunard (4th June) that the Postmaster General made the Treasury aware of the offer of the Liverpool Company; Mr. Cunard's application having in the meantime been agreed to. Though that offer was not accepted by this Government, the company, nevertheless, took up the days of sailing of the Collins line, and under subsequent arrangements with the Government of the United States, they carried mails for that Government, and to its satisfaction, for the amount of the ocean postage.

No. 184, p. 61.

Q. 3572.1

A formal contract with the Cunard Company, was subsequently (24th June) executed, subject to some slight modifications, for the same subsidy with that of the then existing contract, with the addition of £3,000 for a new service between New York and the Bahamas. The total subsidy is now £176,340, and the contract is to endure till 1st January, 1867, and thenceforward till 12 months' notice of determination be given by either party. On the faith of this contract the Cunard Company are now building a new ship of large size, which is to cost £180,000.

Q. 1040 *et seq.*
1078.

Q. 1841-43.

When the decision of the Treasury granting this renewal was come to, the then Financial Secretary, who had only entered on office at the change of Ministry in the month of March immediately preceding, was not aware of the existence of the correspondence between the Home Government and that of Canada in 1856, already mentioned; nor, though that correspondence was among the records of the Treasury, and the authority on which the Secretary of State had written his despatch of 3d December, 1856, was a Minute of the Treasury, do the proceedings appear to have been known to any of the officers of the department charged with this branch of its business.

The Committee have not received any satisfactory explanation of the circumstance, that a matter so recent, and of such importance, should have been so entirely lost sight of; but it seems, in part at least to have arisen from changes in the department, as well as changes in the office of Financial Secretary, by whom these postal contract questions had been mainly considered. It is right also to add, that no allusion is made to that correspondence, or to the question of which it treats in the minute of 2nd March, above quoted, left by the Secretary who had just vacated office.

When the fact of the renewal of the Cunard contract, without any

previous notice to the Government of Canada, became known, it excited great surprise and dissatisfaction. Certain members of that Government being in this country at the time when it first transpired, a remonstrance was, on their behalf, addressed to the Home Government, in the form of a letter, dated November 11th 1858, from one of their number, Mr. Galt, Inspector General of Canada, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and subsequently the Legislature voted an Address to Her Majesty, strongly expostulating against a course of proceeding so injurious, in their opinion, to the interests of Canada, and praying "that no renewal of the Cunard contract be made, that no subsidy be granted to and other transatlantic line, until Canada shall have had an opportunity of urging such arrangements as will conduce to its prosperity;" and that such assistance, by way of subsidy, may be given to the Canadian steamers, "as will place them on an equal footing with other lines of steamers plying between British and Colonial ports."

Q. 4374 et seq.

No. 184, p. 26.

Id. p. 30-1.

This Address of the Canadian Legislature, however, did not reach Britain till after the Home Government had sanctioned the formation of the Galway contract, to the proceedings in reference to which Your Committee now call the attention of the House.

In 1858, a private company, then newly formed, and chiefly promoted by Mr. Lever, by whose name it has since been generally known, established a line of steamers for commercial purposes, to ply monthly between the ports of Galway, in Ireland, and New-York, in the United States. Their first vessel sailed on the 19th of June of that year, and was entrusted by the Postmaster General with the carriage of a mail bag, as is frequently done in the case of private ships starting at times convenient for the Post Office.

About that time, a contract made by the Government of Newfoundland, subject to the approval of the Home Government, for a postal service between that colony and Great Britain, on the one hand, and the United States on the other, had fallen through, from that approval being withheld in consequence of a Report by the Admiralty as to insufficiency of the vessels proposed to be employed. On this a negotiation was opened by Mr. Lever's Company with the Newfoundland Government, under the sanction of the Home Government, for a contract for the same service, but making Galway the port on this side the Atlantic, instead of Liverpool, the port contemplated in the disallowed contract. This negotiation was successful, and a contract for a monthly service, at a yearly subsidy of 13,000 £, was entered into by the company with the Colonial Government, and (1st December 1858) approved of for one year by the Home Government, who were to contribute a portion of the subsidy. The first vessel under this contract sailed from Galway on the 11th January 1859.

No. 230, 1859,
pp. 16-17.

P. 20-1.

P. 26.

During the same autumn, and while the negotiations as to this Newfoundland contract were going on, the same parties had set on foot another and more extended scheme of packet service, between Galway and America, by fortnightly voyages, to be conducted by a joint stock company proposed to be instituted with greatly augmented capital, and large and swift vessels, which, in addition to their other objects, might take messages to be delivered at St. John's Newfoundland, and thence transmitted, by telegraph, to different parts of America, affording the means, as was anticipated, of possibly communicating between London and Washington in six days.

This scheme excited considerable interest, especially in Ireland, and several deputations in the course of the autumn of 1858 waited on the First Lord, and on the Secretary, of the Treasury, urging the importance of its being encouraged by Government; while numerous memorials were presented from Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, setting forth their sense of the advantages which it would confer on the trade of the country.

No. 230, p. 45. In consequence of the publication of reports of interviews on the part of such deputations with members of the Government, Mr Inman, the manager of the Liverpool and New York Steam Packet Company, already mentioned, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, of date 15th October, remonstrating against any mail grant to the Lever Company, as having no ground of preference to theirs, which had been established for eight years, and had more than once offered to carry Her Majesty's mail free, for ocean postage, and concluding thus: "If any mail grant is to be given between Galway and any other port, I beg to submit it ought to be put up to public competition."

1b. In a second letter, of date 25th October, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, the company set forth more fully their claims, and the capacity of the vessels then possessed by them; and their trust, "that your Lordships will take their case into consideration, and will see that, in any extension of postal service this company have a prior claim to any other steam company, and they trust they will be allowed to tender accordingly."

No. 230, p. 46. In reply to these communications, the following letter, dated 9th November, was addressed by Sir Charles Trevelyan to Mr. Inman: "I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you, in reply to the letter addressed by you to this Board, on behalf of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steam Ship Company, that when a new postal service is about to be established by the Government, it is the practice of their Lordships to invite tenders by public advertisements, thereby affording to all parties the opportunity of competing for such services, provided they conform to the required conditions."

No. 230, p. 47. No further communication was made to this company before the contract with that of Mr. Lever was concluded.

Q. 2675. A collateral matter requires here to be adverted to. In the course of this same autumn, a memorial was addressed to the Lords of the Treasury by the Chamber of Commerce of Limerick, praying that a Commission of Inquiry, then understood by them to be visiting Galway, "on the subject of its suitability as a harbour of refuge and packet port, may be directed also to visit the Shannon, and report thereon."

Parl. Paper. No. 257, p. 91. Professional reports, somewhat conflicting in their conclusions, had at former periods been made to the Admiralty, as to the comparative merits of Galway and certain ports in the Shannon; and, on the application of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Admiralty had, in September 1858, directed two officers, who were members of a Commission then inspecting harbours in Ireland with reference to the question of harbours of refuge, to visit Galway, and report, first, how far it was capable of being made a harbour of refuge; and, secondly, whether its advantages "would invest it with claims as a packet station." It was the visit of these officers to Galway, consequent on this instruction by the Admiralty, that had given occasion to the memorial of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce.

Parl. Paper. No. 257, p. 91. That memorial was transmitted by the Treasury to the Admiralty, by whom a letter, dated 27th October 1858, was addressed to the Chamber, stating, "that the Commissioners were only instructed to report on certain points with respect to Galway Bay, on which Her Majesty's Government desired information; and that the comparative merits of the two harbours will be fairly considered before any decision is arrived at."

No. 184, p. 26. One other circumstance deserves to be noticed before going on with the details of the proceedings in granting the Galway contract.

Q. 1256-58. It was on the 11th of November 1858, that the remonstrance by Mr. Galt, Inspector General of Canada, already mentioned, was sent to the Secretary for the Colonies. That letter does not appear to have been transmitted to the Treasury, but it is referred to in a communication addressed to that department, of date 18th January 1859, by the agents in London

of the Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company, which held the postal contract with the Canadian Government.

In that communication to the Treasury, the company refer to a report that a subsidy had been promised to the Lever Company; and they set forth the circumstances of their contract with the Canadian Government; the means possessed by them for performing the service, and their apprehension that the Government might be induced "to aid in the establishment of a line of steamers, in opposition to that supported by the Canadian Government;" and they urge their claim for fair consideration in the allotment of any subsidy, and express their trust "that before interfering to crush a provincial company of such magnitude, your Lordships will at least afford the company we represent an opportunity of being heard." The receipt of their letter was acknowledged, and at an interview subsequently granted at the Treasury, they were told it would be taken into consideration; but no further notice was taken of it.

Q. 2965.

On the same day on which the Montreal Company's letter was dated, viz: 18th January, the Directors of the Lever Company transmitted to the Treasury their tender, in which they proposed to contract to carry the mails from Galway to Portland, Boston, or New York, *via* St. John's, Newfoundland, for 3,000*l.*, a voyage, the voyages to be fortnightly or weekly, as the Government may require, and the contract to be for seven years; the contractors being bound to deliver at John's telegraphic messages from the United Kingdom to British North America and the United States in six days, casualties excepted.

Q. 2966-67.

No. 250, p. 50.

This offer was referred by the Treasury to the Postmaster General, by a minute of date 23d January, requesting "his Lordship's opinion as early as possible."

P. 22.

On the 12th February, Lord Colchester returned a report, expressing his opinion, in accordance with the principles set forth in the letter of his predecessor (on the Cunard contract renewal,) "that it is not expedient to enter into any contract for the service in question which would bind the Government for a number of years to a heavy annual payment;" and that the objections to this course are now "greatly increased" by the renewal of Mr. Cunard's contract. His Lordship also expresses "great doubt" whether the proposed arrangement for touching at Newfoundland, "in a nautical point of view, is judicious, owing to the risk and delay caused by the heavy fogs which prevail off Newfoundland;" and he concludes thus: "Under these circumstances, it seems to me very desirable that in the important mail service between this country and North America, a service for which, owing to the vast mercantile traffic between the two countries, private competition, irrespective of Government support, affords unusual facilities, Government should not fetter itself by further engagements, unless of the self-regulating and elastic kind I have described; but should, as far as possible, be free to avail itself of every improvement which may take place in the means of swift and punctual transit."

P. 52-3.

No reference was made to the Admiralty for a report as to risk and delay to be apprehended from touching at St. John's, referred to by the Postmaster General, or any other nautical question involved, nor for their opinion in regard to the fitness of Galway as a packet station; and on the 22nd February a Treasury Minute was passed, authorising a contract to be entered into with the Lever Company "for the conveyance of the mails, once in every fortnight, to and from Galway and New York, and Galway and Boston, alternately, at a rate not exceeding 3,000*l.* for each voyage out and home; subject, first, to the pecuniary means of the company being established to the satisfaction of their Lordships; and, secondly, to such arrangements as to time and as to the build and construction of the vessels

P. 53-4.

“ to be employed ; and also to such conditions and penalties for ensuring
 “ the punctual and efficient performance of the service, as are usual in
 “ similar contracts, or may be thought necessary by Her Majesty’s Govern-
 “ ment.”

P. 56.

The details of the contract were subsequently arranged at the Treasury, the time stipulated for the voyages being fixed on the basis of an average of the Cunard line service, but deducting the time spent in transmitting the mails from London to Liverpool, and placing them on board the steamers, and an additional 24 hours.

Ev. 1859.
 Q. 2828-9.
 2849-51.
 3616 et seq.
 2832. 3621.

There was inserted in it, being the first occasion on which the practice was adopted, a declaration that the subsidy was payable out of monies to be voted by Parliament, and this provision was brought under the special consideration of the contractors.

The contractors were to build four new vessels, and to commence the service in June 1860. The contract did not include the service under the Newfoundland contract.

The Treasury accepted a certificate by the chairman and secretary of the company as sufficient proof of its pecuniary means ; but that certificate does not, in the opinion of Your Committee, afford any satisfactory evidence that the several amounts of subscribed and paid-up capital had been secured to the extent stipulated by the Treasury as an imperative condition on the part of the company.

The company immediately thereafter contracted for the building of their new vessels, paddle-wheels, and of great power, at a cost of 100,000*l.* each. One of these has recently been launched, and the company expect to be ready to commence the service in June.

In the meanwhile, arrangements have been made by the Cunard Company, under which their vessels, sailing from Liverpool, touch at Queens-town, and there receive mails to the latest date, forwarded by railway. This service is not stipulated for in their contract, and no additional payment is made on account of it ; but Sir Samuel Cunard, in his evidence before the Committee, stated that their present intention was to continue it.

Q. 3522.

The Treasury Minute of the 22nd February, authorising the Galway contract to be entered into, was not adopted according to the ordinary routine in the case of matters disposed of in that department ; but the First Lord, whose attention had been specially called to the subject, by deputations and memorials, and also by representations from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, shortly before the date of the minute, called on Mr. Stephenson, the chief clerk, in charge of this branch of business, for his opinion regarding it. Mr. Stephenson thereupon drew up and handed to Lord Derby a Memorandum, which is in these terms :

Q. 1853 et seq.

Q. 1243.

“ The question raised by the offer of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company is one which it appears to me must be settled rather upon political than upon postal considerations. There cannot be a doubt of the importance of shortening the route between North America and this country. Even the Postmaster General concurs in this, and says that any arrangement which would carry out this object would receive his cordial support. But the question is, after all, an Irish one, for it is Ireland that would be the great gainer by the proposal now made. I apprehend that if the Galway route were successfully established, by far the greater part, if not the whole of the Irish postal communication, would take that route. This may be calculated at a return equal to about 24,000*l.*, which would consequently be withdrawn from the present line, thereby *pro tanto* increasing the cost of the Cunard contract. I am not aware that any complaint has been made by the general mercantile community of this country of a want of accommodation in this respect. Mr. Cunard’s contract may be taken (the American portion of it) at about

" 178,000*l.* per annum; add to this, 78,000*l.* per annum for a fortnightly
 " communication *viâ* Galway, and the amount of your subsidy will be 256,
 " 000*l.* There is no doubt; I apprehend, that this will considerably
 " exceed the amount of your postage. As a mere postal question, there-
 " fore, I should say there was no ground for incurring so large an expense.
 " But it may be well worth the cost on other grounds, on which I can
 " scarcely venture an opinion. As compared with what the Government is
 " paying for the West India service, the subsidy would not be an extrava-
 " gant one; and the service is certainly one of not less importance. But
 " it is far more than is being done for the Australian colonies, who are
 " called upon to contribute one-half of the whole expense of their mail
 " service. The Eastern Australasian Colonies have recently been pressing
 " us for an additional service *viâ* Panama, which would cost about 150,000*l.*
 " or 160,000*l.* per annum, the half of which, as the proportion which would
 " fall upon this country, would amount to the same figure as that asked by
 " the Atlantic Company. And I think it would be difficult to refuse their
 " claim if the present one be acceded to. The subsidy itself, 3,000*l.* a
 " voyage, is a moderate one, if the conditions are fulfilled. Of course the
 " company would be under penalties, as in the case of the Peninsular and
 " Oriental Company for the Australian contract. I may observe that the
 " principle of providing payment for mail services by giving up the sea
 " postage to the parties carrying mails, has been frequently urged by the
 " Postmaster General, but has never been acquiesced in by the Treasury.
 " I see, therefore, no particular force in this part of the Post Office ob-
 " jection. I make no observation upon the calculations of speed, because,
 " although the whole subject hangs upon that, the Government can obtain
 " ample security by means of proper penalty clauses on this head."

This Memorandum was returned, with a recommendation endorsed on
 it, signed by the First Lord, and countersigned by the Chancellor of the
 Exchequer, which was in the terms of, and was thereupon turned into, the
 Minute of 22nd February, already quoted.

Your Committee deemed it proper to examine Lord Derby, who stated
 frankly and clearly the important considerations of commercial and social
 advantage, in relation chiefly to Ireland, which had led him to sanction this
 new service; and explained that, in authorising the contract to be entered
 into with Mr. Lever's Company, without inviting competition, he considered
 the preference (the amount of subsidy having been reported by M. Stephen-
 son to be moderate) due to their enterprise, in first establishing a line of
 steamers from the port of Galway. But it appears from his Lordship's evi-
 dence, that, when he pronounced his decision, he was not in possession of
 some materials very important for forming it, and had not in view some con-
 siderations which, in the opinion of the Committee, should have been essen-
 tial elements in the determination of the question.

There were not before him the papers containing the communications
 between the Home Government and that of Canada, in 1856; nor the cor-
 respondence between the Treasury and Mr. Inman, on behalf of the Liver-
 pool and New York Company, in the immediately preceding October and
 November; nor the remonstrance, by Mr. Galt, of 11 November, to the Secre-
 tary of State for the Colonies. His Lordship's decision was thus given in
 ignorance of the strong feeling in Canada as to the injury done to their
 interest by the system of subsidizing what they deemed rival lines: of the
 assurance given in 1856, on which the Canadian Government relied, as a
 pledge that they would have an opportunity of being heard before that
 system was renewed or extended: and of the surprise and dissatisfaction
 already occasioned by the renewal, without hearing them, of the Cunard
 Contract; and in ignorance also of the implied pledge given to Mr. Inman,
 that the new service would be thrown open to competition. It was likewise

Q. 2545.

Q. 2557. 2561.

Q. 2545-50.
2546. 2562.

Q. 2551. 2567.

given without any opinion having been sought from the Lords of the Admiralty, either on the nautical questions referred to by the Postmaster General in his letter of 12th February, or on the professional reports (which reports however, were before Lord Derby), as to the respective merits of Galway and the ports of the Shannon; and without any consideration of the question whether, assuming that the interest of Ireland warranted the establishment of a service from Galway, that object might not have been secured by an arrangement which would, at the same time, have provided for the wants, and satisfied the just claims, of Canada.

Q. 2552. 2578.
2654.

That such an arrangement might have been made has been clearly proved to Your Committee. Indeed, in the tender of the Lever Company, they offered to the Government the alternative of making either Portland, Boston or New-York the packet port on the other side of the Atlantic, and the former of these ports being the terminus of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, its selection would, for the winter months, have in a great measure served the purposes of Canada, though the Government, in accepting the offer, fixed on Boston and New-York as the ports for alternate voyages, and left out Portland altogether.

Further, however, the Montreal Ocean Company have since given the most conclusive of all proofs that such an arrangement would have been attainable, by actually agreeing to undertake the service stipulated for in the Galway Contract, but making Portland the station on the American side, along with that under the contract which they at present hold from the Government of Canada.

Q. 4350 et seq.
3601

Shortly after the Committee of last Session rose, negotiations were entered into between Mr. Allan, manager in Canada of the Montreal Company, then in this country, and some of the directors of the Lever Company, resulting in an agreement on the part of the Montreal Company, dependant on the consent of the Home Government (which was necessary, in consequence of a prohibitory clause in the contract) being obtained to a transfer of the Galway Contract; but, subject to that consent, binding on the Montreal Company, who were to undertake its obligations, and to pay the Lever Company a *bonus*, calculated at the rate of 25,000*l.* a year, during the subsistence of the contract. The Government declined to interfere while the matter was before a Committee of the House of Commons, and the transaction fell to the ground; but the Montreal Company were then and still are perfectly ready to carry the agreement into effect, if the sanction of the Government were given, and if the Galway Company were willing now to concur in it.

Q. 4106 et seq.

4427.

Your Committee are of opinion, that matters remaining on the footing on which they now stand, the results must be very unsatisfactory.

App. No 17.

Besides the oversight of the pledge to the Liverpool and New-York Company, the people of Canada will have been disappointed in expectations they had been led to entertain in regard to a matter, deemed by them of vital importance. They must for several years to come be subjected to injury, for which the Home Government would not be in a position to provide a remedy or compensation, except at an expense which, in a financial point of view, and with reference to the interests of this country, would be altogether unwarranted.

According to the calculation of the Post Office, the whole revenue derived from the ocean postage of the correspondence between this country and North America is 112,000 *l.*, and the cost of the sea conveyance 191,000 *l.*, being an excess of expenditure of 79,000 *l.* Under the Galway Contract 78,000 *l.* will be payable, a large part of which must be added to the excess. The total excess, therefore, for the postal service with North America (which service might at present, according to the statement of several witnesses, if our Government were unfettered by subsidizing cou-

tracts, be obtained for the ocean postage alone) will, under these contracts, remain at nearly 157,000*l.* a year till 1867, subject, indeed, to the gradual improvement arising from increasing correspondence, but without any opportunity during all that period of lightening the burden by taking advantage of increased competition, of additional facilities of traffic by new lines, such as that looked forward to by Halifax, or of diminished expense in steam navigation from scientific inventions or otherwise.

In the meanwhile this country and her colony present the spectacle of competition against each other, by maintaining rival subsidized lines at a great mutual cost to the respective Governments, that of Canada having recently increased her subsidy to the Montreal Company to about 84,000 *l.*

Your Committee do not question the advantages to Ireland of a direct steam traffic with America from an Irish port, nor the benefit to be obtained to this country generally, so long as no continuous telegraphic communication is established, by the speedy conveyance of messages, even once a fortnight only, from the most westerly point of Europe to the most easterly point of America. They may, indeed, consider that an open competition might have secured these advantages at a smaller cost; and they may well doubt whether, with a service from Queenstown now in operation, an additional service from Galway will be worth an expenditure of 78,000 *l.* a year. But, on the other hand, it may also be doubted whether a service from Queenstown, without any additional payment, would have been obtained had not that from Galway been decided on.

It seems to Your Committee unnecessary to discuss whether, under peculiar and exceptional circumstances, it may be expedient for the House of Commons to deviate from the ordinary practice of voting the monies required to carry out contracts which the Executive Government have conclusively effected within the limits of their authority.

The fact, however, must not be lost sight of that in the Galway Contract, there was inserted, and for the first time in such contracts, an express declaration as to the subsidy being payable out of monies to be voted by Parliament, and that this was specially under the consideration of the contractors. Under these circumstances it will of course be open to Parliament to decline to vote the money for carrying out the contract, but Your Committee is not prepared to recommend this course.

From a review of the proceedings above detailed, the conclusion seems to Your Committee irresistible, that great defects exist in the means provided, under the present system, for bringing under the notice of the parties by whom such contracts are to be authorised all the materials and considerations which are essential to a right judgment being come to. If these defects do not altogether excuse, they in a great measure account for the circumstance, that in sanctioning the contracts in question, such highly important considerations as have been above adverted to were entirely overlooked; and they call for an immediate and effective remedy.

With a view to remedy these defects, an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, for transferring the enforcement of postal packet contracts from the Admiralty to the Postmaster General, and arrangements have been entered into between the Treasury and the Post Office, for the exercise, by the Postmaster General, of his new functions under it.

23 Vic. c. 6.
App. Nos. 20 and
23.
Q. 4051.
Q. 4075-7.

The chief remedy, however, for the evils of the existing system, will, in the opinion of Your Committee, be found in a more efficient control by Parliament, at a stage when that control can be freely exercised.

At present, no opportunity arises for any consideration of a postal contract till a vote is proposed for the first payment under it. Even, however, when that vote comes on shortly after the contract is entered into, there is nothing, if it be a renewal of an existing contract at the same subsidy (though in anticipation, by many years, of its natural term of expiry),

to warn the House that any change has taken place; nor does an increased subsidy necessarily make the House aware of the fact, as the addition may be for a supplemental service merely grafted on that under the original contract. If, again, it be for a new service for which extensive preparation requires to be made, the vote may not fall to be asked for till after the lapse of a considerable period, as in the case of this Galway Contract, which was entered into in February 1859, but the service under which does not commence till June 1860, so that no occasion for a vote of money could arise till the Estimates for the year now current should come before the House. In the interval, however, between the execution of a contract and the vote, contractors necessarily go on with their preparations; building ships, and making different arrangements, involving expense, and, it may be, obligations of a serious nature; so that when the question is raised on the vote, it is obviously impossible for the House of Commons to exercise its power of control with that freedom which is absolutely essential for the public interest, and the right performance of its high functions.

Your Committee are fully alive to the evils that might result from any course of procedure which would open a door to a Parliamentary canvass, on behalf of competing offerers for a public contract; but any risk of that kind is far more than counterbalanced by the necessity of Parliamentary control not being practically excluded in regard to so large a branch of public expenditure.

The amount of subsidies paid for postal packet service is now nearly a million a year, and the addition of the Galway subsidy would raise it above the million, while the whole corresponding postal revenue, as stated by the Post Office, is only about 393,500*l.* Under particular contracts, too, the payment is very large; in one case, that of the West India service, it reaches 268,500 *l.* and it seems repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, that the Executive Government should be left to enter into contracts, binding the country for prolonged periods of future time, and that, it may be, by anticipation, in the payment of sums so vast, without the possibility of any effective Parliamentary check, beyond a disapproval after the evil is done, and when, it may be, the Ministers by whom the contract has been entered into are no longer in office.

The risk also of a Parliamentary canvass may be, as Your Committee think, in a great measure, if not altogether avoided, by arrangements which would, at the same time, accomplish another, and, in itself, a most desirable object, namely, that of leaving on the Executive its full responsibility, in regard to the formation of these contracts.

Your Committee would suggest that the whole transaction should be, as at present, fully completed by the Executive Government; that the contract should be entered into with the offerers preferred by them, and that it should be executed; but that a clause should be inserted in every such contract, providing expressly that it should not be binding until it has lain on the table of the House of Commons for a month without disapproval, unless it has been previously approved by a Resolution of the House.

In reality and strictly such contracts are, at present, subject to the approval of the House; and the very proper practice introduced, by the late Government, of declaring the subsidies to be payable out of monies to be voted by Parliament has warned contractors of the real state of the case. Any plea, however, of ignorance or misapprehension should be excluded by the insertion of the clause above suggested; and the contract, when executed, should at once, and without waiting till a vote under it is required to be asked, be laid on the table of the House, accompanied by a minute of the Treasury setting forth the grounds on which the Government has proceeded.

Had the practice now recommended been in observance when the contracts which have formed the chief subject of the Committee's remarks were

entered into, Your Committee do not believe it possible that those evils could have occurred which they have brought under the notice of The House.

It is true that emergencies might occasionally arise, by the unexpected breaking down, for instance, of an existing service, or the sudden bursting out of a war, which might require new arrangements, necessary to be entered upon without the delay that would ensue, if Parliament were not sitting, before these could be brought under its consideration. But the postal service is not in this respect different from the other services of the empire, in which, in special emergencies, expenditure unauthorised by Parliament becomes absolutely essential. In all such cases the Executive must take the responsibility of sanctioning whatever immediate urgency requires; and it has never been found that Parliament exhibited any reluctance to supply the means of meeting such expenditure. There are no grounds for supposing that any such sudden emergencies occurring in the postal service might not safely be left to be met in the same way with similar emergencies in other services.

Your Committee proceed to make some suggestions which present themselves from the consideration of the evidence. With respect to the details of the arrangements for the conduct of the business Your Committee purposely refrain from proposing any rules, and they prefer stating the objects which should be effected by the departmental regulations:

1. Whatever may be the distribution of the business, the responsibility of the Treasury should be complete and effective. However lax the practice, the Treasury is now responsible in theory. The decision on Post Office contracts is not a mere Post Office question, but frequently involves considerations of an Imperial character affecting our political relations, our colonial empire, the efficiency of our army and navy, and the spread of our commerce. The public have a right to the real exercise of the judgment of the highest authorities on matters so important, and Your Committee would see with regret that the action of the Treasury should degenerate into a mere formal sanction of the suggestions of some other department.

2. The arrangements of the Government should secure that all information received by the departments should reach the Treasury. It has been seen that in giving their opinion on matters referred to them, departments have not thought it necessary to transmit the documents to the Treasury, and that the latter have come to decisions in ignorance of information which might materially have affected their judgment.

3. Security should be taken that the decision of the Treasury should be faithfully carried out. It appears in evidence that in one contract material conditions contained in the Treasury Minute had been omitted by mistake, and that a privilege had been inserted which the Treasury had never sanctioned or seen. The draft contract should be submitted, examined, and approved at the Treasury.

4. Your Committee would also suggest that, previously to any contract being finally sanctioned by the Treasury, draft copies should be transmitted to the Admiralty, and to such other department of the Government as might have an interest in the performance of the proposed service, for the consideration and observation of those departments.

5. As the management of the packet contracts is now vested in the Post Office, subject to the Treasury, arrangements should be made securing to the Treasury a sufficient knowledge of what is done.

We now come to the question of the manner in which contracts should be made, and the conditions of such contracts. To lay down positive rules would be impossible. A commission composed of men of high authority investigated the subject with great diligence, and made a Report deserving every consideration and respect, yet the recommendations of that

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We now come to the question of the manner in which contracts should be made, and the conditions of such contracts. To lay down positive rules would be impossible. A commission composed of men of high authority investigated the subject with great diligence, and made a Report deserving every consideration and respect, yet the recommendations of that

Commission have not obtained the concurrence of the successive Governments who have had to decide on subsequent contracts; and Your Committee have reason to suppose that the opinions of the Commissioners themselves have been modified by experience. Your Committee, therefore, warned by such an example, feel the necessity of great caution, and are convinced that very much must be left to the discretion of the Government, adapting itself to the varied circumstances of each case.

Your Committee will, however, offer such general observations as they consider may be of service :—

1. With respect to contracts for services entirely new, Your Committee are of opinion that, as a general rule, such contracts should be put up to open competition. There are two exceptional cases; one, where immediate steps are necessary, in which case Government must act on its responsibility, subject to the approbation of Parliament; but in such a case, we recommend that the arrangement should be confined as much as possible to the immediate necessity. Another, and more difficult exception arises with respect to new additional branches to lines already in operation and under contract; the circumstances are so various, so much depends on the character of the new service, its connection with that already under contract, and the possibility of working the new line by an independent company, that Your Committee feel it most unwise to attempt to lay down any rule. The discretion must be left to the Executive, subject to the control of Parliament.

2. As respects the renewal of existing contracts, it is hard to reconcile the two important considerations of economy and efficiency. While on the one hand it is the duty of Government to secure the performance of the service at the least expenditure, on the other, a Department responsible for the performance of the duty is reluctant to risk the chance of change, and anxious to secure the service of those who have performed the duty long and well, and in whom they have confidence. We are not prepared to lay down any general rule, but we are of opinion that the practice of renewing contracts to existing holders has been carried to an extent which should no longer be sanctioned.

3. With respect to the conditions to be introduced generally into the contract, many suggestions will be found in the evidence and in the correspondence between the Treasury and the Post Office.

It is proposed that no specific sum should be paid, but the postage handed over to the contractors. That no time should be fixed for the continuance of the contract, but that it should be a running contract, terminable at a year's notice. That no stipulation should be made as to the size, the power, the number, or the inspection of the steamers, or other details, but that the contractor should be bound to perform the service under heavy penalties.

Your Committee have not had sufficient evidence before them to enable them to give a decided opinion upon the first of these proposals.

We doubt much the expediency of running contracts, terminable at a short notice in all cases, but there are exceptional instances in which they may be advisable.

With respect to the proposal to abandon precautions as to inspection, and stipulations respecting the number and fitness of the steamers to be employed, we would consider that great caution is necessary; and as to surveys for ascertaining the sufficiency of vessels and their engines, we are of opinion that recourse should be had, as hitherto, to the Admiralty, rather than, as now proposed, to the Board of Trade.

The system of relying on heavy and absolute penalties has been tried, but the result does not warrant us in giving our sanction to the abandonment of the precautions hitherto taken to ensure that a contractor should at least have adequate means for the performance of his contract

In closing our remarks on this part of our subject, we cannot conceal our conviction that the well working of any system must depend on the careful attention of the Executive, checked by publicity, and the control of Parliament.

Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without recording their conviction that it is quite practicable to dispense with large subsidies in cases where ordinary traffic supports several lines of steamers, and that, in the circumstances which have for some years existed in regard to the communication between this country and North America, no such subsidies are required to secure a regular, speedy, and efficient postal service.

Many questions of interest, which do not fall within the terms of the reference to Your Committee, have been incidentally and almost unavoidably brought under their notice; such as those regarding the comparative merits of paddle and screw steamers for the conveyance of mails, or the propriety of allowing mails to be sent by vessels carrying emigrants. Your Committee abstain from giving any opinion on these and similar questions, or on the relative merits of different routes, the consideration of which has been pressed on them.

22nd May, 1860.

No. 4.

LONDON, 30th May, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—The Committee of the House of Commons on Packet Contracts, having made its report, it is now my duty to bring under your Grace's notice the subject referred to in the Communication of the Honorable John Rose, dated 16th August last, a copy of which I beg leave to enclose herewith:

Since the date of that communication the position of matters referred to therein has materially changed. The proprietor of the Canadian Line of Steamers, finding that he could not sustain the line upon the Subsidy provided by the Contract with the Canadian Government, applied for additional assistance, and an arrangement was made to give in addition to that subsidy an amount equal to the postages upon Correspondence carried by his ships. Under the apprehension that this would be insufficient to meet the loss which he would sustain in the performance of this service, he made an arrangement with the Galway Company for a transfer of their Contract with the British Government, upon such terms as he conceived would have enabled him to carry out that service in connection with the service contracted for with the Canadian Government; unfortunately, however, Her Majesty's Government did not then consider that they were in a position to concur in the arrangement: it was consequently abandoned and cannot now be renewed, and very grave doubts are entertained as to the ability of the Galway Company to fulfil its Contract.

In the month of February last, finding, upon the information then before them, that the Canadian Line of Steamers could not be sustained without further pecuniary assistance, the Canadian Government submitted to Parliament a measure for the relief of the Contractor, and granting a subsidy of \$416,000 in lieu of the former subsidy of \$220,000.

In the act increasing the subsidy to the Canadian Steamers, provision is made for aid to a line of Telegraph from Father Point to the Straits of Belle Isle. The distance from the Straits to Ireland is about 1540 miles: arrangements are far advanced for the completion of this line during the present season, and not only will the shortest communication between Europe and America thus be established, but other advantages of a national, as well as a provincial character obtained. Stations will be established at suitable points which parties can reach in case of disaster, shipwreck, or vessels in distress, and from which they can apply for succour and assistance.

In this way much loss of life and property will be prevented. The conditions of the Gulf and Straits as to ice can at all times be ascertained with certainty, and thereby much loss of time and danger to vessels be avoided. Telegraphic communications carried by Canadian Steamers will be received from and forwarded to all parts of the Continent with greater facility and expedition than by any other means.

The recent change in the commercial policy of Great Britain by which the duty upon Foreign Timber has been removed, will have a most detrimental effect upon the timber trade of Canada.

No complaint has been made, although no intimation was ever given of the intended change, but it has been found necessary to adopt a new policy for Canada, in order to avert, as much as possible the evils anticipated therefrom, and to prevent the entire trade of the St. Lawrence from being destroyed or diverted into American Channels through the subsidies to lines of Steamers plying to the United States ports of Boston and New York. Free ports have, therefore, been established in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at Sault St. Marie, on Lake Superior, and the Tolls upon the Provincial Canals and the light and Lake dues upon the St. Lawrence have been abolished. These measures have been adopted with a view of fostering and encouraging the trade and commerce of the country, and upon the confident expectation that some arrangement would be made by the Imperial Government for placing the interests of Canada and the enterprize in question upon a fair footing, so soon as the Committee of the House of Commons had made its report.

An attempt was made during last winter to sustain the Line by making Queenstown a port of call for the Canadian Steamers: at the time the Canadian Government assented to the arrangement they were unaware that it was in contemplation to make it a port of call for the Cunard Steamers, but before the proprietor of the Canadian Steamers could perfect his arrangements for that purpose, the *Boston Steamers* of the Cunard Line were required by the British Post Office authorities to make Queenstown a port of call, and in April last, the New York ships came under the same arrangements. Under such circumstances and after several months experience, it has been found necessary to change the port of call for the Canadian Steamers, to some port in the *North of Ireland*, and Londonderry has now been selected for that purpose.

The advantages to be derived from this change are, that opposition of the Cunard and other lines of Steamers touching at Queenstown will be avoided, a saving in the length of voyage of about 300 miles will be effected, and the *North of Ireland* and *Scotland* will be accommodated with the same postal and commercial facilities which, through other lines of Steamers, are already enjoyed by the *South* and *West of Ireland* and *England*.

Nova Scotia now enjoys semi-monthly communication with Europe by the Cunard Line. Similar advantages will be obtained by Newfoundland, through the Galway Line, while Canada alone (so far as assistance from the British Government is concerned) is without any service, and the interests of the Province have been and are imperilled through the refusal of the Imperial authorities to extend to it similar consideration and relief. It has been asserted that Canada is sufficiently served with postal communication by the Cunard Line, although those vessels ply to the United States ports; but to prove how utterly unfounded is this assertion, and how necessary it was that Canada should establish the existing service, I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a table, compiled from authentic and accurate returns in the Canadian Post Office Department, shewing that correspondence is actually retarded rather than expedited by that mode of conveyance. It has happened not unfrequently during the past year, that the Mails forwarded on Thursday, by Canadian Steamers, have reached the Canadian Cities in advance of the Mails forwarded by the Cunard Steamer, which sailed on the previous Saturday. The Mails for Europe have obtained still more marked advantages, by being forwarded by Canadian instead of by Cunard Ships. Under these circumstances, it cannot be held that any portion of the subsidy paid to the Cunard Line is fairly chargeable to Canadian purposes; but even were it otherwise, the material and commercial interests of the Province, far more important than questions of mere postal convenience or accommodation, are involved in this question, and should be considered. That such matters are taken into consideration even by the British Post Office authorities is manifest, from the fact that while they insist that the Treasury is not re-imbursed through the postages upon correspondence carried by Cunard Ships for the subsidy paid to that Line, they have nevertheless unceasingly exerted themselves with the United States authorities to bring about a reduction of the Sea Postage upon that correspondence. It may not be out of place to mention, that not only is correspondence for Canada delayed, when diverted from the Canadian Steamers and forwarded by Cunard Ships, but Canada is deprived of the Postage thereon, and the Canadian public are

subjected to a higher rate of postage for the inland American rate, which goes into the coffers of the United States.

In addition to the delay and expense attending the transmission of Canadian correspondence by Cunard Steamers, the establishment of Queenstown, as a port of call for Cunard Steamers, by which the Canadian Line have been driven to abandon it and seek another port, and in addition to the inability of the British Government to concur in the arrangement for the transfer of the Galway Contract, to which I have alluded. In the last Report of the Postmaster General, published in the month of March last, it is stated that "a Contract has been concluded by giving an additional Mail once a fortnight to the United States and Canada, by means of Packets, to ply alternately between Galway and Boston and Galway and New York; the service is to begin not later than next June." The effect of this arrangement (if carried out) will be to divert from the Canadian Steamers another large portion of correspondence both for Canada and the United States; this correspondence will be more delayed than that conveyed by the Cunard Line, in consequence of the detention occasioned by calling at St. John's, Newfoundland; again will Canada be deprived of a source of revenue to which it is fairly entitled, the correspondence of the Canadian people will be subjected to greater delay and expense than if it were transmitted through the channel provided and paid for by their own Government, and again will they be compelled to contribute to the finances of the United States Government. It is now felt to be a serious grievance that Canada is not allowed to do her own business by means which the Province has provided and paid for, and from which it would, in a measure, be reimbursed the outlay. This new arrangement will much increase the evil.

If it could be alleged that the service was more efficiently performed by the other lines of Steamers, and that the Canadian people desired their correspondence forwarded through channels other than their own, or could it be asserted that the sum paid by the British Government to the Cunard Line was largely in excess of the revenue from the service, the necessity or desirability of the existing state of matters could be understood, but such as it appears to me are not the facts.

By the Report of the British Post Office, just published, it is stated that the amount paid for the service, by Cunard Line, (embracing a sum of £14,700 for the Line between Halifax and Bermuda and Halifax and St. John's, and £3,000 for the Line between New York and Nassau,) is		£191,000
Deduct these two sums	£14,700	
	and.....	3,000
		17,700
leaving amount paid for Transatlantic Service		£173,300

or \$840 505

By the Report of the Postmaster General of the United States, dated December 3rd, 1859, it appears that the aggregate amount of postage (Sea, Inland and Foreign,) on Mails conveyed to and from Europe by the several Lines of Mail Steamers employed by that Department, was.....	\$484,668 54
and by the British	\$805,629 24

leaving balance of \$34,876 76

against the Foreign postages, and postages upon correspondence for Canada and all the other British American Provinces.

It also appears from the evidence given by Sir Samuel Cunard, before the Committee of the House of Commons, that the payment of the subsidy for the service performed by the Cunard Line, occasions no pecuniary loss to the country.

Upon the establishment of the Cunard Line, it was arranged that a Branch Service should be maintained between Halifax and Quebec, but that was subsequently abandoned; arrangements have now been made, by which Canada will have a regular weekly communication in summer between Quebec and Pictou, in Nova-Scotia, and Shediac, in New Brunswick, by Steamers running in connection with the Atlantic Steamers. The Postmasters General of these Provinces have been invited to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded them of a regular weekly communication with Europe. In winter the service will

be maintained with New Brunswick, by means of a Steamer running between Portland and St. John's, New Brunswick, in connection with the Canadian Steamers.

I may remark, that during the Crimean war the Cunard Line were compelled, from the necessities of the Empire, to reduce the service with America to a semi-monthly one. The Canadian Steamers were all employed as Transports by the British Government; and I am quite prepared to say, that were the necessities of the Empire ever again such as to call for the service of the Canadian Steamers, the people of Canada would, readily forego the advantages afforded by their Line, and cheerfully place their Ships at the service of Her Majesty.

In the Canadian Steamers the Imperial Government, in case of need, will have a fleet of first class Steam Transports, and therefore, upon national as well as upon other grounds, more purely of a Provincial and Commercial character, the Provincial Government feel justified in asking the aid of the Imperial Government to this most important and most cherished Provincial enterprise.

Arrangements were made in November last between the United States and Canadian Post Office authorities for the transport of United States Mails by the Canadian Steamers, from which it is anticipated that a considerable revenue will be derived; but the service has not been sufficiently long in existence to afford any satisfactory evidence as to what will be the pecuniary result from it.

Under these arrangements, provision was made in November last to forward Supplemental Mails for America by Canadian Steamers from Queenstown, on the Thursday of each week, and the British Post Office undertook to defray the expense of the special service between Dublin and the Ships. Since that time it has been arranged by the United States authorities, that Supplemental Mails shall be forwarded by another line of Steamers, (the Inman line) from Queenstown. The British Post Office has assented to the arrangement, and the expense of the Special Service originally undertaken to benefit the Canadian line, is now intended to be continued for the benefit of another line and for a foreign country, and in a way that will deprive Canada of a large proportion of the advantages likely to have accrued from these arrangements.

A practical difficulty has also arisen in the working of the arrangements as regards the French Mails for and from the United States. The British and United States Offices desire the French authorities to account directly to the United States for the postage on such correspondence as may be carried by Canadian ships. The French authorities insist that such a course is inconsistent with the Postal Treaties between the three countries, and that by such treaties they must account to the British Office for postages upon all correspondence carried by ships sailing as the Canadian ships do, under the British flag. The adoption, by the British Government, of the Canadian ships as British Postal Packets, will alone save these arrangements from becoming abortive.

I beg leave to refer your Grace to those parts of the Report of the Committee having especial reference to the position of Canada, and particularly to those parts of it in which it is asserted that the Committee "are of opinion that matters remaining on the footing on which they now stand, the results must be very unsatisfactory, and in the meanwhile this country and her Colony present the spectacle of competition against each other, by maintaining rival subsidized lines at a great mutual cost to the respective Governments." With a view to avoid such unsatisfactory results and to demonstrate the superior advantages of the St. Lawrence route, to place the Canadian Line of Steamers upon as favorable a footing as lines running to other British Colonies, to remove the only feeling of dissatisfaction which exists in the Province in reference alone to the subsidies granted by the Imperial Government to lines of Steamers in the benefits of which all other Colonies, with the exception of Canada, participate; to remove all cause of discord and dissension which, under existing circumstances, exists, and will naturally arise between the Post Office Departments of the Mother Country and Canada, in their efforts to divert correspondence from one line to another line of Steamers, to remove a just and serious cause of complaint, the excessive charge for postage upon Canadian correspondence carried by the Cunard ships; to develop and foster the commercial and other interests of the Province, and at the same time to enable Canada to cultivate more intimate commercial and social relations with the Sister Provinces, through the means to which I have adverted.

I have the honor to submit to your Grace's consideration, a proposition through which I believe these objects will be attained and no considerable expense to the Imperial Government will be occasioned, viz.: that the British Government will grant a sum of £50,000 Sterling per annum, as a subsidy to the Canadian Line of Steamers. The Provincial Government undertaking to contribute an equal amount. That the postage upon Canadian correspondence by whatever line it may be forwarded, shall be reduced to the same rate as is now charged upon correspondence sent by Canadian Steamers; that the postage upon all Canadian correspondence by whatever line transported, and all postages upon other correspondence carried by Canadian ships, shall be equally divided between the Imperial and Provincial Post Office Departments, and in the event of there being any excess of postage beyond the whole subsidy paid, that the Canadian Department shall receive that excess.

I make this proposition, subject of course to any alteration or modification which Her Majesty's Government may suggest.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's very obedient
Humble Servant,

SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General of Canada.

No. 5.

(Copy.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
28th June, 1860.

SIR,—I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and its enclosures, dated the 30th ult., upon the subject of the Canadian Mail Service, and I am to state to you in reply, that in the present condition of the Galway Contract, and until the ability of the Contractors to commence and carry on their contract is placed beyond a doubt, and an estimate for the service has been voted by Parliament, it would be premature, in the opinion of their Lordships, to enter upon the consideration of the questions raised by your said letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Postmaster General of Canada.

(Copy.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
24th July, 1860.

SIR—In reply to your application for a further answer to your letter of the 30th May last, on the subject of the Canadian Mail Service, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, that, at the present moment, matters are not ripe for any further consideration of the position of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to Ocean Contracts, and that, in such a state of things, as now exists, my Lords cannot take any step, or intimate even hypothetically, any opinion, of a nature to affect that position, however much the Government may regret the injury, which appears to have resulted to British subjects, both in Canada and elsewhere, from the recent arrangements.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Honorable S. SMITH,
Waterloo Hotel,
Jermyn Street.

No. 6.

Consists of three documents, of which, by order of the JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, the substance alone is here given:—

THE FIRST is a copy of an Indenture, dated 6th July, 1860, by which the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for a consideration of £35,000 Sterling, per annum, but subject to the consent of the Lords of the Admiralty being signified in writing on or before 19th July, 1860, assigned to the Honorable Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, on behalf of the Government of Canada, their contract of 21st April, 1859, with the Admiralty for the conveyance of H. M. Mails, for seven years, from June 1860,—fortnightly between Galway, in Ireland, and Boston and New York, in the United States, for £1,500 Sterling, for each entire voyage out and home: with copy of memorandum of agreement endorsed, extending the delay for obtaining the consent of the Admiralty to 1st August, 1860.

THE SECOND is a Copy of an Indenture dated 6th July, 1860, by which, subject to the same condition as the above mentioned assignment, the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, with the consent of the Honorable Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and for a consideration of £200,000 Sterling, assigned to Messrs Overend, Gurney & Co., of London, England, the yearly sum of £35,000, to be paid to them by the Government of Canada for seven years, from 26th June, 1860, as above mentioned, and the Honorable Sidney Smith assigned to the same parties all the benefit of the contract assigned to him by the Company; both these assignments, however, being further subject to certain terms and conditions previously arranged between the Postmaster General and Overend, Gurney & Co., and to be forthwith thereafter carried into effect—with copy of memorandum of agreement endorsed, extending the delay for obtaining the consent of the Admiralty to 1st August, 1860.

THE THIRD appears to be the draft of a proposed Deed of Covenant between the Honorable Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., to bear date in July, 1860, whereby, after reciting the above described Indentures, and that £35,000 per annum for seven years would amount to £245,000, on account of which the Postmaster General should have already paid Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., £80,000; it was to be agreed that the remaining £165,000 should be paid as follows, viz.: By Messrs Overend & Gurney retaining out of the £78,000 to be received by them annually during the seven years from the admiralty under the assigned contract, they should retain for the first year, £20,000 the second year, £40,000 the third year, £30,000 the fourth year, £25,000 the fifth year, £25,000 the sixth year, and £25,000 the seventh year, and in each of those years the balance, only of the £78,000, to be by them placed to the credit and held to the order of the Government of Canada.

No. 7.

WATERLOO HOTEL,

Jermyn Street,

London, 5th July, 1860.

SIR,—Referring to my previous communications with you, I have now the honor to inform you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that I have concluded arrangements with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for the transfer to the Government of Canada of their contract with the British Government, for the transport of Mails between Galway and America.

These arrangements have been entered into, with the view of removing so far as it can now be done, the exceptional position in which Canada has been placed by the renewal of the Cunard and the execution of the Galway Contracts.

In proposing to accept an assignment of this Contract, the Canadian Government cannot assume the position of Contractors under the Imperial Post Office Department, and it therefore becomes necessary for me before executing the Deeds to receive the formal assent of their Lordships to the following points, which may hereafter be reduced into such form as may be approved by the Imperial and Colonial Governments:

First.—The Contract will be held in the name of the Post Master General of Canada, but its execution will be by the Canadian Line of Steam Ships, under and in accordance with the terms of the Contract between the proprietor, Mr. Allan and the Post Master General of Canada; the ships now forming the line are of superior class, and have performed the service effectively. The line is composed of the following Steamers, viz:

MEASUREMENT.

Bohemian	- - - - -	2148	Tons.	450	Horse Power.
Nova Scotian	- - - - -	2152	"	450	"
North Briton	- - - - -	2150	"	450	"
Canadian	- - - - -	2025	"	500	"
Anglo Saxon	- - - - -	1875	"	350	"
North American	- - - - -	1868	"	350	"

Two additional vessels are in course of construction, to be completed in January next :

Hibernian,	- - - - -	2448	Tons.	500	Horse Power.
Andalusian,	- - - - -	2448	"	500	"

Secondly—That Quebec in Summer, and Portland in Winter, shall be substituted for the ports of Boston and New York.

Thirdly—That the British Government will advance the sum of sixty thousand pounds on account of the first years subsidy to assist in the payment of the purchase money.

Fourthly—That the British Government will lend its sanction and influence to procure for Canada the subsidy granted and agreed to be paid for calling at St. John's, Newfoundland; and that in the event of failing to obtain that subsidy, that provision in the contract requiring the ships to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, shall be abrogated.

Fifthly—That all letters for and from Canada shall hereafter be sent by the Canadian line of steamers, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded.

Sixthly—That the mails shall be assorted on board the Canadian Steamers by the Officers already appointed for that purpose by the Canadian Government in the same manner as on board the Cunard Steamers.

Seventhly—That the sea postage on Newspapers shall be carried to account and disposed of in the same manner as postage upon other correspondence.

Eighthly—That mails for the other British American Colonies shall be forwarded by the Canadian in the same manner as by the Cunard Steamers.

Ninthly—That the British Government will contribute an amount equal to the amount contributed by the Canadian Government in aid of the proposed extension of the Telegraph line from Father Point to the Straits of Belle Isle.

Lastly—That Canada shall receive the inland Colonial postage upon United States correspondence carried by the Canadian steamers, and that the net sea postage earned by the line shall be divided equally between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 8.

WATERLOO HOTEL,

Jermyn Street,

London, 6th July, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that in accordance with our understanding of yesterday I have accepted the assignment of the contract between the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company and the British Government, a copy of which I take the liberty to enclose herewith. I have thereby undertaken to send a steamer from Galway to America to carry Her Majesty's mails on or before the 13th instant, and accordingly I have arranged with the proprietor of the Montreal line of Ocean Steamers that the Steamship "North Briton," which leaves Liverpool on Wednesday next, shall sail from Galway on Friday next for St. John's, Newfoundland, and Quebec, so soon as the mails arrive and are put on board. I have therefore to request your sanction to this arrangement, and that the Post Office authorities may be advised thereof at the earliest possible moment, and instructed to forward the mails by that steamer.

You will perceive by the terms of the deed that the consent of Her Majesty's Government to the transfer must be obtained by the 19th instant, which I trust will afford you

the time necessary to accord that assent. In the meantime, as Mr. Allan leaves immediately for Canada, I shall feel obliged by a reply, stating what action the Government have decided to adopt on their part in reference to the transfer and its confirmation.

I have also the honor to inform you that the service between Liverpool and America *via* Londonderry, will be continued hereafter in each alternate week, thus securing a weekly communication with Ireland, and every possible accommodation and advantage to the trade and commerce of that country and Scotland.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

SIDNEY SMITH.

SAMUEL LAING, Esquire,

Secretary to the Treasury,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 9.

Basis of Convention between the Imperial and Canadian Governments submitted by the Honorable *Sidney Smith*, Postmaster General of *Canada* to Her Majesty's Government, on the 11th July, 1860.

ARTICLE 1.—That the British Government, shall, under the 43rd Section of the Contract between it and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, sanction the Assignment to the Government of Canada of that Contract as made by the Indenture of the 6th July, 1860, between the said Company and the Honorable Sidney Smith, Postmaster General of Canada.

ART. 2.—That the subsidy of £78,000 per annum, payable by the British Government to the Government of Canada, or parties authorised by them to receive it, from time to time, in accordance with terms of the said Contract and of this Convention, so long as the conditions are duly complied with.

ART. 3.—The fortnightly service provided for by the said Contract shall continue to be performed to and from the Port of Galway, and shall be worked for the benefit of the people of Ireland in all respects as provided by that contract.

The alternate weekly Boat shall call at Londonderry, so as to give Ireland a weekly communication.

ART. 4.—Quebec in Summer and Portland in Winter, shall be substituted for New York and Boston.

ART. 5.—The days of sailing shall be fixed by mutual consent of the Postmaster General of England and Canada, or in default of such arrangement, each party will retain the right of fixing the days of sailing on its own side.

ART. 6.—The time for the sea voyage from port to port to be fixed at not less than 24 hours less than the average time of the sea voyages of the Steamers of the Cunard Line for the year 1859, from port to port, taken on the average of in, and out voyages, and of summer and winter services respectively.

ART. 7.—The British Government will endeavour to procure for Canada the subsidy heretofore paid for the Newfoundland Mail Service, and in the event of failing to obtain that subsidy, the Canadian Government shall not be required to deliver Mails at St. John's, Newfoundland.

If the Canadian Government shall have a line of telegraph constructed to Belle Isle, at which Telegraphic Messages may be delivered in as short a time as at Newfoundland, the British Government shall allow Belle Isle to be substituted for St. John's as the place of call for such messages.

If such telegraph be constructed the British Government may have the use of it for Government Messages free, with priority over all other messages, except those of the Canadian Government for a payment of £2,000 per year.

ART. 8.—The service shall be performed by the Canadian Line of Steamers, and under and in accordance with the terms of the contract between the Postmaster General of Canada and Hugh Allan, Esq., Proprietor of that Line, so far as consistent with this convention, the Canadian Government being responsible to the British Government for the due execution of the terms of the convention.

ART. 9.—Until some other arrangement can be made with the United States, one cent to be taken from the 16 cents on United States letters carried through Canada, and allowed to Canada towards inland postage before the division of the Ocean postage.

ART. 10.—Sea postage upon newspapers sent from Europe shall be taken into account at the rate of one cent each.

ART. 11.—The Sea postage, carried by the Weekly Canada Line, shall be divided equally between the Imperial and Canadian Government.

ART. 12.—This Convention shall continue in force unless modified by mutual consent for the same term as the contract with the Atlantic Royal Steam Packet Company, viz: until June, 1867.

No. 10.

As regards the sailing from America, the days which Mr. Smith would consent to are as follows, and in the order in which they stand :

Saturday,
Sunday,
Wednesday
or
Thursday,
Friday,
Tuesday.

The days preferred by Mr. Smith for the sailing from the United Kingdom, stand in the following order :

Thursday,
Wednesday,
Friday,
Saturday,
Tuesday,
Sunday,
Monday.

It is agreed that, pending a communication with the United States' Post Office, the Canadian Packets shall sail from Galway and touch at Londonderry for mails on Thursdays in each week.

It is agreed that, pending the communication which is to take place between the Imperial Government and the Government of Newfoundland, each Canadian Packet sailing to or from Galway shall call at St. John's, Newfoundland. Any order to detain a Canadian Mail Packet to the extent of 24 hours, which is the limit allowed by the Contract, is to be given to Messrs. Allan, Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

Mr. Smith will send us a copy of his orders to these gentlemen.

It is agreed that the officers having charge of mails on board all the Canadian Packets shall sort the mails in both directions, and that one-half of those officers shall be appointed by the Imperial and half by the Canadian Post Office, each paying its own officers.

The arrangement for dividing the postage equally on Canadian letters is to come into operation at once.

Mr. Smith requests that all other details may be arranged by the British Post Office.

[Signed]

SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General
FREDERICK HILL.

“

11th July, 1860.

No. 11.

WATERLOO HOTEL,
Jermyn Street,
12th July, 1860.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of 11th instant, informing me that the Cabinet could not assent to the arrangements respecting the assignement of the Galway Contract to the Canadian Government.

After the protracted negotiations to which with your concurrence, I have been a party with the view of relieving in part, the injustice with which Canada considers herself treated, I cannot but express my extreme surprise at the communication I have just received.

I can scarcely imagine that the Cabinet can be aware of the extent to which effect has been given to the negotiations, both by the Imperial Government and myself.

I have repeatedly had the assurance that the negotiations received the sanction of Lord Palmerston and the Treasury. The assignment of other papers only received my signature on your verbal assurance that, subject to the action of the House of Commons, no difficulty need be apprehended. Upon my official letter to you, the terms of the convention were prepared by the Treasury after conference with the Post Office authorities, my colleague Mr. Galt, and myself. The mails were not sent by the Galway Company's ship on the 10th instant, but were expressly transferred to the Canadian ship to sail to-morrow.

The whole steamship arrangements, both of the Canadian and Galway lines have been altered to suit these agreements, and I have in my possession the agreement executed yesterday with the Post Office authorities, embodying the details rendered necessary by the convention, supposed to have been settled between the Imperial and Canadian Government.

The whole of these proceedings have been taken, subject to the single reservation that the House of Commons should sanction the Galway subsidy, and it was subject, to such action that the formal assent of the cabinet was yesterday sought, as without such assent, my colleague could not on his proposed departure to-day have left instructions as to the financial part of the agreements.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult for me to suppose that the action of the cabinet is final, and as such, to be communicated by me to my Government.

Sufficient feeling already exists on this subject in Canada to render it unwise to increase it, and I feel I should be wanting in respect to the Imperial authorities, if I were to assume that your letter is to be accepted by me literally and in its full significance.

I have therefore, waiving all other consideration, decided with Mr. Galt to delay our departure till next Saturday, in hope such explanations may be afforded as will render it unnecessary for me to report to the Canadian Government the refusal to give effect to the agreements made with and by me acting in their behalf.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

SIDNEY SMITH.

Samuel Laing, Esq., M. P.,
Secretary to
The Treasury,
&c., &c., &c.

TREASURY, July 12th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your letter of to-day which I assume to be an application to the Government, to reconsider their decision relative to the assignment of the Galway contract, and which I have accordingly forwarded to Lord Palmerston.

I feel it due to myself to remind you that throughout these negotiation, I have constantly stated that I could not bind either the Government or the House of Commons, and therefore, that you should not commit yourself by any inviolable engagement until you had their decision, and your application to the cabinet yesterday was based distinctly on this ground. I never concealed my own opinion, which indeed was well known from the proceedings of the Committee of which I had been a member, that such an arrangement a

was proposed would be desirable, but I never used Lord Palmerston's name beyond this, that I had ascertained his views as to the importance of meeting, if possible the wishes of Canada, sufficiently to warrant me, not in concluding any negotiations, but in advancing it up to the point where a definite proposal might be submitted to the Government.

The details with the Post Office, and as to the sailing of the "North Briton" were settled in the same way, without prejudice to the final decision, as was expressly stated.

Indeed it is evident that I could not, as Secretary to the Treasury have acted otherwise, and the recollection of Mr. Stephenson who was present at our conference yesterday, fully bears me out in saying, that there was no question of my assuming in any way to bind the decision of the cabinet as to an application which only assumed a final and definite form on that very day, and which, you stated, must be at an end unless an official assent could be given to it within twenty-four hours owing to the imperative necessity of your departure for Canada.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your faithfully,

(Signed,)

S. LAING.

The Honorable

Sidney Smith,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 12.

TREASURY CHAMBER,
16th July, 1860.

[Copy.]

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst. requesting a reconsideration of the decision of Her Majesty's Government to withhold their sanction to the proposed transfer of the Galway Contract to the Canadian Government, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you that Her Majesty's Advisers find themselves, *on full examination*, unable to depart from that decision which they were compelled to announce under the pressure of the moment.

They have fully considered the question with an earnest desire to meet as far as possible the wishes of the important and loyal Province of Canada, as expressed by yourself and Mr. Galt, but they feel that, under the circumstances of the case, they must determine it with reference to the public interests at large, and the pledges given by the Executive Government.

The Government have not yet fully considered the question whether the circumstances referred to in the Reports of the Select Committee should, or should not, render the original Galway Contract void, but, assuming it to be valid, they are unable to sanction the assignment.

The Contract contemplated the grant of £78,000 a year, for a fortnightly service from Galway, in addition to all other Ocean services which might be existing, while the transfer would have the effect of substituting it for one of such services, and thus continuing the charge of £78,000 a year with a positive diminution of public accommodation.

The pledge formerly given and unfortunately overlooked, that any arrangement of this kind should be opened to competition, has acquired much notoriety, and must, in any contingency newly arrived at be construed with rigour.

If the Galway Contract be considered binding, the Government cannot be accused of breaking this pledge, so long as they simply continue to pay the subsidy for the same services and to the same parties. But the case becomes different if they sanction a new arrangement involving material modifications particularly when that arrangement transfers the Contract to a party of undoubted, from one of questioned solvency.

Under these circumstances therefore, Her Majesty's Government regret that they cannot, consistently with their public duty, sanction the arrangement proposed by you on behalf of Canada.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

S. LAING.

The Postmaster General
of Canada,

Waterloo Hotel.

No. 13.

WATERLOO HOTEL,
Jermyn Street,
17 July, 1860.

MY LORD,—Having addressed a letter to your Lordship on Friday last asking for an interview for the purpose of explaining to your Lordship more fully the application for the assent of Her Majesty's Government to the transfer of the Galway Contract to the *Canadian Government* to which I have only to-day been favored with a reply from your Lordship's Secretary, stating that "he was obliged to express your Lordships regret that Her Majesty's Government have not felt it possible to sanction the proposed transfer of the Galway Contract to the *Canadian Company*," and having received an official communication from Mr. Laing, the Secretary to the Treasury, informing me that "Her Majesty's Government regret that they cannot consistently with their public duty sanction, the arrangement proposed by me on behalf of Canada."

I take the liberty of addressing your Lordship upon the subject.

I may state that upon the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Packet Contracts being presented to the House, I addressed a communication to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon the subject of a Subsidy to the Canadian Line of Steamers on the 30th May last, and on the same day I addressed a similar communication to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to which I have not as yet received any official reply further than a verbal statement by the Secretary to the Treasury that such a proposition would not for a moment be entertained.

In the beginning of June last, I was favored with an interview by His Grace who informed me that he could not hold out the slightest hopes that any assistance would be afforded, that it was not a matter within his department, that I should put myself into communication with the Secretary to the Treasury and that he would forward my communication to the Treasury for consideration.

I immediately called upon Mr. Laing, the Secretary to the Treasury, and after expressing the opinion to which I have referred it was suggested and arranged that an attempt should be made to the open negotiations with the Galway Company for a transfer of their contract.

I accordingly put myself into communication with the proper parties for that purpose. I communicated constantly I may say daily with Mr. Laing as to the position of the negotiations—kept him fully informed of every step and more than once delayed my departure for Canada at great personal inconvenience at his request. If I am correctly informed the Solicitor of the Galway Company also communicated frequently with Mr. Laing upon the subject and actually altered the form of the Deed of Transfer upon his suggestion and to meet his views.

The resolution of the Board of Directors accepting my proposal, was passed on Saturday the thirtieth day of June last, and on the same day I informed His Grace and Mr. Laing by letter of the fact.

Constant communication was from that time kept up between myself and Mr. Laing until the 5th instant, when I informed him by letter that the arrangements were all completed but that I could not execute the assignment till the assent of the Government to the Transfer was obtained.

I obtained an interview for Mr. Galt and myself with Mr. Laing on the 6th July instant, and upon that occasion he assured us that your Lordship was very much gratified that the arrangement had been made, and upon the strength of what then fell from him who had only just arrived from Canada, confirmed the arrangement, and I went immediately and executed the assignment and securities for payment of the purchase money, I may here remark that subsequently Mr. Laing assured me that your Lordship highly approved of the arrangement.

On the same day, the 6th instant, I addressed another letter to Mr. Laing informing him that in accordance with our understanding I had accepted the assignment and enclosed him a copy of it for the information of the Government—matters of detail were discussed

from that time until the ninth instant, when an interview took place at which were present Mr. Laing, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hamilton, (of the Treasury,) Mr. Hill, Mr. Page, (of the Post Office) Mr. Galt and myself,—and the whole arrangement was then agreed upon and reduced to writing,—matters even went so far that Mr. Hill submitted and received the approval of a communication to the Post Master General of the United-States informing him of the arrangement and that hereafter the Canadian Ships would be considered as *British* and not as *United-States Packets*.

On the same day, Mr. Hill and myself reduced to writing and executed further articles for the purpose of carrying the postal arrangements into practical operation. In the meantime, at great expense, the whole arrangements of the proprietors of the Ships were altered and the "North Briton" taken up to carry the Mails from Galway to America.

On Wednesday morning the 11th inst., quite unexpectedly, Mr. Galt and myself came to the conclusion that we should hasten our departure for Canada, and I informed Mr. Laing of the fact before twelve o'clock of that day, and of our reasons which he said were, to his mind, quite conclusive.

He arranged, as your Lordship is aware, for an interview at a quarter past 4 o'clock, at the Treasury, at which I was informed by him, I should meet your Lordship and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We were honored with that interview and your Lordship will remember what then took place, and the subsequent pre-emptory refusal to sanction the Transfer.

I may observe that upon reading the observations made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday evening last, I was not surprised that the assent of the Government was withheld for I found that he laboured under the impression, first, that the transfer was to the *Montreal Company*, and secondly that negotiations had only recently been entered upon by Mr. Galt and myself, and that the application for the consent of the Government to the transfer had been made but a few hours before consideration of the matter was to be entered upon, when, in fact, the transfer was to the *Canadian Government*, and the subject had been under discussion with Mr. Laing for many weeks and the written official application had been made six days before.

On Friday morning, with a view of placing the matter fairly before your Lordship, I sought an interview, but was not favored with an answer to my application for it until after a second pre-emptory refusal had been given.

Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to lay these facts before your Lordship in proof that all proper steps were taken by me to insure the subject receiving full consideration from the Cabinet, and that I had every reason to believe that your Lordship was fully informed of the nature of the negotiations which had been going on.

I will now, with your Lordship's permission, call your attention to the first reason given for the refusal to sanction the transfer, viz: "that the contract contemplated the grant of £78,000 a year for a fortnightly service from Galway, in addition to all other Ocean services which might be existing, while the transfer would have the effect of substituting it for one of such services and thus continuing the charge of £78,000 a year with a positive diminution of public accommodation."

In regard to this I have to state that this is only an imaginary reason, as at the time the Galway Contract was entered into, viz.: the 21st April, 1859, the Canadian Service was only a fortnightly one, and the arrangement, if sanctioned by the Government, would have given exactly the accommodation contemplated when that contract was given, viz.: A weekly service between Ireland and America.

As to the second reason given for the refusal, viz.:

"That the pledge formerly given and unfortunately overlooked that any arrangement of this kind should be open to competition has acquired much notoriety, and must in any contingency newly arrived at, be construed with rigor."

I would remark that Canada, in this matter, appears to be the only party to suffer; first, in consequence of the violation, and secondly in consequence of the observance of that pledge.

It is stated that the pledge given by the Government to Canada was unintentionally overlooked by your Lordship's predecessors when the Cunard Contract was renewed and the Galway Contract entered into—in any case Canada was aggrieved. The pledge is now for the first time observed when it operates to her prejudice.

I may be permitted to say that the proposed system of opening arrangements of this kind to competition could only have been adopted with a view to obtain efficiency and economy, neither of which can be inferred to be the object of the Government in this instance, as the next reason stated in Mr. Laing's letter for the refusal is :

"That the arrangement transfers the contract to a party of undoubted from one of questionable solvency," or in other words would insure its performance efficiently.

Economical considerations can hardly have influenced the action of the Government unless indeed they are determined to refuse the subsidy entirely, because it is evident that the joint and united operation of the Imperial and Colonial Post Offices services would necessarily have produced greater postal revenue for the British Government than if, as will now be the case, they are carried on in opposition to each other.

A course of action may, under certain circumstances, be advisable and necessary between a Government and individuals, which between two Governments, even although one of them be a dependency, would be entirely inexpedient. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate this fact than the present case. Assuming that the British Government feel bound to carry out the contract with the Galway Company, they are bound to pay the subsidy of £78,000 a year. The Canadian Government are unquestionably bound under their contract to pay £85,000 a year. A sum of £163,000 has therefore to be paid to Contractors. Were the Galway Contract at an end, and not to be transferred, as in the present case, the effect of the service being put to competition would be that the Canadian Contractor would be compelled to obtain the contract even at a nominal amount, and the Provincial Government would then be obliged to contribute an amount equal to whatever saving might thus be effected by the Imperial Government, or failing that, and the contract being given to another party, there would then be the spectacle presented of the Imperial forcing the Colonial Service to succumb by direct rivalry, and in consequence of its superior power and advantages.

I cannot but suppose that Her Majesty's Government must, in considering the matter, have entirely overlooked the important fact that the only modification of any importance sought by Canada in the terms of the Contract was the substitution of Canadian for the United States terminal points in America.

That any party carrying on a Service to each of those United States ports would be benefitted rather than injured through such a modification and the withdrawal of a directly competing Service is perfectly clear, and that an assent to such modification after sufficient notice to any such party could hardly be considered as a violation of a pledge given to him to hear his objections before giving such assent I confess my inability to comprehend the force of the reason stated by Mr. Laing for the refusal to assent to the transfer. I cannot see the object of a provision in a Contract that the assent of a Government shall be given to it when arrangements have been made by the Government that no such assent ever can be given. If any other party were willing to take a transfer of the Contract on terms more advantageous to the Government, still the Government cannot compel the Company to make arrangements with such party.

A mere application for assent to a transfer cannot, in any case, be held to open the Contract or entitle the public to compete for the service already existing and contracted for and therefore the rule can have no application to such a case.

Canada has long had reason to complain of the treatment she has received at the hands of the Imperial Government, in the matter of subsidies paid to lines of Steamers plying to Foreign Ports. Alone of all the British Colonies she is unassisted by the British Exchequer in regard to Postal Service. Again and again have remonstrances been sent to the Imperial Government, and a promise was given that the system would not be pursued to her detriment. The Galway subsidy was given in direct contravention of a promise that no such proceeding would take place, and at last, when, by great sacrifice, an arrangement is proposed whereby the injury would be partially relieved the Imperial Government refuse their assent and maintain a proposition which may be broadly and simply stated as giving a preference to the Foreigner over their own subjects—other things being equal.

By the existing arrangements Trade and Emigration will be diverted from British Colonial to United States Ports. The Mother Country and her Colony are embarked in a struggle, the issue of which must inevitably be the frustration of the efforts of the Colony to maintain her own trade against Foreign competition. Each line of Steamers will have in the other a rival for Postal and Commercial business and Canadian interests are entirely sacrificed.

By the arrangements proposed and intended to be effected through the transfer, trade and emigration would have been diverted from United States to Canadian Ports, the interest of Ireland and Canada would have been combined and advanced; a joint and mutual interest, Imperial and Provincial, would have been created which would necessarily have produced beneficial results, and Canadian interests would have been much advanced, while a pecuniary saving would have been effected to the Province.

In concluding, my Lord, my observations on this last abortive effort to obtain recognition of the claims of Canada, I must point out the distinction which cannot fail to be drawn by the people of Canada in comparing your present refusal, with that of previous Governments, not only on this subject but on others of deep colonial interest. Hitherto, the grants to the Cunard and Galway Lines were stated to have been made in ignorance of Canadian interests, and the inability of the Government to remedy these and other evils has been deplored. On this occasion the British Government have deliberately opposed themselves to that which would have benefitted Canada, and have determined that the competition of which we complain shall be maintained.

It is easy to foretell that, in the struggle to maintain her own trade and commerce, Canada must succumb before the greater wealth and influence of the Mother Country; but it will be difficult to satisfy her people that the policy is a sound or a national one which devotes Imperial resources to the development of the trade of a foreign country and to the destruction of that of a dependency of the Empire which numbers three millions of British subjects, and whose self-sustaining efforts and devoted loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty entitled them to more consideration.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH.

The Right Honorable Viscount PALMERSTON, &c.

No. 13½.

(Not Printed.)

No. 14.

(Printed in part only.)

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable SIDNEY SMITH, Postmaster General of Canada, to His Grace the Right Honorable the DUKE of ARGYLE, Postmaster General, dated Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn Street, 17th July, 1860.

[EXTRACT.]

"That the British Post Office will continue to receive (for Canada) and account to the United States Post Office for all postage upon foreign correspondence carried by the Canadian Ships—that Canada shall be allowed one cent for sea postage upon all newspapers sent from the United Kingdom by Canadian ships—and that the arrangement (a copy of which I enclose herewith) entered into on the 11th instant, under the impression that the transfer of the Galway contract would be approved of by the British Government, shall be considered as if it had never existed."

Registered, No. 824 L.—In any further correspondence on this subject, the above number should be quoted.

America.

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
25th July, 1860.

SIR—Having laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed to inform you that, *although your proposal to despatch the Canadian Mail Packets from Londonderry one day later than at present will necessarily have the effect of withdrawing many letters from the Packets of the Cunard Line, and, consequently, of diminishing the revenue derived from those Packets*, His Grace will offer no objection to the plan, but will give orders that the mails may be dispatched accordingly.

Orders have already been given that mails to be conveyed from Londonderry by the Canadian Mail Packets may be made up at Glasgow and forwarded by the regular Mail Packets to Belfast. This is considered a better arrangement than one for using the direct steamer to Londonderry, over which this Department has no control.

The Postmaster General cannot concur in your suggestion that no letters for Canada should be sent by the British Mail Packets from Galway.

These Packets are to leave Galway three complete days before the Canadian Mail Packets leave Londonderry, and, unless the contract is very badly performed, mails forwarded by them must arrive at Quebec earlier than they would arrive if forwarded by the Canadian Packets.

It is always in the power of correspondents to restrict their letters to the Canadian Line of Packets, if they wish to do so, by specially superscribing them to that effect.

The proposal that the mail officers on board the Canadian Mail Packets shall sort the correspondence during the voyage to this country is open to some objection, but as you appear to attach importance to this point, the Postmaster General will not withhold his assent. Instructions for the guidance of the officers in this duty are being prepared, and as soon as they are completed they will be delivered to the officers as they respectively reach Liverpool.

The Postmaster General will give orders for the transmission of mails for New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia by the Canadian Mail Packets as soon as he is satisfied that mails so forwarded will reach their destination earlier than if sent by the British Packets.

I am to request that you will transmit, for His Grace's information, a statement showing the days upon which the Branch Steamers, to which you allude in your letter, leave Quebec, the ports to which they proceed, and the time occupied in reaching such ports.

The arrangement under which this Department accounts to the United States Post Office for the sea postage of all letters forwarded to the United States by Canadian Mail Packets, whenever such postage is paid to this Department, will continue in force.

It is understood that this postage is in turn paid by the United States Post Office to the Post Office of Canada.

With respect to the claim that the Canadian Post Office may be allowed one cent, for sea postage upon all newspapers sent from the United Kingdom by Canadian Mail Packet, I am to inform you that the Postmaster General cannot entertain it. Upon newspapers addressed to the United States remuneration can only be properly demanded of the United States Post Office, on whose account the newspapers are carried. And, as regards newspapers addressed to Canada, as no British postage is levied in this country upon newspapers from Canada brought by British Packets, the Canadian Post Office is not entitled to any postage upon newspapers received from the United Kingdom by Canadian Mail Packet.

In communicating to you the decision of the Postmaster General respecting the several points submitted in your letter, I am to observe that all the arrangements agreed to must be considered provisional, and subject to such modifications as His Grace may hereafter find necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. HILL.

The Hon. SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General of Canada,
Quebec.

No. 15.

[Copy.]

LONDON, 6th July, 1860.

SIR,—Having understood that the Galway Contract has been transferred to the Government of Canada, I have the honor to propose to carry out the service under the existing Contract with you as Postmaster General of the Province.

I am willing also that the Steamer sailing from Galway shall call at St. John's Newfoundland, in consideration of the subsidy hitherto granted to the Galway line for that service being transferred to me.

The Galway service will be attended with greatly increased expenses in consequence of the extra distance to be run and the necessity of keeping up a separate establishment, joined to which is the fact, that there is no artificial Harbour there, and the Steamships will therefore have to anchor in the open roadstead.

All communication with the shore has thus to be by means of a tender, which must be maintained for that purpose.

To meet these and other increased expenses, I beg to offer to perform the whole of the Service for the sum of £23,000 Sterling a year, in addition to the subsidy payable under the Canadian contract, and the subsidy from Newfoundland, if that is obtained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

[Signed]

HUGH ALLAN.

The Honorable SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General.

[Copy.]

LONDON, 6th July, 1860.

SIR—In answer to your communication of this day's date, I have to inform you that I am prepared to accept the offer contained therein to perform the service between Galway and America, provided the assent of the British Government to the transfer of the Galway Contract is obtained. In the meantime and until that consent is obtained, you will require to perform the service from Galway at your own risk, and you will further distinctly understand that the whole arrangement and any payments that may be made under it, must and will be subject to the sanction and approval of the Canadian Government and Legislature.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH,
P. M. G.

HUGH ALLAN, Esquire,
Montreal O. S. S. Company.

No. 16.

(Not Printed.)

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Correspondence " which may have passed between the Government of Canada, or " any Member thereof, and the Imperial Government, or any Mem- " ber thereof, or any Foreign Minister or Public Functionary thereof, " in reference to the case of the fugitive 'Anderson;' also copies " of all Correspondence which may have passed between the Law " Officer or Officers of the Crown, and Magistrate, Judge, Agent, " person or persons in Canada, in reference to the case of the said " fugitive 'Anderson.'"

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 19th April, 1861.

To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned John Anderson, confined in the Gaol of the County of Brant,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioner was born in the State of Missouri, one of the United States of America.

That to the best of his knowledge he is of the age of thirty years.

That he was the slave of Burton & another, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

That the plantation of Burton & the other was within about thirty miles from the plantation of Samuel Brown.

That in the last mentioned year your Petitioner was married to one Maria Tomlin, who was the daughter of Lewis Tomlin, who had purchased his liberty from his master.

That about six weeks before he formed the determination to come to Canada, for the purpose of obtaining his freedom, he was sold and transferred by said Burton and his partner to one McDonald, who lived about thirty miles distant from your Petitioner's wife.

That your Petitioner had always felt that he had a right to his freedom.

That he had never done anything to forfeit his liberty, and was not subject to any restraint through crime.

That he might lawfully use any means within his power to obtain his liberty, and with that object he ran away from ———.

That he went to his wife, who was the slave of and lived with Samuel Brown, and consulted with her as to his intentions, and she concurred with him in his views, with an ultimate hope as to herself and a young child then about eight months old, the issue of our marriage, obtaining their liberty.

That while I was there, then, I was pursued, but escaped. That in his course to Canada he had to pass the plantation of Seneca F. P. Digges, and while passing it, he was accosted in nearly the manner mentioned in the evidence transmitted to your Excellency.

That he made the excuse of wishing to go to Givens', so that Mr. Digges would allow him to pass; that this will be manifest, or otherwise your Petitioner could have had no reason, under the evidence, for attempting to escape.

That when said Digges refused to allow this excuse for not having a pass, your Petitioner found it to be necessary to make his escape, and accordingly endeavoured to do so.

That your Petitioner was ran down, having been chased for nearly an hour, in a circle; and at the moment he was looking for success, Mr. Digges appeared before him.

That he could not turn, his pursuers being at his heels with clubs, and being borne on, with the first impulse, he dashed against said Digges with an open knife, with which he had threatened his pursuers, as will appear from the evidence of PHIL, hereto annexed which is nearly true.

Whether your Petitioner struck with it more than once, he cannot recollect; but whatever sudden impulse bid, that he did, to obtain his liberty.

That your Petitioner was imprisoned for about the space of three weeks, last spring, on this charge; but no one appearing against him, he was discharged.

That another Warrant was issued against him, for his arrest, for the same crime, on the third day after his discharge, on an information quite insufficient, as he is advised.

That your Petitioner was not aware of such second Warrant having been issued until he was arrested in the Town of Simcoe, about two weeks since.

That he had gone from Caledonia, where he had resided at the time of his arrest in the spring, to Simcoe, in the adjoining County, for the purpose of obtaining employment in his trade as a mason.

That your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to withhold an order, delivering your Petitioner to the authorities of the State of Missouri, inasmuch as by the British law he was entitled to be free there; and the evidence shews that he only used such force as was necessary to maintain that freedom there.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

HIS
JOHN ~~x~~ ANDERSON,
MARK.

Witness:

(Signed) A. S. REACHIE.

Deputy Gaoler.

Brantford, 1st October, 1860.

INFORMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
County of Brant.

The information and complaint of James A. Gunning, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, taken this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said County of Brant, who saith that one John Anderson did, on the twenty-eighth day of September, A.D. 1853, wilfully, deliberately and maliciously murder one Seneca F. P. Digges, in the County of Howard, in the State of Missouri, one of the United States of America, all of this deponent doth verily believe.

(Signed)

"J. A. GUNNING."

Sworn before me the day and year first above mentioned, at Brantford.

(Signed)

W. MATHEWS,

J. P.

In a matter of the application for Extradition of one John Anderson.

I, William Mathews, of the Town of Brantford, in the County of Brant, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said County of Brant, do hereby certify that one John Anderson, having been brought before me, charged with having wilfully, deliberately and maliciously murdered one Seneca F. P. Digges, in the County of Howard, in the State of Missouri, one of the United States of America; I have heard and considered the evidence of criminalty of the said John Anderson, and that such evidence is deemed sufficient by me to sustain the charge, according to the laws of this Province, if the offence alleged had been committed herein, and I do certify the same to His Excellency the Governor General, and that the papers hereunto annexed are and contain a true copy of all the testimony taken before me.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of September, A.D., 1860.

(Signed)

W. MATHEWS.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
County of Brant,
To WIT. }

BRANTFORD, September 27, 1860.

Examination of John Anderson charged by J. A. Gunning with having wilfully deliberately, maliciously and feloniously murdered one Seneca F. P. Digges, of Howard County, in the State of Missouri, one of the United States of America, on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1853.

Prisoner, by Counsel G. M. WILSON, Esq., denies the charge.

WILLIAM C. BAKER sworn, says:—I live in Howard County, in the State of Missouri, I have lived there ever since 1844, except one year, I lived in the same State, during that time, part in Saline County, part in Jackson County; I work at the Carpenter's trade, and sometimes work on a farm; I know the prisoner, he was a slave and belonged to Moses Burton, of Howard County, State of Missouri, when I first knew him, I became acquainted with him in the fall of 1844, he lived with Mr. Burton when I went to Missouri in 1844, and continued with him until 1853; he went by the name of Jack Burton; the last I saw of him was in 1853, until I saw him in this Country; I am certain of Anderson's identity, I did not see him from 1853 until I came here. Burton transferred him in 1853 to McDonald, of Saline County, about thirty or thirty-two miles away, (that is, Burton's from McDonald's.) Anderson had a wife, she lived with Samuel Brown in Howard County, that was a mile and a half or two miles from Burton's. I know a man of the name of Givens, he lived about six miles from Browns'; Seneca F. P. Digges and Givens lived on adjoining farms. I knew Anderson was in the neighborhood of Browns since 1853, I have not heard of Anderson living there since 1853. I first saw Anderson in Simcoe Jail in Canada, he was brought out and two other colored persons with him, I knew him the moment I saw him, he has a mark on his fingers, his right fore-finger is stiff on the joint, I heard he had a cut on one of his legs, don't know this from my own knowledge. Digges, Brown, Givens and myself, all lived in Howard County, Digges is not now living, I saw him lying in bed suffering from a wound he received from a knife, he died in 14 days after he was stabbed, he lived four days after I last saw him, I saw him twice after he was wounded, the first time I saw him he told me a man by the name of Jack, who belonged to a man of the name of McDonald, of Saline County, was passing his farm and spoke to him, and asked him the way to Chas. Givens, Digges said he told him to go in and eat dinner and he would go to Givens with him, he further stated that he started to go to the house, he (Digges) thought that Anderson was going in, Jack told him he was going to Givens for the purpose of getting Givens to buy him, he then broke and ran away, he called out to his black boys to catch him, they ran in a circle, after running for some time, when Mr. Digges was going over a fence, Jack came in contact with him and stabbed him. I saw one cut in his right side, the Doctor told me he would die—this took place the same day, he seemed to be suffering very much when I saw him; the Doctor said he would die from the wound.

Cross-examined by Mr. WILSON:—I knew he had a stiff finger ever since I was acquainted with him; don't know how he got it; I have frequently had hold of his hands; I saw Anderson once in September, 1853, in Howard County, a day or two before the cutting of Digges; he was on Brown's farm; he was running from a couple of my neighbors, to keep them from taking hold of him; they wanted to deliver him up to McDonald; he had been out from McDonald about three weeks; they supposed Anderson ran away from McDonald, as his wife was on that side of the river; Mr. Digges said he asked Anderson if he had a pass; there has been slaves escaping occasionally from there; I did not swear that Digges told me he had received but one cut; the Doctor's name was Samuel Crews; he was understood to be a regular Physician, practising for years; the County of Howard employed me to come over here; I had no authority; I came to identify the prisoner; County of Howard is to pay me for this; they pay my expenses and two dollars and a half per day; I draw it from the Clerk; the Clerk's name is Chas. H. Stewart; I am not paid from other persons or from other sources; Mr. Digges, when I first saw him, understood what he was talking about.

(Signed,)

W. C. BAKER.

Case adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

(Signed,)

W. MATHEWS,
J. P.

NOTE.—At the request of the Counsel on both sides, the case was resumed to day.

THE EXAMINATION OF JOHN ANDERSON, (*Continued*).

September 27, 1860, Thursday Afternoon.

Messrs. FREEMAN and TISDALE appeared for the prisoner.

Messrs. VAN NORMAN and MCKERLIE for the Plaintiffs.

The prisoner was brought in at 5 P.M., W. C. BAKER recalled.—I live in Howard County, State of Missouri; Anderson was a slave there in Missouri; I did not see the wound made; Digges told me it was about dinner time when he first saw Anderson, he asked him to take dinner at his house, when Anderson broke away from him; Digges was trying to stop him from running away from his Master, McDonald; I understood he was going to Givens to be sold; he went towards Givens to induce him to buy him; a slave does not sell himself, but sometimes he tries to get an exchange of Masters, but they have no right by law to do so; he was going to induce Givens to buy him; Digges told him the law of the State compelled him to stop him if he had no pass; Digges asked him to go to his house; Digges said they started to the house; when they got on a piece, Jack broke loose and broke away. It was at dinner time when he saw Jack first, and told him to go to his house and get dinner and he would go along with him. After he broke and ran from him; the parties who pursued him made a circle; Jack ran in a circle; Digges called to his black boys to catch him; they started after him; there were three or perhaps more black boys; Digges was going to stop him to return him to his Master, McDonald, in slavery; it was in that pursuit that Digges was stabbed and got his death blow. Did not understand from Digges it was to do Jack any harm they tried to catch him, but merely to retain him.

Cross-examined by MCKERLIE and VAN NORMAN:—From the time I knew Anderson his character was bad, he was savage and ill-disposed; as they were making a circle Digges was getting over a fence; Jack was coming towards him and tried to stop him; and he (Digges) was going to take hold of him to stop him; Jack was coming towards him and stabbed him.

Cross-examined by Mr. FREEMAN:—As Digges got over the fence they came in contact and he received the stab; Digges had gone to the fence to stop him, so he said to me; the prisoner had difficulties with the man who raised him; he refused to do what he was bid; on one occasion he refused to catch his Master's horse, when he was told; he and his

Master had some words, there were no blows struck; don't know personally any other Act; but his public reputation was bad, for stealing and being a thief; don't know he was ever convicted; the neighbours said he stole; don't know he ever stole for his Master; he was accused for stealing Chickens, Eggs and Butter; don't know that he was ever brought before a Justice for it; Samuel Brown accused him of this; Jno. M. Harvies and Jno. C. George Brown accused for stealing Eggs, the others of Butter and Chickens; can't say when it was; these accusations are common there against the colored people, in 1847 and 1848 I heard this; he was there at this time, but he was not taken up for any of these things.

(Signed,)

W. C. BAKER.

BENJAMIN F. DIGGES sworn, says:—I live in Howard County, State Missouri, U. S. of America. I am 15 years old 30th May last. I am son of Seneca F. P. Digges, he is now dead; he died in the Fall of 1853, in the month November of that year on the 11th. I think the cause of his death was 2 wounds he received from a colored man who inflicted them with a knife about 12 o'clock in the day. Father was a farmer. I was with father when he was stabbed about 5 or 6 yards from him; he was in pursuit of the nigger when he was stabbed. I was with father when he first started in pursuit of him; other parties say 4 black boys of my fathers were following up. I was with father and could not keep up and he stayed with me; when he was stabbed he had got over the fence when the nigger had got to him. I was on the fence, father was about 6 yards from the fence. Saw him stab father; there was nobody with the man or father but me. I saw the knife, it was a long dirk knife; father was first stabbed in the breast, after that father turned to run away and hung his foot in some vines and fell, the man then stabbed him in the back and then broke and run; father got up and walked a piece and fell about 15 or 20 yards, this was about a mile from our house. Father lay about an hour when he fell last; no one was with him but me during that time. I saw his wounds, he pulled down his shirt and shewed them to me; two wounds inflicted by this man, one on the breast the other on the back, the other parties were still running after the nigger. After this we heard some one hollow and father told me to answer; I did answer, father was not able to get up. Dr. Crewse and one of our own nigger men first came up; the Doctor lived about half a mile from where father was stabbed, after a while another of our niggers came up and he and I went to Bass's to get quilts to carry him over the Creek; they lived about a quarter of a mile off. A sleigh was brought, drawn by a horse, father was put on the sleigh and taken to Dr. Crewse's; he stayed there till he died, he never went home after; had never seen the man who stabbed father before that time. The prisoner is about the color and size of the man but I would not swear he is the man.

Cross-examined by MR. FREEMAN:—I was not present at the first, what I say first was, father and some of the black boys, one told me it was a runaway; there were two boys from 17 to 19 years of age, they were walking along, I asked one of the boys who the strange black man was, he told me some one said he was a runaway. I walked along towards our house to dinner, this man was going along, they came in sight of a house in the field when the stranger broke and run and left the rest, that is, he run away from the rest through the woods from the others pretty fast; he appeared to run as if he was trying to run away; don't know what the others thought they ran after him. Father told them to run after him, father wanted to give him back to McDonald. Moses Burton used to own him; he tried to get away so that father could not deliver him back to his master. Father told the boys to go after him and catch him, they were present; there were four went after, all blacks, father told him to catch him. Father also run after him; don't remember if he hollowed, but he went after him (the nigger) and our men ran in a circle, father and I went across and father had just got over the fence, the nigger and he met, did not hear any words pass. I took a deposition once before Mr. Holiday J. P. Father had a little stick in his hand, the nigger ran at him with an open knife drawn in his hand. It was a paw-paw stick. My father struck at him with the stick after the nigger had run at him with the open knife; the stick hung in some bushes and broke, the nigger then stabbed father. Father raised the stick to keep the nigger from cutting him with the knife as he ran at him.

They had run across our wood pasture before this happened, it would be between a quarter and half a mile. More than half an hour and an hour, or perhaps not so long, but he did not go far from our farm ; he was trying to get away and they trying to catch him. One colored boy was about 20 yards off when father was stabbed.

(Signed,)

BENJAMIN F. DIGGES.

The case adjourned till 8 o'clock A. M. to-morrow morning.

(Signed,)

W. MATHEWS, J. P.

THOMAS D. DIGGES sworn, says :—I am son of Seneca F. P. Digges, of Howard County, State of Missouri. I have always resided at home ; was not at home when my father received his wounds ; when I returned home I found my father in bed, he was suffering very much, he never rose from a bed of suffering ; he never spoke of recovering, he thought he would not get well. The Doctor told the family my father would not get well. Two or three days before my father died he wished to speak to me, and I went to him and he said he would soon be dead, he could not live much longer ; he spoke of my mother and brother, and sisters ; he spoke of the cutting affair, he said he went to the barn with the hands to take in Tobacco ; he got through before 12 o'clock or a little before he started for dinner ; he came across a nigger, he had no pass ; he asked him where he was going and who he belonged to, the nigger told him he was going to Charley Givens to get him to buy him ; he belonged to a man on the other side of the river of the name of McDonald, he said he did not want to live on the other side of the river. Samuel Brown had his wife ; my father asked him if he had a pass, he said no ; my father told him it looked suspicious living so far off, he must be a runaway ; my father told him he could not allow him to go without a pass as he would be held responsible ; he told him to go to the house and get his dinner and he would go with him to Charley Givens and he could see about the matter. He started on to the house, the nigger was going very quietly, all at once he started off and run ; he said he told his negroes to catch him ; they started after him and he went with my brother ; he was not able to go so fast and he stayed with him ; after they ran round some time the negro met him ; the nigger ran at him and stabbed him ; he had a little stick in his hand, and as the negro ran at him he struck at him ; the negro cut him a little in the wrist, then he stabbed him in the breast ; the blow stunned him ; he turned to leave and his feet caught in something, and while he was in the act of falling or had fallen he stabbed him again in the back ; the nigger then immediately ran. The paw-paw is a very light wood, it never grows large ; the one my father had was small. I am 25 years old last December ; my father was a delicate man, slim and small, in height, was six feet ; he was slight spare made ; he would not be able to cope with prisoner ; his health was not good ; they considered the negro a runaway. My father was about thirty miles from McDonald, as I have heard ; he did not live in the said County with father ; I suppose my father wanted to catch the negro ; I would suppose he wanted to return him to the owner ; he was a slave. I have no doubt prisoner is about five feet eight or nine inches ; his weight is about one hundred and sixty and seventy pounds ; my father's usual weight was one hundred and thirty-five and forty pounds ; when the negro ran at my father he had the knife drawn in his hand.

(Signed,)

THOMAS D. DIGGES.

J. A. HOLLIDAY, sworn, says :—I live in Howard County, State of Missouri, have been there since the month of June, 1829, I was born there, am a Lawyer by Profession, the first section third article of the act concerning slaves, Revised Statutes, 1845, for the State of Missouri, provides any person may apprehend any Negro or Mulatto, being or suspected of being a runaway slave, and take him or her before Justices of the Peace, the second section provides that the Justice shall take possession of and deliver him or her to the owner, the 18th section of the same article provides that any slave found to be more than twenty miles from his house shall be declared to be a runaway, the 16th section provides

that any one apprehending a runaway shall be paid the sum of five dollars as a reward, if taken within the State, and fifty dollars if taken without the State, and ten cents for every mile travel, in order to convey the runaway home to his Master—this law was in force in 1853, and is still in force in substance. I heard of the death of Mr. Digges, at the time it took place, and have not heard of the death of any other person there since in that way, nor for several years before. I don't know that I ever saw prisoner until the other night, I may have seen him but don't know that I have.

(Signed,)

J. A. HOLLIDAY.

B. HAZLEHURST, sworn, says:—I live in Brantford, am a County Constable, prisoner made no statement to me but what he said in Court, he said he was attempting to get away and he cut a man, but he did not believe he was dead, this took place in the State of Missouri, he said he was chased in attempting to get away and he cut a man, I understood he was getting away from slavery.

(Signed,)

B. HAZLEHURST.

S. B. Freeman, Counsel for prisoner consents that the evidence of Phil, a slave, shall be taken as evidence.

(Signed,)

W. MATHEWS, J. P.

PHIL, a slave, the property of Frances A. Digges, widow of Seneca Francis P. Digges, of lawful age, being produced, sworn and examined, deposeth and saith; next fall will be seven years ago, a negro man came to us, (my master Seneca F. P. Digges, and the balance of the negroes) in my master's field, my master asked him if he had a pass, he said he did not have a pass, master told him he could not let him go clear without a pass. He told my master that a man by the name of Burton raised him, that he now belonged to a man over the river by the name of McDonald, that he had a wife at Mr. Sam Browns, in Howard County, that he was then going to Mr. Givens to buy him. Master told him he could not let him go on that way without a pass, that he must go on up to the house and eat dinner and then he would go with him up to Mr. Givens. He told master that his name was Jack. Just before we got to the house, the negro man broke and run, master told us negroes to run after him—we ran after him, master said we should have the reward if we would catch him; while we *was* running him he took out his knife, we *runned* him around a good long while, master would hollow all the time and we would answer him, at last master met the negro and I saw him cut master twice with a knife, I saw him when he run at my master with the knife, while we were running after him, he said he could kill us if we came near him, we run after him some time after he stabbed master but could not catch him, the negro that killed my master was named Jack. He once belonged to Moses Burton of Howard County, and had a wife at Sam Browns, I knew him and have seen him before the day he killed master. This happened in Howard County, Missouri, in the United States of America, in the year 1853.

his
PHIL \times a slave,
mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day and year aforesaid.

(Signed,)

J. A. HOLLIDAY, J. P.

NOTE.—The evidence of Phil a slave, was taken before J. A. Holliday, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for Howard County, State of Missouri, among other evidence taken before him on the 25th day of April, A. D., 1860, at Howard County in the State of Missouri aforesaid, and was by the consent of S. B. Freeman, Esquire, Q. C., Counsel for the prisoner, admitted as evidence against the prisoner.

HAMILTON, 6th October, 1860.

In re ANDERSON.

MY DEAR SIR,—

The Counsel for the informants appearing to be confident that their clients will get the *Nigger*, I am bound to feel that there may be room for doubting my opinion as to the proper construction of Treaty;—and therefore, I beg to request that if your mind should not be so clear upon the subjects as to discharge the prisoner, I would say that I will consent to bring the question up upon a writ of Habeas Corpus;—but I hope you will look at the Statute as I have done if you cannot discharge him, please let me know it, so that I may apply for a writ at once.

Yours very Truly,

S. B. FREEMAN.

The Honble. J. A. MACDONALD,
Atty. Gen. U. C. QUEBEC.

 QUEBEC, OCTOBER 11th, 1860.
In re ANDERSON.

I have no objection that you should bring up any or all questions in this case on Habeas Corpus.

I will produce the papers transmitted by the committing Magistrate to the Government, in order that you may make such use of them as you please.

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

S. B. FREEMAN, Esq.,
Hamilton.

 HAMILTON, Oct. 15th, 1860.
In re ANDERSON.

MY DEAR SIR,—

This man is not able to pay any one for his trouble or disbursements. Just now I am busy with the Assizes, and so are the Judges, and what I wished to convey by my former letter was that I hoped (if you should have a different opinion as to the construction of the Extradition Treaty than I had,) you would decide upon giving the unfortunate man up, without getting the opinion of one of the Judges, or of the full Bench upon the subject. Please therefore don't put me to the trouble and expense of testing this question unless you think it to be necessary. And allow me to say again that I cannot see any room for saying that a man who takes the life of another to prevent his being carried back to slavery, he being in the eye of our law free when the assault is made upon him, is guilty of murder; and it is unnecessary to enquire whether it might not amount to manslaughter as the Statute does not reach that crime. I am sorry to trouble you, but if you think it is necessary to bring the case before the Courts, I will try and do so; and in that view I am obliged to you for the aid you offer, and probably you will mention the name of your Agent with whom I may communicate.

Yours truly,

S. B. FREEMAN.

The Honorable JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Attorney General, Quebec.

QUEBEC, Oct. 18th, 1860.

Re ANDERSON.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I have yours of the 15th inst., I have come to the conclusion with great regret, but without any doubt existing in my mind that this party has committed the crime of murder; under these circumstances all I can do is to give you every assistance in testing the question before the Courts or a Judge by Habeas Corpus. R. A. Harrison is Agent for Crown business and will attend to the matter. I will see to the payment of this man's disbursements, so keep an account thereof.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

S. B. FREEMAN, Esq.,
Queen's Counsel,
Hamilton.

HAMILTON, 22nd Oct., 1860.

In re ANDERSON.

MY DEAR SIR,—

This case will bring up the construction of the Extradition Treaty, and also the recognition by our nation of the laws of another, and therefore with your concurrence I will not move in it until Term, as probably a single Judge would hesitate to decide the points. Besides, all the Judges are now too much engaged to take up a question of so much importance.

Yours very truly,

S. B. FREEMAN.

The Honorable JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Attorney General, Quebec.

Extract from a letter of R. A. Harrison, Esq., to the Honorable the Attorney General, 23rd Oct., 1860.

Re ANDERSON.

"Enclosed I have the honor to send a copy of a letter to-day received in this matter from S. B. Freeman, Esq., Q. C., and to request instructions as to questions involved."

[Copy]

HAMILTON, Oct. 22nd, 1860.

DEAR HARRISON,—

In re ANDERSON.

I presume the Attorney General has written to you on this matter. The question is a very important one in point of construction of the Extradition Treaty, and is also important as affecting the position of the black people in Canada who have come from the Slave States, and I have written to him to-day saying that with his concurrence I would not bring the matter up until Term. Please let me know your views as to the propriety of the delay.

Yours, &c.,

S. B. FREEMAN.

R. A. HARRISON, Esq.,
Barrister, Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR UPPER CANADA,
Quebec, 27th Oct., 1860.

SIR,—I am desired by the Attorney General to say, in reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., on the subject of the Extradition case of Anderson, that the Attorney General concurs in your wish to postpone your application on behalf of the accused until Term. I will instruct Mr. Harrison to that effect.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

H. BERNARD.

S. B. FREEMAN, Esq., Q. C.,
Hamilton.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR UPPER CANADA,
Quebec, 27th October, 1860.

In re ANDERSON.

SIR,—I am to state, in reply to your note of the 23rd inst., that the Attorney General has acceded to Mr. Freeman's desire to postpone the application on behalf of Anderson until next Term, and that a brief with full instructions will be sent you before that period.

Yours truly,

H. BERNARD.

R. A. HARRISON, Esq.,
Barrister, Toronto.

QUEBEC, 5th Nov., 1860.

(By Telegraph from Montreal.)

To Mr. Attorney General CARTIER.

From Sir Fenwick Williams to Mr. Attorney General Cartier; this telegram from Lord Lyons just received. Send me word immediately as to the steps you have taken. The United States Government has officially applied for the Extradition of John Anderson or Jack, a man of color, accused of murder in Missouri, and now imprisoned at Brantford, in Canada. I forward the written requisition by post; but I understand that, unless measures be taken immediately, the man may be discharged before it arrives.

LYONS.

WASHINGTON, November 3rd, 1860

(Telegraph.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 5th, 1860.

To His Excellency
Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS,
Montreal.

Anderson is in custody waiting requisition. *Habeas Corpus* will be moved next Term at Toronto when the question, whether Anderson's case comes within the Ashburton Treaty, will be brought before the Court.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

TORONTO, Dec. 11th, 1860.

SIR,—In the Anderson Extradition Case, we have just been waited on by Mr. Mowat on behalf of the prisoner,—who is anxious, in case of a decision by the Court of Queen's Bench adverse to the prisoner, to have his case brought before the Court of Appeal. As, however, there seems to be no provision for an appeal as of right in such a case, Mr. Mowat wishes to know—

1st. If the Attorney General would, in such an event, *consent* to an appeal, should the Court think they have power and would be willing to allow it on such consent.

2nd. If they would not allow the *appeal*, then the prisoner's counsel are anxious (in case of an adverse expression of opinion by the Court) that the Attorney General should not press for judgment, but consent that the case stand over till the next sitting of the Court of Error and Appeal, and that it be there argued before all the Judges.

3rd. If neither of these can be accomplished, and judgment is given by the Court of Queen's Bench adverse to the prisoner, his counsel are anxious that the Government should not order his delivery to the United States authorities till after next Term, in order to enable them to apply then for a writ of Habeas Corpus to the Court of Common Pleas. As Saturday next is the day appointed by the Court for delivering the Judgments, would you please instruct us as to the views and wishes of the Attorney General on the above points, with as little delay as possible, as it would be well that we should know before the day appointed for the judgment.

We are, your obedient Servants,

PATERSON & HARRISON.

To H. BERNARD, Esq., Dep'y of Att. Gen. U. C.

(*Telegraph.*)

TORONTO, 14th Dec., 1860

To H. BERNARD, Esq., Quebec.

ANDERSON EXTRADITION CASE.

Telegraph us in answer to our letter.

PATERSON & HARRISON.

To R. A. HARRISON, Esq.,
Toronto.

QUEBEC, 15th Dec., 1860.

The Attorney General is still absent, but there can be no objection to any application which the party can legally make in appeal.

It should be made at its sittings this month. I do not think any action by the Court of Queen's Bench, beyond their judgment on the motion is needed.

H. BERNARD.

To H. BERNARD, Esquire,
Quebec.

TORONTO, 15th December, 1860.

Anderson Extradition case.—Majority of Court against prisoner.—Judge McLean in his favor, other two Judges against him.

PATERSON & HARRISON.

HAMILTON, 10th December, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have made up my mind to appeal from the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in Anderson's Case, if it is adverse. And I write not only to apprise you of my intention to do so but only to say that the application is made in perfectly good faith and with every hope of success, based upon the conviction that my first view of the Law of the question is the correct. I hope therefore that you will afford me the same assistance in this application that you did in the other.

I feel greater apprehension as to the right of appeal than I do of the result, because the machinery of an appeal in such a case does not appear to be very distinctly given. Yet the statute says that appeal shall lie from all Judgments of either Court, either civil or criminal. I have been told to address you at Kingston and do so accordingly.

Yours truly,

To the Hon. J. A. MACDONALD,
Atty. Gen., U. C., Kingston.

S. B. FREEMAN.

(Telegraph.)

KINGSTON, 17th December, 1860.

To S. B. Freeman, Esq. :—Hamilton.

If you appeal, costs will be paid as in first instance.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

HAMILTON, 18th December, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,

I can hardly tell you how gratified I was at the receipt of your telegram, for it gave me the assurance that the Crown will afford every aid to bring Anderson's Case before the Court of Error and Appeal :—The matter of expense is of minor consideration. I have the strongest hope that I shall be able to relieve you from the necessity of making an order for the surrender of "the negro."

Your action in this matter is alike creditable to your feelings of humanity and your sense of the importance of the question in a national point of view. I will at once communicate with Mr. Harrison.

Yours truly,

To the Hon. J. A. MACDONALD,
Atty. Genl., Kingston.

S. B. FREEMAN.

TORONTO, December 15th 1860.

DEAR SIR,

Re-John Anderson, extradition case.—Prisoner remanded—Long Judgment read by Chief Justice in which Mr. Justice Burns concurred—Mr. Justice McLean dissented.—Written Judgments read by each Judge. Application made for leave to appeal stands till Saturday next, 22nd inst. In meantime prisoner not to be removed out of Canada.

Yours truly,

The Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Attorney General.

PATERSON & HARRISON.

TORONTO, 27th December, 1861.

DEAR SIR,

Re Anderson.

Having to-day receive notice of Appeal from the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in this matter, we now enclose a copy thereof for your consideration.

(Signed,) PATERSON & HARRISON.

The Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Attorney General.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,

(In *re* John Anderson charged with Murder.)

I hereby give you notice that the said John Anderson intends to appeal from the Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in this matter.

J. B. FREEMAN,

Atty. for John Anderson.

To the Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Atty. General.

27th December, 1860.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, UPPER CANADA.
QUEBEC, 2nd January, 1861.

DEAR SIR,

Re—John Anderson.

The Attorney General desires me to say in answer to your letter of the 27th ult. that you are to consent to an appeal from the Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, or to an application to the Court of Common Pleas, as the prisoner's Counsel may see fit to proceed.

Yours truly,

H. BERNARD.

Messrs. PATERSON AND HARRISON, Toronto,

HAMILTON, 24th December, 1861.

[TELEGRAPH.]

I have written to you about Anderson's case.

Yours truly,

S. B. FREEMAN.

The Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD.

HAMILTON, 24th December, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,

Re—Anderson.

The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, on last Saturday expressed a doubt in the question of Anderson's right to appeal from their decision. I intimated to you that I some-

what feared this myself; yet I saw that the language of the Act was quite open and large enough to embrace this case. The question as to the right can only be determined by the Court of Error and Appeal itself; and, after consulting with my friends, we have determined to carry the case up to that Court, and if they refuse to receive it, then I intend to get the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas, by obtaining a writ of Habeas Corpus returnable before that Court, and the reason that I do not take this course at once is, that if I go there before I try to get an appeal allowed, I may be told that my proper course was to try for an appeal; and until it is decided that an appeal will not lie, they would follow the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, as they do in every case where an appeal lies. I am thus open for the purpose of showing you that I am sincere and am acting in perfect good faith. Now it is quite impossible for us to bring up our case on Wednesday next before the Court of Appeals, for the case has to be permitted, &c. We cannot bring it up until the second Tuesday of Hilary Term which will commence on the first Monday in February next. It seems to me that the 8th and 30th Sections taken together ought to give the right of Appeal, as it is manifest from authorities that the writs of Habeas Corpus and the returns and Judgment of the Court is now matter of record, and I hope the Court when the matter comes up will so determine. In the meantime I hope the Government will allow matters to stand as they are. And I would much rather have the prisoner remain in Toronto than be sent to Brantford; for I am afraid if he is sent to Brantford his friends will thereby give up all hope of his safety, and attempt violence. I think the Sheriff of York would keep him at Toronto, if the Government were to intimate its wish that he should do so. If you are of opinion that the Government must act in the matter before the sittings of the Court of Error and Appeal in February next, please intimate this to me, and I will go to the Court of Common Pleas at once; but I would much rather wait for the reason I have mentioned and if I go there the case cannot be argued until February.

Yours truly,

S. B. FREEMAN.

To the Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, Atty. Genl.

QUEBEC, 2nd January, 1861.

[Telegraph.]

The suggestions in your last letter agreed to. I write you to-morrow.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

To S. B. FREEMAN, Esq., Hamilton.

QUEBEC, 2nd January, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have your favor of the 24th; and am quite ready to agree to the course you propose, viz: to apply to the Court of Appeal in February and, if unsuccessful there, to sue out another writ of Habeas Corpus before Common Pleas. I suppose that you can force the Court of Appeal to entertain an appeal from the decision of the Common Pleas, if adverse to your views, by enrolling all the proceedings and making a record of them.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

S. B. FREEMAN, Esq., Q. C., Hamilton.

HAMILTON, 22nd Oct., 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—

As you requested, I have made and now send you copies of your letters, and telegrams. I have, since hearing of the writ having been issued in England, deviated from the course I before intimated to you I intended to take—and have obtained a writ of *Habeas Corpus* returnable in the Common Pleas on Friday next the 8th inst., and I have no doubt of success.—I think we should try and dispose of this question without the interference of the Courts in England unsolicited. If I am unsuccessful this time, I think, I will then apply direct to the Queen in Council. The English writ is not executed, and I hope it will not be put in force until the result of my present application is known.

The Sheriff of Brant has my writ.

Yours respectfully,

S. B. FREEMAN.

The Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Attorney General, U. C.
Quebec.

Extract from a letter of Messrs. Paterson and Harrison, Toronto, Feb., 8th, 1861.

In Re Anderson.

“The case was to have been to-day argued in Common Pleas, but owing to the fact that the Train from Brantford, with Prisoner on board, was detained by a snow storm, the Argument stands adjourned till to morrow.”

TORONTO, 16 February, 1861.

To H. BERNARD, Esq.
Quebec.

Anderson's case.—Warrant held bad on technical objections.—Court unanimous—Prisoner discharged.

PATERSON & HARRISON.

Extract from letter from S. B. Freeman Esq., to Attorney General, dated Hamilton, 18th February, 1861.

“You doubtless will have been glad to hear that Anderson has been discharged, though upon a technicality. The next thing is my Bill of Costs. In what form shall I send it?”

Quebec, 8th March 1861.

DEAR SIR,

The Attorney General desires me to acknowledge your note of the 18th ulto: and to request that you will preface and forward him the Bill in the matter of Anderson (extradition case.)

Yours faithfully,

H. BERNARD.

S. B. FREEMAN, Esq. :
Q. C. Hamilton.

*Extract from Letter of Messrs. Patterson and Harrison to Attorney General, U.C.
Toronto, 19th February, 1861.*

In Re. ANDERSON.

"You will find in addition, a copy of Rule of Discharge as required—signed by Mr. Small."

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, UPPER CANADA,
Quebec, 14th April, 1861.

The undersigned has the honor to report in the matter of the application for extradition of one Anderson, a negro slave, charged with the crime of murder in the United States. That shortly after the certifying of the evidence by the committing Magistrate to His Excellency the Governor General, it was represented to the undersigned, by S. B. Freeman, Esq., Q. C., that he was about to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for the discharge of Anderson, but that he (Anderson) was not able to pay any one for his trouble or disbursements in acting on his behalf.

The undersigned, on consideration of the facts of the case, and the circumstances and position of Anderson, as a fugitive slave from the United States, and as being without the means of making proper provision for the submission of the questions of law raised by Mr. Freeman on his behalf, before the proper Court; and, being desirous of affording the prisoner every opportunity of promoting the argument of the points raised, involving in themselves a novel feature in respect to the Ashburton Treaty, informed Mr. Freeman that the costs of Anderson should be defrayed by the Government.

The undersigned accordingly respectfully submits the annexed account of Mr. Freeman for such services, for \$477 10c., and recommends that a warrant do issue in favour of Mr. Freeman, for that amount.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

[No. 102—Copy.]

Immediate.

DOWNING STREET,

27th October, 1860.

SIR,—Information has been received at this Department that a man of colour named John Anderson, otherwise called Jack, has been charged with the commission of murder in the state of Missouri, and having fled to Canada has been followed by officers of the State of Missouri, who have caused him to be arrested and confined in the goal of the town of Brantford, where it appears that he now is.

I have therefore to instruct you to take such measures as are warranted by the Laws of Canada to deliver up the person of the above named John Anderson to any person or persons duly authorised by the authorities of Missouri to receive the said fugitive and bring him back to the United States for trial.

I have &c.

J. RUSSELL.

The Right Honorable
Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON,

2nd November, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency herewith a Copy of a note addressed on the 2nd of last month to Her Majesty's *chargé d'affaires* at this place by the United States Secretary of State, and applying in the usual form, for the surrender under the 10th article of the Ashburton Treaty, of John Anderson, otherwise called Jack, a fugitive in Canada, from the justice of the United States.

This note should have been communicated to the Government of Canada as soon as it was received. I trust however that the Telegram which I have had the honor to address to your Excellency this morning (and of which a Copy is enclosed) will have arrived in time to prevent any inconvenience being occasioned by the delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LYONS.

His Excellency Lieutenant General,
Sir F. WILLIAMS, Bart., K. C. B.

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, 2nd October, 1860.

SIR,—From information just received at this Department, it appears that John Anderson, otherwise called Jack, a man of Colour, has been charged with the commission of murder in the State of Missouri, has fled to Canada, whither he has been followed by officers of the State of Missouri, who have caused him to be arrested and confined in the jail of the Town of Brantford where he now is.

I have therefore the honor to request through you, Sir, that H. B. M. Government will be pleased to issue the necessary Warrant to deliver up the above named John Anderson, otherwise called Jack to any person or persons duly authorised by the authorities of Missouri to receive the said fugitive and bring him back to the United States for trial.

I avail, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

W. D. IRVINE, Esq.,
&c., &c.

[Copy.]

Telegram

From Lord Lyons to the Governor General of Canada.

WASHINGTON, 3rd November, 1860.

The United States Government has officially applied for the extradition of John Anderson, or Jack, a man of colour accused of murder in Missouri, and now imprisoned at Brantford in Canada. I forward the written requisition by post, but I understand that unless measures be taken immediately, the man may be discharged before it arrives.

(Signed,) LYONS.

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter which I received to-day, (Dec. 11, 1860), signed *Thomas Henning, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada,*

relative to the case of John Anderson, the man of color, whose surrender is demanded under the Treaty of 1842, by the United States Government.

I enclose also a letter (under flying seal) which I have written to Mr. Henning in reply (Dec. 14, 1860), and I have the honor to request your Excellency (should you see no objection to doing so), to cause it to be forwarded to its destination.

It may, perhaps, be worth while for me to say, that when I transmitted the demand for the extradition of Anderson to your Excellency, by post, and by telegraph on the 3rd ultimo, I was not aware that there were any peculiar circumstances in the case, or that it was likely to give rise to excitement; but, at all events, my part would have been to forward the demand as a matter of course.

I do not now know anything of the facts of the case, except what I have read in the newspapers.

I have, &c.,

LYONS.

His Excellency

Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, Bart., K.C.B.,

&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

TORONTO, *December 11, 1860.*

MY LORD,—A report has gained currency in Canada, that your Excellency had transmitted to the British Government a statement of facts in the case of Anderson, a coloured refugee from the United States, and now in Canada; and that the Imperial Government had replied, expressing an opinion that the said fugitive should be delivered up to the authorities of Missouri.

I am requested, by the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, to ask that your Lordship (if not inconsistent with your duty) will be good enough to say whether there is any foundation for such a rumour.

The case being now before our Courts, has created much public interest, and as important consequences are likely to follow from its decision, the Committee take the liberty of thus troubling your Excellency on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS HENNING,
*Secretary, Anti-Slavery
Society of Canada.*

The LORD LYONS.

[COPY.]

BRITISH LEGATION,

Washington, Dec. 14, 1860.

SIR,—I have this morning received a letter from you, dated the 11th instant. In answer to it, I have to say, that I have neither transmitted a statement of the facts in the case of John Anderson to Her Majesty's Government, nor written anything whatever to them on the subject.

A demand from the United States Government, for the surrender of Anderson, was forwarded to Her Majesty's Government, in my absence, by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, in the month of October last. A similar demand was forwarded, last month, to the Provincial Government of Canada by me. These demands were in the usual form, and simply stated that Anderson was charged with murder.

I knew nothing of the facts then. I know nothing of them now, except what I have since read of them in the newspapers. A demand for the surrender of a fugitive, made by the United States Government, in virtue of the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1842, must be forwarded by this Legation as a matter of course. The Legation has no authority to investigate the case, nor to give an opinion whether the fugitive ought or ought not to be surrendered.

The investigation must, according to the terms of the Treaty be concluded judicially by the Judges or other Magistrates of the place where the fugitive is found, and it belongs to them to decide whether or no the evidence brought before them is sufficient to warrant the surrender.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

THOMAS HENNING, ESQ.,
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

MONTREAL, Dec. 21, 1860.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 14th instant, with its enclosures relative to the case of John Anderson.

I have caused your letter to Mr. Henning to be forwarded to its destination.

I have, &c.,

W. F. WILLIAMS,

Lt.-Gen. Adm'g. the Govt.

His Excellency,
The LORD LYONS,
Washington.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET.

9th January, 1861.

SIR,—I have received, by the last Mail from Canada, a Report of the Judgments recently delivered at Toronto, in the case of Anderson, a fugitive slave.

The facts are recited in the Judgments, and it appears that the Court, by a majority of two Judges to one, has pronounced a decision that the prisoner is not entitled to be liberated. It further appears, however, that the prisoner's Counsel has given notice of appeal, and I am informed that the case will be argued before the Court of Queen's Bench some time before the close of the present month.

If the result of that appeal be adverse to the prisoner, you will bear in mind that under the treaty of Extradition he cannot be delivered over to the United States Authorities by the mere action of the Law. That can only be done by a Warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor.

The case of Anderson is one of the gravest possible importance, and Her Majesty's Government are not satisfied that the decision of the Court at Toronto is in conformity with the view of the treaty which has hitherto guided the authorities in this country.

I have therefore to instruct you to abstain in any case from completing the Extradition until Her Majesty's Government shall have had further opportunity of considering the question, and, if necessary, conferring with the Government of the United States on the subject.

I have further to direct you to keep me fully and immediately informed upon any future steps which may be taken in this very peculiar and important case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

*The Officer Administering the
Government of Canada.* }

[COPY.]

COLONIAL OFFICE,

January 16th, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to enclose a Copy of a Memorandum forwarded to me by Mr. Cartier, Attorney General for Lower Canada, which will explain to Your Grace the present position of Anderson's Case.

This Memorandum was prepared in the Office of the Attorney General for Canada West, and therefore, I presume, may be relied on.

Your Grace will see that Anderson's Case will probably be decided by the Court of Error and Appeal in the first or second week in February, as the Court meets early in that month.

Now it is possible that the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada (to whom an application for a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* will be made) as well as the Court of Appeal may decide against the prisoner, as the Court of Queen's Bench have already done.

Your Grace will therefore see that it is necessary to be prepared for such a decision, and that the views of Her Majesty's Government, with reference to the obligations of the Treaty, should be, before the end of the first week in February, or even earlier, conveyed to the Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

If there is nothing in the Law of the Province to intercept the action of the Executive in the Extradition of Anderson, it will at once be necessary to decide in Canada whether the demand made for him by the United States Government should be complied with or refused, and the discretion of taking so grave a step, involving as it does a possible breach of supposed treaty obligations, must I conceive rest with Her Majesty's Ministers here.

I know that it is thought possible there may be an Appeal from the Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada to Her Majesty's Privy Council. On this point of course I am not able to offer an opinion, but I should recommend that the case be considered irrespective of this question. If such an Appeal is found to exist the necessity for immediate action on the part of the Executive Government would be again postponed.

I have, &c,

EDMUND HEAD.

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

[Copy.]

Memorandum furnished in re Anderson.

The Court of Queen's Bench has remanded the prisoner to his former custody in Brantford, but it is most probable that the Government will be asked by all parties to allow the prisoner to remain in Toronto Gaol. Though the Court of Queen's Bench are of opinion that there is not an appeal in this case to the Court of Error and Appeal, yet it seems probable that the Court of Error and Appeal may entertain it, in which case the prisoner would have to appear there when the case is argued.

The present view taken by the prisoner's counsel is to have the return made a matter of record in the Court of Common Pleas, and to plead in confession and avoidance, and thereupon obtain the decision of that Court; and if adverse to the Queen's Bench, and if the Government took no action, then to appeal to the Court of Error and Appeal in that record, as it is the peculiarity of the course taken by the prisoner's counsel, and consequent absence of a *record*, which, in the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench prevents an appeal, as it now stands, to the Court of Error and Appeal.

No. 134—[Copy]

DOWNING STREET,

16th January, 1861.

SIR—Referring to my despatch of the 9th instant, in which I directed you to keep me informed upon any future steps which might be taken in Canada in the case of John Anderson; and, considering the importance which this case is likely to assume, I think it necessary to require that you send me not only information of what may be hereafter done, but also as complete and accurate a report as possible of all the proceedings, legal or otherwise, which have occurred from the very commencement of this case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

*The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.*

No. 135—[Copy.]

DOWNING STREET,

17th January, 1861.

SIR—You will perceive by a newspaper, of which I enclose a copy, that the Court of Queen's Bench in this country has issued a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, requiring that the fugitive slave Anderson, now in custody at Brantford or Toronto, should be sent to England.

The writ is supposed to be directed to the Sheriff or Gaoler in whose custody Anderson at present is, and it is therefore possible that you may not be called upon to take any action in the matter. But in the event of your being called upon to do so, I think it advisable to instruct you that you are left at liberty to follow such advice as you may receive from your Law Advisers after full consultation with them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

NEWCASTLE.

*The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.*

[Copy.]—No. 7.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, January 26, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE—I have had the honor of receiving your Despatch of the 9th inst., respecting the extradition of Anderson.

Being fully impressed with the gravity and importance of the case, I had made up my mind to take no step in the matter without the express directions of Her Majesty's Government, and I shall not fail to follow your Grace's instructions.

I have, &c.,

W. F. WILLIAMS,

*Lieut.-General, Administering the
Government of Canada.*

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,

&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]—No. 8.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, February 4, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE—I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Toronto "*Globe*," giving an account of the granting by the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada, of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in the case of Anderson.

Although this information is not in an official shape, I have thought it right to give your Grace the earliest intelligence which has reached me in this matter.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

W. F. WILLIAMS.

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy.]—No. 10.

QUEBEC, February 5, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE—Immediately on the receipt of your Grace's Despatch of the 16th January, No. 134, I took steps for procuring copies of all papers and documents relating to Anderson's case. I will not fail to forward them without delay when they are prepared.

I have, &c.,

W. F. WILLIAMS.

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]—No. 14.

MONTREAL, February 15, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE—In obedience to the instructions contained in your Grace's Despatch of 9th January, No. . . . I have now the honor to transmit the enclosed certified copies of the papers in the Anderson Extradition case, up to the judgment given by the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto.

The record of the proceedings before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, will be forwarded as soon as I shall have received it.

For convenience of reference I annex a Schedule of the documents now transmitted.

I have, &c.,

W. F. WILLIAMS.

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
&c., &c. &c.

SCHEDULE.

1. Warrant of Committal.
2. Writ of Certiorari.
3. Evidence.
4. Judgment of Sir J. B. Robinson, C. J.
5. " Mr. Justice McLean.
6. " " Burns.

[Copy.]—No. 16.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Quebec, Febry. 16, 1861!

MY LORD DUKE.—I lose no time in apprising your Grace that I have been informed that the proceedings taken before the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto in the Anderson

Extradition case have terminated in the liberation of the prisoner on the ground of a technical informality in the earlier stages of the process before the committing magistrates.

The certified Copies of the judgment of the Court, and of the documents connected therewith will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

I have, &c.

W. F. WILLIAMS.

*Lieut.-General, Administering the
Government of Canada.*

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
&c. &c., &c.

[Copy].—No. 4.

QUEBEC, MARCH 7, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE.—I have the honor to enclose a Copy of a minute submitted to me by my Council together with a Copy of a report from the Attorney General for Upper Canada (Mr. Macdonald) on which such minute is founded.

I have formally approved of the recommendation of the Executive Council, and I concur in their opinion that it is expedient to legislate so as to prevent hereafter the issue of the writ of Habeas Corpus by the Court of Queen's Bench in England in cases occurring in Canada.

It is not for me to offer to your Grace any opinion as to the policy of extending to other Colonies the provisions of any act such as is contemplated by this minute of Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDMUND HEAD.

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th March, 1861.

The Committee have given their attentive consideration to the memorandum from the Honorable the Attorney General, U. C., having reference to the recent exercise by the Court of Queen's Bench in England, of the right to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of John Anderson, a fugitive from the Southern States of America, then in custody in this Country, and they fully concur with the Attorney General as to the inexpediency and danger of a concurrent jurisdiction being possessed by the English Courts of Law in such cases, and advise that, as suggested by him, the attention of the Imperial Government be called to this important question with a view to obtain by legislative enactment, the abrogation of the right of the Courts of Law and Judges of England to issue the writ of Habeas Corpus or any other writ or process running into this Country, save such as may be connected with the right of appeal to Her Majesty in her Privy Council.

(Certified,

WILLIAM H. LEE,

Clerk Executive Council.

(Enclosure in Sir E. Head's Despatch, No. 4, March, 7th, 1861.)

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR UPPER CANADA.

QUEBEC, 26th March, 1861.

The undersigned deems it his duty to bring under Your Excellency's notice, the recent issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Court of Queen's Bench of England in the case of John Anderson, a colored man.

This person, while residing at Brantford, was charged with having committed murder in the State of Missouri, and having fled to Canada from justice. He was committed to the gaol of the County of Brant under this charge; and a demand for his extradition was made by the Secretary of State for the United States, under the Ashburton Treaty.

While in custody, and before any action was taken by Your Excellency, Anderson sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable in the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, and that Court on argument, remanded him to the gaol of Brant.

He afterwards sued out another writ from the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada, and was, after hearing of Counsel by that Court, discharged from prison.

While these proceedings were pending in Upper Canada, a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for to the Court of Queen's Bench of England, not by Anderson or any person authorized by him, but by the Agent of the British and foreign Anti-Slavery Society, acting, it is believed, without concert with Anderson, but for his benefit and protection.

The Court granted the writ, which was transmitted, by a special messenger, and would doubtless have been enforced, if the party had not been discharged by the Court of Common Pleas here. So far as Anderson is concerned, the matter may now be considered as at an end.

The issue of this writ of *habeas corpus* by one of the Courts of England into Canada is, however, a matter of the greatest importance. It is justly considered here as directly affecting the independence of our Courts and our people. In both sections of the Province, there are Courts in which the people have confidence, and which have ample powers for the protection of the persons and properties of their inhabitants; and, in both sections, does the law of England respecting the writ of *habeas corpus* obtain. It does not appear necessary, therefore, that any such jurisdiction, as has been assumed by the Court of Queen's Bench of England, should be voted in the English Courts of Law.

In the case of Anderson, the Writ of Habeas Corpus was without doubt, sued out from praiseworthy motives, but it may hereafter be applied for, for the delay or prevention of the punishment of crime, for the withdrawal of Criminals from the control and jurisdiction of our Courts, and perhaps for the oppressive removal of individuals from their own Country to a distant one.

The exercise of this power by the English Courts is furthermore certain at some time to produce an unseemly and irritating conflict of Jurisdiction between them and our own Courts of Justice. It seems therefore that while for the due administration of justice, or the protection of the subject, or for any good purpose whatever, the existence of this concurrent jurisdiction can be of no service, it may be productive of evil consequences, the extent of which cannot now be foreseen.

The undersigned does not desire to question the correctness of the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench of England in granting this writ—assuming therefore to the fullest extent for the purposes of this minute, that the concurrent jurisdiction exists; the undersigned considers it necessary, for the reasons assigned that such jurisdiction should be done away with, and as the writ having once been granted, is likely to be applied for again, that it should be done away with, without delay.

He therefore submits that the attention or the Imperial Government should be called to this subject, and that they should be urged to procure an Act of the Imperial Parliament, during its present session, abolishing the right of the Courts of Law and Judges of England to issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus* into Canada.

The undersigned would further suggest as worthy of consideration, whether it would not be well for the purpose of preventing other questions of an embarrassing nature from arising hereafter, to take this opportunity of enacting that the English Courts of Justice shall have no jurisdiction in Canada, and that no writ or process from them shall run into it.

The right of appeal to Her Majesty should of course, in such case, be expressly saved as also the issue of such process as may be necessary to enforce that right.
All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

DOWNING STREET,

18th March, 1860.

No. 155. [Copy.]

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Lieut.-General Williams' Despatch, No. 14, of the 15th of February, transmitting certified copies of the papers on the Anderson Extradition case up to the judgment given by the Queen's Bench at Toronto.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable

Sir EDMUND HEAD, Baronet.

&c., &c., &c.

No. 8.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, 28th March.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to Sir Fenwick Williams' Despatch, No. 16, of February 19th, I have now the honor to transmit Certified Copies of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in case of Anderson the fugitive slave.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Grace

The Duke of Newcastle,

&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]—No. 156.

DOWNING STREET,

19th March, 1861.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Fenwick William's Despatch of the 19th ultimo, informing me that the proceedings taken before the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, in the Anderson Extradition Case, had terminated in the liberation of the prisoner on the ground of a technical informality in the earlier stages of the process before the Committing Magistrates.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor SIR E. HEAD, Bart.

D

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF CANADA.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,

April 10th, 1861.

SIR:—I have the honor to forward, herewith, for presentation to the House of Assembly, the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, for the year 1860.

I am, Sir, Yours with respect,

W. HUTTON,
Secretary.

The Honorable CHAS. ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,

April 10th, 1861!

To the Honorable Chas. ALLEYN.
Provincial Secretary
&c., &c., &c.

SIR:—In compliance with the 6th section of 22nd Victoria, Cap. 32, the Minister of Agriculture has the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Houses of the Legislature, his annual Report.

With a view to promote Emigration from other countries in the present year, it was deemed advisable, in some degree, to anticipate the information usually furnished to the Legislature during its annual session, and to convey to certain localities from which we were most likely to receive emigrants, the latest information we possessed, and especially as to the condition and welfare of the settlers on and adjoining the Free Grant Roads. Returns were obtained from all the resident Agents, and the following letter,* addressed to Mr. Buchanan, and printed in a convenient form for distribution, has been widely circulated in various parts of the continent of Europe.

Further reports from the Agents on the colonization Roads, were received after the publication of the above, and are attached hereto—vide Appendices Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The Reports of Mr. Gibson, the Chief Superintendent of Roads, C.W., and of Mr. Snow, the Superintendent of the Mississippi line, Nos. 6 and 7, are also appended.

IMMIGRATION.

The 6th section, 22nd Vic. Cap. 32., enjoins upon the Minister of Agriculture “to collect useful facts and statistics relating to the Agricultural, Mechanical and Manufacturing interests of the Province, and to adopt measures for disseminating the same, in such form as he finds best adapted to promote improvement within the Province, and to encourage immigration from other countries, &c.”

This part of the Minister's duty has been specially and vigorously attended to; a second and third edition of a valuable pamphlet on Canada, consisting, one of 10,000, and the other of 15,000 copies, carefully revised, and containing a very full and truthful description

* This letter is not re-published.

of the colony, and her vast resources, have been published, and widely distributed, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in Prussia, Germany, Norway, and France, having been translated into French, German, and Norwegian.

In February, 1860, Mr. Wagner, a Prussian by birth, and intimately acquainted with the Province of Canada, from several years residence as a Provincial Surveyor in the Ottawa country, was sent to Prussia and Germany, and fully supplied with many hundreds of pamphlets, translated into the German language, and accompanied with large and accurate maps of the Province, lately compiled and published by the Crown Lands Department, and they contained most important and valuable statistics of the fisheries, minerals, colonization and other roads; rail-road routes; description of the timber, capabilities of the soil; products of the country, climate, &c., and every information that could possibly be of value to the intending emigrant.

For the more intelligent class of Germans and Prussians, the pamphlet of the Hon. A. T. Galt, viz.: "Canada from 1849 to 1859," was also translated into German, and furnished to Mr. Wagner, and many other parties in that portion of the continent, and very widely circulated.

A report of the Bureau also, shewing the very rapid progress of the Free Grants, and the settlements adjoining, and stating particulars as to the large and luxuriant crop of cereals and vegetables grown in 1860, was also translated into the German language, and forwarded to Mr. Wagner for extensive circulation.

Ten samples of excellent wheat, grown in the Ottawa country, and also in Gaspé, were sent to Germany for public exhibition there; and were extensively exhibited in Berlin and elsewhere. Mr. Wagner reports that he expects a large German emigration to Canada this season, and that many will come having considerable capital.

Similar attention has been paid by the Minister to secure the immigration of large numbers of Norwegians. A Mr. Helge Hangan, a very intelligent Norwegian, who had been settled in the Township of Bury, Lower Canada, for some time, and was acquainted with the soil, climate, and resources of the Province, was, upon his leaving for Norway, entrusted with a number of maps and pamphlets in the Norwegian language, for distribution, and was employed to travel to the most important sea-ports and other Towns in Norway, to diffuse a knowledge of Canada. A late report from that gentleman states:—

"I opened an Emigration Office in Christiana, which I supplied with maps and books, and travelled also in the southern part, and by conversations, and explications of the maps, and the distributions of books, drew the peoples' attention to those advantages which emigration to Canada offers. I flatter myself that my exertions in these places will not be fruitless. I did afterwards make a voyage along the coast to Drontheim, which place I have now chosen for my station in the Northern part of Norway. On my voyage hither, I have, in all convenient places, communicated the necessary information, and distributed books and maps, so that every person who wishes it, could make use of it.

"I have also, by my travels in the different land districts, attracted the people's attention, not only to the Farming, but to the Fisheries, and other useful occupations; and I believe thus, that a great number of Emigrants will leave Norway, next Spring, and settle the land district by the Ottawa River.

"By constant advertisements I have also tried to encourage the important affair, and the enclosed extract, from a Drontheim newspaper, will show how my mission is understood at this place.

"I have also, through letters, come in connection with people in Lofoten, Tenewarken and Vardoe, and it is my intention to go thither in the month of February, when the fishing season commences, and arrange all the best way for them, and thus I hope to get many industrious, able and skilful people of this class to settle in Gaspé. Having seen that this is now a Free Port, I have instructed the people to bring their fishing tackle with them, as I am quite convinced this occupation will soon give occasion to constant and good work for many of the less wealthy when set agoing.

"After the matter had gone so far, I determined to charter two Emigrant Vessels, one to leave Drontheim and the other Lossoten, and I am convinced that I have not only acted in the interest of the Imperial Government, but also in that of my emigrating countrymen. It is certain that the Norwegians, who live in a constant combat with nature, are a hardy

"industrious and frugal race, well adapted to settle and cultivate a new country. I do also believe that the Canadian Government, by inviting these people, have acted according to a higher inspiration, and that it will, in good time, gather rich fruit for its exertions."

Further endeavors were made to secure these valuable settlers, by sending Mr. Christopher O. Closter to Norway. Previous to his departure, he was sent down to Gaspé to aid in the settlement there of several Norwegian families, and having succeeded in settling them where they could resume their accustomed avocations, uniting deep sea fishing with agriculture, he was enabled to take to Norway certificates of their satisfaction with the locality and the prospects of undoubted success, and it is confidently expected that he will bring over a large number of these most industrious and valuable settlers, the fruits of whose industry is apparent wherever they locate themselves. Mr. Closter has had the pamphlet translated into the Norwegian language, and very widely distributed, and by a late report states that a considerable number of Norwegians are coming to Canada this Spring.

As to Emigration from the British Isles, the Minister being of opinion that the diffusion of correct and truthful information with regard to this colony is the best and the only legitimate means of inducing the immigration of capitalists and others, whose residence in the Colony is desirable, has taken every possible means to circulate a knowledge of her resources through the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. A. B. Hawke, whilst attending to the Emigration Office in Liverpool, was furnished with many hundreds of maps and pamphlets, and with very varied information on every subject affecting the interests of the colony, and was visited by many anxious enquirers as to the state and resources of the Province preparatory to their adopting it as their home.

A very wide and deep interest has been excited by the late visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, and enquiries have been much more earnest and frequent since that event, so admirably calculated to extend a knowledge of the colony and to encourage an interest in her welfare.

So great has been the interest induced by this visit, and the necessity of strengthening it, and, in some degree, satisfying the increased demand for information, that the Minister of Agriculture determined (after Mr. Hawke's return) to send over Mr. A. C. Buchanan, the Chief Emigrant Agent, to inspire greater confidence in the description of the Colony's resources and the statements of her prosperity, which the royal visit had very widely promulgated. The appointment of Mr. Buchanan, whose services are so highly appreciated by the Government, and whose experience in the Emigration Department is so great, will, it is hoped, lead to favorable results. He has already opened an office in Liverpool for the purpose of supplying every possible information with regard to the Colony.

Many thousands of pamphlets have been furnished to Mr. Buchanan, and it is in contemplation to keep on exhibition in his office, samples of grain and timbers of every kind of Canadian growth, and also samples of the manufactures of Canada, with prices attached; also samples of flax and hemp, and other products which could be furnished to the British consumer, and specimens of the minerals of Canada, and particulars of the mines as to locality, description, &c.

In order to aid Mr. Buchanan, and further to promote a healthy immigration of the classes required, the following circular was issued by the Bureau early in January of this year, addressed to the Reeves and Mayors throughout all Canada.

(Circular.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,
Quebec, January, 1861.

SIR,—This department being desirous of ascertaining, as accurately as possible, what numbers and classes of emigrants are likely to find employment this coming season, it is requested that the Council of the Municipality of which you are a member, will fill up the subjoined list, specifying the numbers of each class that will be likely to find employment next Spring or Summer within the limits of the said Municipality; and further, that they will specify the usual or probable rate of wages of each such class.

You are also requested to give your opinion as to the prices for which cleared farms can be purchased and rented in the township, and what number, if any, are, within your knowledge, for sale.

An early answer is desired, in order that this Department may take the necessary steps to make known the wants of your locality among the intending Emigrants in the United Kingdom, with the view of supplying, as far as practicable, the class of persons which may be stated by your Council to be required.

If, in any one of the classes specified, none are required, please write the word *None*, and if persons of other classes are required, not given in the list, please mention them in a note underneath.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HUTTON,

Secretary.

To the Reeve of the Township of

In reply to this circular, one hundred and fifty answers were received, and in order to render them extensively available, the information was collected into compact form, giving the names of the Townships, the Reeves, and the class of persons asked for by them; and also the prices of farms in the various counties, and the numbers for sale or lease. Seven hundred and fifty copies of these were printed, and sent to all the Emigrant Agents in Great Britain, and to the Continent of Europe, and will, no doubt, prove of immense advantage in spreading a knowledge of the wants of the country, and of the classes of persons likely to find employment, and also in pointing to various localities where farms are for sale or lease, and the terms on which they can be procured.

As the names of the Mayors and Reeves are all given, the responsibility of inviting so many to the Province rests upon the various municipalities, who will, no doubt, exert themselves to procure employment for those who may be sent to them at their own special request. The Minister considered this the safest and best method of collecting authentic information for those of every class likely to come to our shores, giving extensive information to capitalists, farmers, mechanics, laborers, miners, &c.

Copies of the Returns up to date of this Report, and appended hereto. Appendices Nos. 8 and 9.

AGRICULTURE.

It has been the custom of the Department, for some years past, to issue Circulars, comprehending a great variety of questions affecting the Agricultural interests of the Province, to the Presidents of the County Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada, and to the Reeves of the several Municipalities in the former; and the result of these enquiries have been carefully digested, and embodied in the annual reports to the Legislature.

The taking of the census of the Province being so near at hand, it was not deemed advisable to incur the expense of these Circulars in 1860, inasmuch as the Agricultural queries contained in the census sheets were more voluminous, and the answers to them, being obligatory, were more likely to be correct than the sometimes imperfect returns received by the other mode.

The replies to the census queries have not yet been received in sufficient numbers to warrant any decided inferences as to the average weight of crops, &c., in both Provinces. When these are received, and compared, a full report will be carefully prepared, shewing the progress which the Province has made in this important interest.

THE CENSUS OF 1861.

The 6th section of the 22nd Vic. cap. 33, requiring the Census of the Province to be taken during the month of January of this year—nine years having elapsed since the taking of the last Census, in 1852—it became the duty of the Department to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

As early as October, 1860, the forms that were considered requisite for the proper performance of the work, were duly prepared.

The information collected in 1852, was considered in many respects defective, especially on the subject of the Manufactures of the Province, and in order to obtain fuller and more

accurate statistics on this and many other points, affecting its wealth, prosperity and progress, it was thought advisable to add several columns of queries to those in use at the last census; and thus endeavor to acquire a more accurate return of the resources of the Province.

How far the additional enquiries will result in good, there has not been time, as yet, to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, but from the method in which many of them have been answered, the result is likely to prove very satisfactory in leading to full and important details.

By the 16th section of the Act, printed Schedules are required to be left by the enumerators in Cities and incorporated Towns, at each house, to be filled in by the inhabitants, but in the country, and in Towns having fewer than 5000 souls at the last census, the enumerators are required to call and collect the information personally, and write it down themselves, on their sheets, for the personal census in the country and the small Towns, are prepared with the same headings. A misapprehension of these duties has caused a very undeserved censure on several of the commissioners and enumerators through the public press. The country enumerators have both personal and Agricultural sheets to fill up.

In all cases the work has been much better done when the information was collected personally, and written down by the enumerator himself, as very many of the citizens put various interpretations on the headings, and fill them in so as to render the enquiry fruitless, or cause much trouble to the commissioners and enumerators in correcting their erroneous answers.

The trouble and expense of taking the census of 1861 has been exceedingly enhanced by the occurrence of heavy snow storms, and very severe cold, which have, in many cases, retarded the enumerators. On the 10th, 11th and 12th of January—the days for leaving the schedules at the houses—the thermometer ranged from 20° to 36° below zero, and the enumerators could not work; and, in the country, the snow has been so deep in both Provinces as seriously to interrupt travel.

Complaints, almost universal, over the whole Province, have been laid before the Board that the sum allowed by law to the enumerators was not sufficient remuneration for their time, and much increased labor. To remedy this, in some degree, the Board thought it but just and reasonable to allow the enumerators for the names on the Agricultural sheets as well as for those on the personal, and at the same rate. These names had to be written all a second time, and the information required is entirely different from that on the personal sheets. This allowance added about one-seventh to the emoluments of the country enumerators, and is the most equitable method of giving the additional remuneration which was absolutely required under the circumstances of increased duties, and serious impediments occasioned by the unusually deep snow.

This report has been kept back for several days with the expectation that abstracts could have been furnished as to population, produce, &c., &c. But there are still so many returns of commissioners which have not been forwarded to the Department, that there has not been an opportunity to furnish any statement to the House that could be considered satisfactory.

So far as there is an opportunity of judging, the census has been correctly and fairly taken, and the amount of information much greater than was given in the year 1852, more especially as regards the manufactures of the country, which appears to be greatly on the increase.

PATENT OFFICE.

The business of the Patent Office is steadily increasing. One hundred and forty-nine applications for Patents were received during the past year; and for Fees for Patents and Assignments of Patents, copies of specifications, &c., the sum of \$3,151 5 was paid into the Department,—being an increase of \$623 50, as compared with 1859.

It has been deemed advisable to follow the example of other countries, and to publish, from time to time, the specifications and drawings of all Patents issued in the Province. The first volume was published in September last, and contains the specifications of Patents issued in both Provinces, before and after the Union, from the year 1824 to January, 1844; and of the specifications and drawings from the latter period to May, 1849. It has not been thought advisable to incur the expense of engraving drawings of those inventions, the

Patent right of which expired in January, 1858. The publication of the names and specifications of such is sufficient notice of their having existed, and that they have (by the expiry of fourteen years) become public property. A thousand copies of this volume were published.

For the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture;

WILLIAM HUTTON,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 1.—ADDINGTON ROAD.

TAMWORTH, Jan. 14th, 1861.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I forward to your Department a statistical account of the progress of the settlement on the Addington Road for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

During the year there have been 402½ acres cleared, and the aggregate clearing amounts to 1,410½ acres, of which about ½ is laid down to grass. There is now chopped, ready for clearing, 293½ acres. Whole number of population is 774; increase for the year, 75. Six deaths have occurred during the year, four of them settlers, viz.: two by dropsy; one by consumption; one killed, and two children; one by putrid sore throat, and one burned.

There are now 190 actual settlers, of which 47 are located in the Township of Kaladar, 44 in Barrie, 43 in Anglesea, 28 in Abinger, 27 in Denbigh, and 1 in Lyndock; the settlers born in Canada West exceed all the rest.

There are owned by the settlers 50 horses, 52 yoke of oxen, 102 cows, 92 young cattle, 45 sheep, and 99 pigs. The aggregate cash value of what was raised of grain, &c., amounts to \$34,931 49½, not including the stock. See abstract Report.

The settlement is progressing in improvements as well as in quantity of products. Frame barns and good houses of hewn logs or frame are being erected throughout the settlement generally. School-houses are provided, saw and grist mills are in operation on the road, or near to it. This year the increase of the grain, &c., exceeds that of last year by \$12,384 64½, although several of the leading productions are calculated lower than last year. The past summer was not a good one for clearing land; the moistness of the season and the low temperature that prevailed generally prevented the lower lands from getting sufficiently dry to ensure a good burn.

The state of the road from No. 26 in Barrie to the Madawaska river, together with that river being unbridged, was a serious drawback on settling up the rear of Abinger and Township of Denbigh; hence the small increase of new settlers. Since the improvements on the road have been finished up to No. 6 in Denbigh and the Bridge built over the river, the settlement has begun to prosper; and, in all probability, a fine settlement will be located in the Township of Denbigh within a year or two. There is much fine land within that Township that will induce settlers to locate on Crown Lands as well as filling up the gift Lots.

The health of the settlement is good. Agues or fevers—the general attendants on new settlements—have never existed. Two of the persons that died this year were enfeebled by age; colds, caught from exposure, ending in dropsy; one young man by quick consumption.

A general feeling of thankfulness to the Giver of all Good pervades the whole settlement for the abundant yield that He has blessed them with for the past year; and a cheerful looking forward to the future, in full hope that, by industry and economy, they will always be blest with sufficient crops to make their adopted homes pleasant and profitable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
EBENEZER PERRY,

The Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner,
Quebec, C.E.

Showing the amount sown or planted, and the yield per bush. or acre.

ABSTRACT, shewing the amount and value of Articles grown and manufactured on Addington Road, for the year 1860.

Articles.	Amount Sown.	Yield.	Articles.	Weight and Measure.	Current Value per lb., bush., or ton.	Total Value.
Rye.....	10 bush.	170	Rye	170 bush.	\$0 75	\$127 50
Winter Wheat.....	4 "	60	Winter Wheat	60 "	1 25	75 00
Spring Wheat.....	256 "	4031	Spring Wheat	4031 "	1 10	4434 10
Oats.....	562½ "	12662½	Oats	12662½ "	0 35	4431 87½
Barley.....	15½ "	387½	Peas	1275 "	0 60	765 00
Potatoes.....	1459 "	21850	Barley	387½ "	0 50	310 00
Corn*.....	42 acres	540	Potatoes	21850 "	0 40	\$740 00
Beans.....	1 acre	20	Corn	540 "	0 75	405 00
Peas.....	85 bush.	1275	Buckwheat.....	372 "	0 50	186 00
Buckwheat.....	16 "	372	Beans.....	20 "	1 50	30 00
			Turnips.....	19250 "	0 15	2887 50
			Maple Sugar.....	11701 lbs.	0 10	1170 10
			" Molasses.....	909 "	0 75	681 75
			" Vinegar.....	1478 gal.	0 25	369 50
			Cooper Work.....			40 00
			Sawed Lumber.....	206,000 ft.	6 00 M.	1260 00
			Shingles.....	265,000 M.	1 25 "	331 25
			Deer.....	109	3 00	327 00
			Fur.....			525 00
			Flannel.....	150 yds.	0 50	75 00
			Fulled Cloth.....	59 "	0 90	53 10
			Timothy Hay.....	150½ tons	15 00	2257 50
			Hungarian Grass*.....	2 "	15 00	30 00
			Straw.....	185 "	4 00	740 00
			Wild Hay.....	410½ "	6 00	2463 00
			Potash.....	39½ brls.	23 00	878 50
			Beef.....	13150 lbs.	4 00	526 00
			Pork.....	11456 "	7 00	811 92
						\$34931 49½

* Corn did not do well; this season was too wet, and the temperature too low, for corn to come to maturity.

* The Hungarian Grass and vetches have done exceedingly well. The most was fed green, and no account made of it. The Hungarian grass is much esteemed by those who raised it.

The estimated value in the above abstract is the current price of those articles within the settlement.

EBENEZER PERRY.

The Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner,
Québec, C. E.

APPENDIX No. 2.—BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

February 1st, 1861.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions from your Department, I beg to submit the following report of the progress made on Free Grants on the Bobcaygeon Road during the year 1860.

The number of Free Grant lots located on the Bobcaygeon Road to December 31st, 1860, is..... 245

On which there are one hundred and ninety-eight actual settlers, being heads of families 198

The number of individuals comprising families..... 939

As to nationality, the Free Grant settlers are as follows :

Irish, 90; English, 42; Upper Canadians, 40; Scotch, 20; Lower Canadians, 2; Germans, 2; Swedes, 12.—198.

Number of acres cleared, 886; under crop, 618; chopped but not cleared, 204. Houses, 187; Barns and Stables, 85.

Until this year there was but little stock kept by settlers, on account of scarcity of feed, but during 1860 a large increase has taken place as follows: Horned Cattle, 197; Horses, 13; Pigs, 116.

Three School Sections have been established, viz.—one at Silver Lake, in Galway; one at Kinmount, and one at Gull River; and the schools have been well attended.

A Saw Mill was erected during the last summer by Mr. William Gainer, on lot No. 9, Free Grant, in Minden, and the cost of lumber to settlers has been reduced to one-half the original price.

A Grist Mill in connection with the Saw Mill, owned by Mr. John Hunter, at Kinmount, in Somerville, has been built during the past year, so that the settlers on both sides have accommodation in that way for the present.

Five stores have supplied the settlers on the line with most of the comforts of life, and six hotels provide accommodations for travellers, which are found very convenient, as lumbering operations are carried on extensively, and large numbers are moving in during the winter with their families.

The produce of the Free Grants during 1860 is as follows :

Wheat	4450 Bush.	at \$1 10	\$4895 00
Oats	3814 "	at 0 30	1144 20
Pease	265 "	at 0 60	159 00
Indian Corn	158 "	at 0 75	118 50
Hay (Timothy)	46 Tons	at 12 00	552 00
Hay (Beaver Meadow).....	180 "	at 10 00	1800 00
Potatoes.....	26610 "	at 0 25	6652 50
Turnips	24682 "	at 0 15	3702 30
Sawn Lumber.....	200 M.	at 8 00	1600 00
Shingles.....	300 "	at 1 50	450 00
Furs.....			5000 00
Deer.....	300	at 3 50	1050 09
Maple Sugar.....	8000 lbs.	at 0 10	800 00
Molasses.....	200 Gals.	at 0 60	120 00
Beef.....	10 bbls.	at 14 00	140 00
Pork.....	20 "	at 16 00	320 00
Butter	1800 lbs.	at 0 15	270 00
Fish (salted).....	30 bbls.	at 8 00	240 00
Produce of Gardens.....			600 00
Fish (Fresh, Salmon Trout, and Whitefish).....			400 00

Total..... \$30013 50

A sub-soil clay has been found in many places, but more plentiful in the valley of the Gull River, which has been proved to be excellent for bricks.

Crystallized limestone also exists in abundance, and it is only recently that the settlers have discovered that it makes better lime than that which they have drawn twenty miles.

As the object of the Government in giving Free Grants on Colonization Roads is—not so much to induce settlement on them, as to prepare for the occupation of the lands in the rear, which must be purchased—I proceed to make the following statement of lands sold at my agency during the past year, and which have all been opened up in consequence of the making of the Bobcaygeon Road.

Lands sold in Galway during 1860.....	8819 acres.
“ “ Somerville “ “	3812 “
“ “ Snowden “ “	5280 “
“ “ Lutterworth “ “	2451 “
“ “ Anson “ “	3680 “
“ “ Minden “ “	8395 “

Total..... 32,437 acres.

Amount received on account of arrears..... \$4433 41

Total receipts at this Agency \$13349 25

A considerable proportion of the lands sold in the new Townships has been paid for in full, and a general opinion prevails that they are good for crops. But few wish to sell out, and those who do sell, go farther back, and all obtain good prices for their improvements.

Many of the purchasers are daily passing through this place on their way out to their farms, and all appear to be in good spirits and well satisfied with their prospects.

The Bobcaygeon Road is completed two miles beyond the Southern boundary of Stanhope, and about forty miles from Bobcaygeon. The contractor has been forced to quit work for the present, in consequence of the great depth of snow, but intends to push on the work vigorously in the Spring, and have it completed to Bell's Line by August next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD HUGHES.

Agent Bobcaygeon Road.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

APPENDIX No. 3.—HASTINGS ROAD.

MADOC, Jan. 9th, 1861.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to send a detailed statement shewing the position of lots on the Hastings' Free Grant Road, on the 31st Dec., 1860. The statement contains the number of each lot located, name of the locatee, date of location, number of acres cleared, crop of each description raised by the settlers during last year, the number and size of buildings on each lot, quantity of Potash made and live stock owned by each settler.

The number of new settlers located during the past year is 56, of whom 11 were natives of England; 17 of Ireland; 9 of Scotland; 12 of Canada, and 6 of Germany.

The total number of settlers in possession of lots on 31st Dec. was 323, of whom there are natives of England 48; Ireland 145; Scotland 42; Canada 50; Germany 23; France 3; Nova Scotia 1; New Brunswick 1; Jersey 1; Orkney 3; United States 6. Total, 323.

The total number of acres cleared at the end of 1860 is 2,681, being an increase of 1,024 acres since the close of the year 1859. The number of acres under crop and pasture in 1860 was 2,140, the remaining 541 acres being chiefly land, of which the clearing was not completed in time for the crop of last year and which will be brought into cultivation this year. There were also about 400 acres underbrushed for clearing during this winter, of which I have taken no account. One of the best indications of prosperity or its opposite in any settlement is afforded by the character and number of the buildings erected by the settlers; I would, therefore, desire to draw special attention to the marked and steady increase in the number and size of the buildings on the Hastings' Road. At the close of the year 1859, there were 252 buildings of every description on the road, being an increase of 65 over the previous year. At the close of 1860 there are 336, shewing the erection of 84 new buildings during the year, and of these the majority are substantial barns, and comfortable dwellings, such as will bear favorable comparison with a similar number in any of the front townships. In this fact, and in the rapid acquisition of live stock, we have the strongest possible proof of present prosperity, and of a steady confidence on the part of the settlers, in the reliable character of the soil.

Number of horned cattle owned by settlers on the free grants:—

	1860.	1859:
Horned cattle,.....	338	226
Hogs,	194	120
Sheep,.....	35	26
Horses,.....	49	34

each item exhibiting a marked increase. Sheep have not been introduced to any extent, nor will they until a much greater breadth of land can be put under pasture. I have no doubt, however, that the raising of stock generally, and particularly the feeding of hogs, will be carried on to a large extent, and very profitably, before many years. The extraordinary abundance and excellence of all root crops, the comparatively small amount of labour

they require, and the abundance of good water throughout the settlement, point to stock farming as a branch capable of very extended application to this part of Canada.

The following table contains a statement of the crops and industrial products for the free grants for 1860 :—

Spring Wheat,.....	7021 bushels,	\$0 90	\$6318 90
Fall Wheat,.....	200 "	1 00	200 00
Oats,.....	11101 "	45	4995 45
Peas,.....	640 "	50	320 00
Rye and Barley,.....	445 "	60	267 00
Buckwheat,.....	65 "	60	39 00
Potatoes,.....	24128 "	25	6032 00
Indian Corn,.....	98 "	40	39 20
Turnips,.....	23059 "	25	4764 75
Timothy Hay,.....	344 tons,	12 00	4128 00
Marsh Hay,.....	170 "	6 00	1020 00
Maple Sugar,.....	3550 lbs.	10	355 00
" Molasses,.....	600 gals.	75	450 00
Potash,.....	86 brls.	30 00	2580 00
Shingles,.....	260 M.	1 00	260 00
Sawn Lumber,.....	240 "	7 00	1680 00
Potash Barrels,.....	120 brls.	1 50	180 00
Straw,.....	600 tons.	4 00	2400 00

Total value of year's products..... \$35349 30

The townships bordering the road and within my agency produced 287 brls. of Potash last year; from this, deducting 86 brls., the number made on the Road, we have 201 brls. produced in the townships in 1860, against 328 in 1859, a falling off of 127 brls., or more than one-third. It will be observed that the free grants shew a singular decrease in this article. This decline in the quantity of Potash is accounted for partly by the unfavorable character of part of the season for the saving of the ashes, but the chief cause is to be found in the abundant character of the harvest, and the general agricultural prosperity which prevailed in the district, it being a well known fact in the history of pioneer settlements in Canada, that the manufacture of potash invariably declines in inverse ratio to the production of cereals. A good potash year accompanies a deficient harvest, and with large crops and general prosperity, we have a small delivery of potash. The labor connected with potash making is of a very harrassing and unpleasant character, involving a great deal of out-door night work, and permanent injury is very often sustained from the exposure. It is not then to be wondered at, that the settlers should only resort to its manufacture extensively, in years when the other branches of their pursuit fail to afford them remunerative employment. The opinion is gaining ground, also, that the entire withdrawal of the wood ashes from the soil must be permanently injurious to its fertility. The soots contained in the ashes form a very important element in the structure of plants, and exercise important functions in their organization; they must, therefore, be highly important parts of the soil, and intimately connected with its fruitfulness. It is true that the potash offers to the settler a ready means of acquiring a considerable sum of money at the start, but I am thoroughly impressed with the conviction that he does so at the expense of future impoverishment to his farm, and that if they could be induced more generally to store their ashes and use them gradually, as the land required assistance, that it would be much better for themselves and the country, eventually. This practice is followed by most of the wealthy farmers in this neighborhood now: they very seldom make potash when they clear new land, but store the ashes for future use as manure.

In considering the yield of grain and root crops in new settlements, the method of estimating by the number of bushels per acre is not applicable, for the reason that in all new clearings, particularly in remote settlements where labor is scarce, and the season pressing, a portion of the extent of an acre is taken up by stumps and sometimes by large unconsumed logs, which the settler in the first year or two cannot easily get rid of. The

method therefore in general use among the settlers is to speak of the yield in proportion to the number of bushels sown or planted, and in this way we get more correct data for comparison with other parts of the Province.

SPRING WHEAT.—On one lot in Montegale, near the junction of the branch roads, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Fyfe wheat, planted in May last, produced 75 bushels of full plump grain. I saw some of this wheat ground at Robinson's mill in Dungannon, on the 18th of December, and capital flour it made. On lots 64 and 65, W. H. R. Lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of the same kind of wheat produced 57 bushels, occupying two acres of ground, from which a good crop of potatoes were raised in 1859. These examples are taken from almost extreme ends of the road; they are probably above the average, but we are quite safe in estimating the yield of spring wheat at sixteen bushels for one sown, on an average of the whole settlement. The quality of the grain is uniformly good, and it was entirely free from rust and fly. In some few cases of late sowing, the grain was injured during the harvesting by the heavy rains of September and October, but the great bulk of the crops were safely housed, or stacked before the rains came on.

OATS.—This grain gave a luxuriant crop—eleven thousand bushels. The quality is very good, some raised in Lake, weighed 44 lbs. to the bushel; they will average about 36lb. and give about 18 or 20 bushels for one sown. The price at which I estimated oats in the table of products, is above the price in the markets at the front, but the lumberers are now paying this price for them, delivered at Robinson's mill, in Dungannon, a central point on the road.

POTATOES were also an abundant crop; twenty-four thousand bushels were raised on the Road. They were free from disease, and generally very good.

TURNIPS.—The yield of this vegetable was extraordinary; they promise to become an article of great importance. The kind generally sown was the "White Swede," and some of them grow to an immense size.

INDIAN CORN, as remarked in last year's report, is not suitable to our climate; very little was sown.

TIMOTHY HAY.—The season was peculiarly favorable to this crop, and the yield was large. It is one of the most profitable crops to the settler, as it requires but little labor and commands a ready cash sale all through the settlement, for consumption by the teams engaged in lumbering. A higher price than my estimate has been paid in many cases.

MARSH HAY.—In consequence of the abundance of straw for fodder, the Beaver Meadows were not extensively cut down this season.

MAPLE SUGAR.—This article also shews a marked decrease from the returns of last year. As farming operations become more extended, the time required for sugar making cannot well be afforded; the season, also, was not favourable for the manufacture of sugar.

GARDEN VEGETABLES were extensively raised, and generally with success.

FALL WHEAT was almost entirely neglected, the people were afraid of the fly, which was so fatal in the front townships in 1859.

Having thus glanced at each item of produce in detail, I may conclude this branch of the subject by stating, in general terms, that the harvest throughout the settlement was a most abundant one, and that in its results, coupled with the great increase in number and improved character of buildings and live stock, we have a distinct and satisfactory solution to the question as to whether settlement could be successfully pushed into the heart of the great public domain between the Ottawa and Lake Huron. This question may have been heretofore considered as being in an experimental condition, but these results seem to me to prove beyond question that immigration of *suitable persons* may be safely directed into the heart of the country opened by the Hastings Road.

With a good wheat harvest comes the demand for milling facilities. One flouring mill has been built during the year by Mr. William Robinson, at La Mab's Lake, in Dungannon, in connection with the saw mill erected by the same person in 1859; both mills are now in full operation, to the great convenience of the settlers. The title to this property remains as before, subject to your decision. Impressed with a conviction of the absolute

necessity of mills, I encouraged Mr. Robinson to build, by assuring him that I had no doubt his claim to purchase the site, on reasonable terms, would receive a favourable and liberal consideration at your hands.

The Beaver Creek Mill site was sold by auction on the 20th September, and a commencement has been made in the construction of the dam. Two saw mills have also been commenced, one on the head waters of Crow River, near Salmon Lake, in Limerick, and one in the north-east corner of Tudor; both will be of great use in forwarding settlement. In this connection I would ask your attention to the subject of the mill site at Papineau Creek, in the Township of Wicklow, close to the intersection of the Hastings and Madawaska Branch Road. This is a most important point, being nearly central between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, and one hundred miles north of Belleville. The establishment of good mills here is essential to the pushing of settlement on the Hastings Road northward, and on the Branch Roads, east and west, as well as to the success of the flourishing settlement already existing in the neighbourhood. Two eligible parties have applied for the site, with the intention of building at once; their applications are in the hands of the Department. The traffic on the road continues to increase; from twenty to thirty teams a day frequently pass up and down. Settlement has, however, been somewhat retarded this fall by the very bad condition of the County Road between this Village and the Hastings Road. I have, from time to time, kept the matter under the consideration of the County Council, but did not get a grant passed until it was too late to do any work on the road; it will be repaired next spring.

In addition to the settlers on the Hastings Road, there are some fifteen or twenty settlers on the eastern Branch Road whose names have not yet been entered, as I did not receive the letter of 24th December, authorizing free grants on this road, in time to bring them into these returns.

There is a strong current of settlement into the Township of Cashel, and I have no doubt a good many lots will be sold when the Township is opened. I am informed that the survey is nearly finished, and think it would be advisable to have the adjoining Township of Limerick completed before the party leave the woods; a saving of transport expenses would thus be effected. Limerick was partially surveyed by Mr. Johnston, and contains fifty to sixty per cent. of good hardwood land; it is more easily accessible than Cashel.

The number of lots sold, up to 31st December, 1860, is 153, viz.: 105 at 4s., 48 at 5s., and 10 at 3s. 6d. per acre.

Squatting has been effectually checked by the regulations of January, 1859, though there are still a considerable number of persons in unauthorized occupation of lots in the Township of Tudor; these are chiefly persons who were in occupation previous to that date, and they are gradually making payments.

One additional post-office was established on the road, at "Mill Bridge," in Tudor, 17 miles from Madoc; that at Glanmire, 24 miles, was opened in '59: these are both served by the same carrier once a week from Madoc. The service will have to be extended to the intersection of the Branch Roads very soon.

Twenty miles of the western Branch Road are now open; but only two settlers have gone in as yet. I have not received instructions to give free grants on this road, but take it for granted that it will be put on the same footing as the eastern road.

Some occasional inconvenience is felt from the want of local magistrates on the upper road; there are many quite competent to discharge the duties, but none qualified to act under the Statute. An Act was introduced into Parliament to remedy this, but was allowed to lie over—it ought to be passed; for though the same absence of crime which characterized the settlement last year, prevailed also in 1860, magisterial control is always necessary.

A calculation similar to that made in last year's report, by adding the value of land cleared and of buildings erected during the year to the value of the products of the free grants, and dividing the sum by the number of settlers engaged in work on the road during the year, gives \$244 per man as the realized value of his year's labor. In 1859 the result so arrived at was \$207 per man; the increase is due to the abundant harvest of 1860. This sum must not be taken as the limit of a man's earnings on a free grant lot, as many of those who are counted in the list of settlers occupy a large share of their time in

hunting, fishing, and other pursuits, the product of which does not appear in my tables though their numbers go to reduce the average earnings. It is therefore evident that the realized value of the man's labor, who works steadily and skilfully on his land throughout the year, must be much greater than the average of the whole.

I continue to receive numerous letters of inquiry concerning the settlement from abroad and from all parts of Canada, and I endeavor to give in reply as much practical information as the limits of a letter will admit. A small cheap map, such as is published with railroad guides, would be very useful for circulation in answer to correspondents, and could be got up at a trifling expense. It would show at a glance the comparative proximity of our fields for settlement to Europe, and the facility with which they can be reached.

The health of the people throughout the settlement continues to be good; there has not been a single case of ague or fever of any kind since the commencement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. P. HAYES,

Agent Hastings Road.

To the Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

Commissoner of Crown Lands,

Quebec.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT ON THE HASTINGS FREE GRANT ROAD FOR 1860.

Total number of settlers on 31st December	323	
Number located during 1860	56	
<i>National Origin of the Settlers.</i> —England, 48; Ireland, 145; Scotland, 42; Canada, 50; Germany, 23; France, 3; Nova Scotia, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Jersey, 1; Orkney, 3; United States, 6.—323.		
* Total number of buildings on the road.....	336	
“ new buildings erected in 1860	84	
		1860. 1859.
Horned cattle owned by settlers	338	226
Hogs.....	194	120
Sheep	35	26
Horses	49	34
Total population	767	
“ number of acres cleared		2681
“ “ “ in 1860.....		1024
Acres under crop and pasture in 1860		2140

* The buildings include 1 Flour-mill, 2 Saw-mills, 4 Stores, 5 Taverns, 1 School-house.

TABLE OF THE CROPS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ON THE HASTINGS ROAD FOR 1860.

Spring Wheat	7021 bushels, at 90c	\$6318 90
Fall “	200 “ \$1 00c	200 00
Oats	11101 “ 45c	4995 45
Peas	640 “ 50c	320 00
Rye and Barley	445 “ 60c	267 00
Buckwheat	65 “ 60c	39 00
Potatoes	24128 “ 25c	6032 00
Indian Corn	98 “ 40c	39 20
Turnips	23059 “ 25c	5764 75
Hay.....	344 tons, at \$12 00c	4128 00

Beaver Meadow Hay	170	"	6 00c	1020 00
Maple Sugar	3550	"	10 00c	355 00
" Molasses	600	gallons, at 75c		450 00
Potash	86	brls., at \$30 00c		2580 00
Shingles	M.260		1 00c	260 00
Sawn Lumber.....	M.240		7 00c	1680 00
Potash Barrels, made on road	120		1 50c	180 00
Straw	600	tons, at 4 00c		2400 00

Value of year's products	\$35349 30
" products of 1859	27659 32

Increase in favor of 1860.....	<u>\$7689 98</u>
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M. P. HAYES,
Agent H. R.

To Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

APPENDIX No. 4.—SEVERN AND MUSKOKA ROAD.

ORILLIA, Jan. 10th, 1861.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the subjoined statement as marking the progress on the free grants on the *Severn and Muskoka Road*, to the 31st *December*, 1860.

The shortness of the time since its settlement, and the necessarily brief Report of last year, (the road then only being a few months opened up) makes this the *first* regular Report of Progress; and although the data are still comparatively meagre, yet they afford tangible evidence of the development and incipient growth of a country that, a little over two years since, could boast of neither habitation nor name.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Number of lots located.....	48
Number of actual settlers.....	41
Total population.....	190
Houses built.....	15
Shanties built	37
Stables and outhouses.....	15
<hr/>	
Houses built in 1860.....	12
Shanties.....	12
Stables, &c.....	10
<hr/>	
Number of acres cleared.....	170
Number of acres cropped.....	<u>87</u>

NATIONALITY.

English.....	9
Irish.....	14
Scotch.....	11
German.....	4
Canadian.....	<u>3</u>

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS.

Wheat, 25 acres,	25 bushels to acre,	525 bushels at 90c.	\$ 472 50
Oats, 7 " "	30 " "	210 " 30	63 00
Peas, 1 " "	" "	10 " 50	5 00
Barley, 1 " "	" "	35 " 70	24 50
Patatoes, 30 " "	200 " "	6000 " 30	1800 00
Corn, 4 " "	25 " "	100 " 40	40 00
Turnips, 20 " "	170 " "	3400 " 20	680 00
Maple sugar, 750 lbs.		10	75 00
Molasses, 59 gallons		75	43 05
Garden produce			199 00
Shingles, 50,000		125	62 50
			<hr/>
			\$3464 55

GENERAL STOCK.

Horned cattle	33
Horses	7
Pigs	15
Poultry	153

The crops of wheat and oats given above is a maximum average, but the smallness of the returns will not of course admit of an elaborate deduction.

The yield of the free grants do not alone convey a full estimate of what has been done on the Severn and Muskoka Road, for it must be borne in mind that considerable accession to the settlement has been made since harvest, and whose industry therefore will not be apparent until the close of the present season. The Pioneers, however, have done much to render their position comfortable in many ways that cannot be reduced to figures.

One drawback has, this year, been partly remedied in the improvement of the road from the village of Orillia to the Severn Bridge, though much more requires to be done to make it a convenient highway for the extensive transit growing out of the settlement. The township council of Orillia, appreciating the importance of the trade of the settlement, last year appropriated a small sum for repairing the road, but its condition is such, teams not being able to pass over it in spring and fall—that several years must expire before the road can be made a good one if dependent on the small amounts at the disposal of the Council. The settlement suffers in consequence, whereas \$200 or \$300, added to the grants of the Council, would make the road at once an available one. If there is a public fund from which the money could be granted, its investment in this case would be a great and an immediate gain to the settlement.

In the season of navigation the necessity for the road is not so much felt, as Lake Couchiching affords easy access to within 2 miles of the bridge; but the transit has to be made in small boats, and a melancholy casualty last summer, resulting in the drowning of four of the settlers, has created a feeling of aversion among many to travelling by water, and hence confine themselves to the road.

The improvements made on the Severn and Muskoka Road this year, have done much to induce settlers and others to explore the back country; and on the new road, now nearly completed, through the township of Draper—which is intended to connect with the Babcaeygeon Road—and also on the newly surveyed road northward, on each of which large districts of excellent land are found, so that already, when scarcely more than surveyed, applications are made daily for free grants—which it is presumed will be made—and for crown lands in Draper and Macaulay, which, however, are not within my present jurisdiction. Over fifty lots have been asked for, and so anxious are they to secure them, that several persons have squatted down this winter in order to make sure of them. From personal observation, corroborated by those of others, I will venture to affirm, that in no district in

Canada are the same advantages to be obtained as here—when good land, the moderate price set on it, water, and market privileges, and other considerations are taken into account.

At the commencement of the Road, Severn Bridge, Morrison Township, is the nucleus of a thriving village. A well kept tavern, two stores, a weekly post, a school house in building adjacently—which is intended also for a place of worship, services being now occasionally performed by ministers from Orillia—together with a number of families settled on the crown lands in the rear, among which are some mechanics following their respective avocations,—are indications warranting the assertion I have made.

I would suggest to your consideration the reservation of a village Plot near the Great Falls of Muskoka, either on the East or West side of the River. There are many natural advantages that must ensure its becoming a centre of business as the diverging roads get settled—together with the superiority of land around in each direction, and its proximity to Muskoka Lake. The vast amount of water power can be easily applied to all practical purposes. Here, too, Peterson's Line, which intersects the other Colonial Roads, will be connected by the Draper Road, and by a further extension, an outlet to Lake Huron will be formed from the Muskoka Road—thus creating a great centre of travel at the Falls. So thoroughly convinced is every one who visits this beautiful and picturesque locality of its becoming a place of business, that many respectable and enterprising men are determined to settle there when the roads are fully opened—well knowing that the Muskoka Road, from its close connection with Lakes Huron and Simcoe, and the Northern Railroad to Toronto, must ultimately be the outlet of an extensive population.

The health of the settlement has been unexceptionable—no sickness of any kind, and perfectly free from malarious influences. The settlers are in general happy and contented, feeling satisfied that the efforts they put forth here will yield them a return as ample as are the expectations they have formed.

The settlement enjoys advantages not often met with in new districts. Orillia village, an excellent market, and within a day's travel from Toronto, is only 14 miles distant, and in summer can be reached by 2 miles land travel. Fish and game are abundant. Lumber for building can be obtained, within 2 miles, for about \$4 50 per 1000 feet. A mill is now ready for work $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the road from the Bridge, and another mill is erecting on the same stream near Sparrow Lake, to which a run of stones for gristing will be added. The latter is on the Crown Lands, in Morrison, where about fifty lots have been squatted on, waiting for the land to be brought into the market. These settlers have built good houses on most of their lots, and appear generally in possession of means. They cropped the past season about 63 acres, yielding fine samples of grain and roots. About 40 head of cattle are owned by them, and they are steadily receiving accessions to their numbers.

I might mention here that on the free grants samples of spring wheat were grown equal to any in the County of Simcoe. The potatoes also were superb—large and dry, and the yield equal to any I have ever seen. I have a white turnip in my possession, grown on lot No. 9, East Morrison, that weighs $32\frac{1}{2}$ lbs—the largest, I believe, ever grown in Canada.

In conclusion, I would beg to draw your attention to the advantages to be derived by establishing a Crown Land Agency in connection with the free grants, in this place, immediately connected with the Muskoka Road, embracing, at present, the townships of Morrison, Muskoka, Draper and Macaulay. Seekers for land on the road very naturally suppose that all particulars can be learned at this Agency; and frequently when registering for a free lot, desire also to purchase Crown Lands in the rear. In the case of the two former, I have to refer them to Barrie; and the two latter, to Lindsay. For three quarters of the year Orillia is alone the natural—because accessible—point of ingress and egress for the settlement, as at present; and will become still more important when the Roads connecting with the Severn and Muskoka Road are completed, affording, as it does, the only direct route to the central City of Upper Canada, Toronto. Lindsay, at no time of the year, can be conveniently reached by the settlers, or intending settlers, in Draper and Macaulay, there being no direct or convenient road thereto; thus entailing upon them more trouble and expense than they will readily encounter; whereas Orillia is at all times easily reached, and, only at such a distance from the remotest part of the Road as can be

travelled over in one day. Another reason, that with much force might be adduced, is the fact, that the Crown Lands in these townships have a condition attached to them different from other Crown Lands—that of *absolute settlement*, and hence require such a jurisdiction as is now exercised over free grants to ensure its enforcement.

This matter is capable of much enlargement, but I simply desire to draw your attention to it, in obedience to demands made upon me, knowing it will receive that consideration it deserves.

The Postage account of the Agency from August, 1859, to 31st December, 1860, is \$16 90.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
RICHARD JOSE OLIVER,
Agent Muskoka Road.

APPENDIX No. 5.—OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

Sebastopol, 9th January, 1861

To the Honorable P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec

SIR:—The year 1860 having now expired, it becomes my duty to submit for your information, a complete list of the settlers upon the Free Grant lots in my Agency, up to the 31st ultimo: and accompanying which you will find a detailed statement of the various kinds of produce raised by each settler upon his *Free Grant*, during the past year.

The list now sent contains, as you will perceive, the names of two hundred and seventy-five individuals who have taken up free grant lots: and it gives me much pleasure to bring under your notice the fact, that notwithstanding the small immigration to Canada in 1860, fifty-eight of the free grant locatees have been located within that year, being an increase of seven over the preceding year—1859.

In classifying the settlers according to their respective nationalities, I find them to stand thus, viz.:—Natives of England, 15; Ireland, 159; Scotland, 6; Canada West, 39; Canada East, 15; Prussia, 36; Germany, 3; United States, 2.—Total, 275. Church Lot, 1.

The above analysis shows an increase of 22 Prussians over last year; and, as there are yet many more of them working with the farmers through this County, I expect that their numbers on this road will be considerably augmented during the ensuing Spring and Summer. Some of those poor people have endured considerable privations since they came to Canada, owing to their poverty, and utter ignorance of the language, and the system of clearing and cultivating land in this country. Now, however, they have learned almost all that is absolutely necessary for them to know upon those points, and seeing how well adapted they are to the wants of the country, I regard their success as certain, and hope and believe that they will be the means of inducing many others of their countrymen to join them here.

In my last annual Report, I asked you to observe, that “upon the portion of the road that had been completed, there was scarcely a lot unoccupied, while but a few had been granted beyond the point to which it had been made;” and by reference to my present return it will be seen that the same remarks are equally applicable in this Report. Many, very many men went along the road during the last summer, with the intention of availing themselves of the offer of free grants, but returned without choosing any, because of the difficulty of transporting provisions and other necessaries over the incomplete portion of it. Some eight additional miles, have, however, been made during the last summer, and, as I trust that at least an equal portion will be made next Summer, the great obstacle to settlement will thus be gradually removed, and my returns will appear still more satisfactory.

Notwithstanding the heterogeneous elements of which, as it will be seen, our population along this road is composed, the best possible feeling prevails amongst the inhabitants,

and I am happy indeed to be able to testify, with all truthfulness, to the fact that crime, and even the lesser vices unfortunately so prevalent in more thickly peopled localities, is now seemingly unknown here. A petty squabble no doubt sometimes occurs, but when brought under my notice, I find but little difficulty in arranging the matter amicably between the parties; and, although the only magistrate within seventeen miles of my residence, I have never been obliged to act in my judicial capacity except in one or two cases, and in even those, the infliction of trifling fines ended the matter.

The municipal elections, which in other parts of the country are so often productive of acrimony of feeling and disorderly conduct, have just passed over in this locality with the greatest tranquility and good humor, and although warm contests in some instances took place, yet they were conducted with a degree of mutual forbearance and friendly feeling that it was truly gratifying for me to witness.

During the last autumn I have had a good many letters from England containing enquiries concerning this part of the country, and from them I am led to believe that a considerable addition to our English immigrants will be made this year. The few Englishmen whose names appear in the accompanying list of free grant settlers, form but a mite of the number that this locality contains. There are a great many English families settled and doing well in the Township of Brudenell, and the industry, enterprise and perseverance of one of them in particular—Mr. John S. Watson—cannot be too highly spoken of. This gentleman has expended a large sum in the erection of saw and grist mills, which are now in operation, and although they are unequal to the rapidly increasing requirements of the locality in which they are situated, yet they are of incalculable benefit to the settlers. To meet, however, the growing necessities of the place, Mr. Watson informs me that he intends using steam power in his mills, and this will assuredly be a novel and a pleasing feature in such a thoroughly backwoods settlement.

Some School Sections are to be immediately defined and organized in Brudenell, and from the population of that township they are now required, and the Schools, when opened, will be well attended. In Sebastopol and Algona, Schools have been in operation for the past two years and they are well supported—the pupils steadily increasing.

The business of the Post Offices established upon this road at Brudenell, Shamrock and Sebastopol is also increasing very much;—and this I am aware of, from the fact of my being the Postmaster of the latter office.

In 1859 the number of acres of the free grants amounted to 1,090, while 1860 shows an increase upon that quantity of 378 acres, without including any land laid out as pasture fields. The number of acres *cleared*, up to 31st December, 1859, was 2,016, while last year it has reached 2,623, showing that 607 acres have fallen before the settler's axe in 1860.

The Return now sent will show that upon the 1,468 acres actually cropped last year there have been raised

12723 Bushels	Wheat,	@	\$1.00	a bushel	\$12723.00
12711	do	"	0.50	"	6355.50
904	do	"	60	"	542.40
268	do	"	1.00	"	268.00
580	do	"	1.00	"	580.00
22620	do	"	40	"	9048.00
11502	do	"	10	"	1150.20
312	Tons	"	14.00	ton	4368.00
570	do	"	3.00	"	1710.00
5122	lbs.	"	12	lb.	614.64
544	gal's.	"	1.00	gal.	544.00
209	bbls.	"	16.00	bbl.	3344.00
95	"	"	20.00	"	1900.00
4467	lbs.	"	10	lb.	446.70
1877	bush'l's	"	5	bush'l.	908.80

\$44503.24

which sum shows the average value of the produce of each acre to be \$30.32

These figures speak for themselves. I am prepared to answer for their accuracy, and upon them I deem it unnecessary to offer any comment with the view to showing the productiveness of the Free Grants, and the reward for their labors which those who have accepted and retained them, have now received.

The travel over this road during the past year has far exceeded that of any preceding one. Since the sleighing has begun, it is not an uncommon thing to see from fifty to seventy-five teams pass my office in a day on their way to, and returning from the lumber shanties upon the Madawaska and Bonnechère rivers.

Of the importance of this road to the manufacturers of Lumber it is impossible for any one not acquainted with the requirements of the trade to form a correct estimate. And then remembering the great advantages of this trade to the Province, the Opeongo Road was worth the making, even though no settler ever lived upon it.

A reference to the books of the Department will show that, independent of the large quantity of land given *free* upon this road, there have been *sold* in the immediate neighborhood of it, since October, 1855, something about 36,800 acres, and I have personal knowledge of the fact that there are not now one thousand acres of this quantity unoccupied.

Indeed the aspect of the country, around here, is fast changing. Clearances are being enlarged; good and commodious houses and barns are succeeding the small, comfortable round-log shanties, and the barn yards are becoming well tenanted with stock. I hear no complaints from the settlers, and all seem satisfied with their positions and prospects.

Assuring you of my continued desire to discharge faithfully the important duties confided to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. FRENCH,

Agent, O. & O. Road.

APPENDIX No. 6.—ROADS AND BRIDGES, C. W.

THE HON. JOHN ROSS,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c.,
Quebec.

WILLOWDALE, 2nd March, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following remarks relative to the Works on the Roads and Bridges in Canada West, constructed under my superintendence during the year 1860.

I. ROADS &C., MADE FROM IMPROVEMENT FUND AND COLONIZATION GRANTS.

1. Southampton and Goderich Road.

1. Winter Road

In my last annual Report, dated 29th February, 1860, it was mentioned that a difficulty had arisen and prevented a settlement with the Contractor for the Road in Ashfield. This difficulty has since been removed, and the Contractor has been paid in full for the work performed by him.

The Contractor for the grading of the Hill on the North side of Penetangore River and approach to the Bridge built over it, sometime ago absconded, after having performed a certain amount of work for which he has not been fully paid. The work was given out to another Contractor, and is understood to be now finished; but the depth of snow at present on the ground prevents its being measured up and settled.

2. Summer Road.

The Contracts on this Road are now all completed; but, as mentioned in my last Report, the appropriation made was inadequate to the formation of a good Summer Road, for which a considerable expenditure is yet requisite.

2. *Woolwich and Huron Road.*

This road extending from the West boundary of the Township of Woolwich to the shore of Lake Huron, has now been bridged throughout and completed. It is a most important leading Road, and forms a feeder to five gravelled Roads and one graded Road, which intersect it at different points. The Country is thus now well opened and travel greatly facilitated.

3. *Bridge over Maitland at Manchester and approaches.*

The claim advanced by the Contractors as the balance due to them for these works, amounted to \$2,948 95. This claim was strenuously maintained, but after being discussed at great length in written papers, transmitted to the Bureau, it was eventually abandoned by the Contractors, who accepted and granted receipt in full for \$247 85, being the balance shown in the statement prepared by me to be truly due to them.

4. *Road between Holland and Glenelg.*

The works on this Road were within a very little of being completed, when the early fall of snow in November last closed the Contractors' operations. These will be resumed, and the Road completed, as early as the state of the ground permit in the ensuing spring. Meantime there is no hindrance to travel. When completed the Road will form an important connection between the Garafraxa and Toronto and Sydenham Roads, which are both now being gravelled under Contracts given out by the County of Grey.

2. *Road South of Proton and Melancthon.*

Less progress has been made with the Road than was expected. Being generally in low, flat, swampy land, where considerable cross-waying, and ditching are required, the works cannot at all seasons be carried forward, or progress so steadily as on hard wood land. The portion along *Proton* is cleared and the crossway is all laid down, but a considerable extent of ditching is yet required. It is however fit for travel during winter. Of that portion along *Melancthon*, there are about 7 miles cleared, leaving about 3 miles yet to be cleared; and there is a large extent of ditching and brushing to be done, but which can be performed only during a dry season. It is hoped that the whole will be completed during the present year.

II. ROADS MADE FROM COLONIZATION GRANTS.

1. *Hastings Road.*

The improvements mentioned in my last Report as required South of and near to the Peterson Road, and on the hill at the Bridge over Papineau Creek, have now been made and the Road completed to its present northern terminus.

2. *Addington Road.*

In my last Report it was explained that a Bridge of one span had been determined on to replace the second Bridge cut away by the lumbermen, and obviate any necessity for the commission of a similar act. A plan, combining the principles of the Howe Truss and Queen Post was submitted to and approved of by the Bureau and by the Madawaska Improvement Company, and a Bridge has since been built agreeably to it. The superstructure of this Bridge is 140 feet in length, with approaches of 60 feet, making the entire length of the Bridge 200 feet, and the span is 120 feet in the clear. To facilitate the passage of timber and protect the Bridge, a Dock of Crib work has been erected, extending from the north abutment up stream to the Bank of the River,—which docking is 60 feet in length, 6 feet in width and 12 feet in height, and has been well filled with stone. These substantial works will, it is confidently anticipated, prove of a permanent character, and be in all respects equal to the necessities of the place.

The Road has been grubbed to the width of 14 feet up to lot 25 in the Township of Barrie. With a view to a saving in the cost, this width was reduced to 10 feet between that point and lot 4 in the Township of Denbigh; but, between the latter point and the Madawaska it was again grubbed 14 feet wide. Neither on the portion, nor on that grubbed 10 feet, was the Road made so efficiently as it has previously been, and it was after a time found necessary to improve it by grubbing to the uniform width of 14 feet, grading

the hills, and levelling, &c., in a proper manner throughout. This has accordingly been done from said lot 25 in Barrie for a distance of $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, leaving 11 miles yet to be improved.

Meanwhile the works on the Road on the north side of the Madawaska, have been suspended.

3. *Bobcaygeon Road.*

This Road, after being made to the distance of nearly 39 miles northward from Bobcaygeon, under the system of Day-labour, was given out under contract, at prices which will effect a very material saving in the cost of construction. About two miles have been completed under the contract, but the works have been for the time suspended, the depth of snow preventing the contractor from proceeding with them to advantage.

4.—*Peterson Road.*

At the date of my last Report this road had been completed between the Madawaska River and the north-west angle of the Township of Herschell, a distance of about 31 miles. During last year it was made from the latter point to the north-west angle of the Township of Harcourt—a little over 10 miles—making in all about 41 miles of a finished and good road. The production westward has been contracted for, to be proceeded with as soon as the ground admits this season.

A substantial bridge has been built over the River Madawaska, connecting the Peterson and Opeongo Junction Roads, thus enabling the travel to proceed uninterruptedly from the Opeongo Road to the present termination of the Peterson Road at the north-west angle of Harcourt.

The westerly portion of the road, which connects with the Muskoka Road near to the Great Falls, has been completed for about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward from thence through the Township of Draper, and the remaining portion of the road in that Township is partially made and will be finished early next season. An exploration has been made for the production of the road westward, through Oakley and Hindon, to the intersection of the Bobcaygeon Road, and a good line has been obtained through a country generally well adapted for settlement. A contract has been given out for this portion and a beginning has been made upon it.

There are yet about 20 miles of this road to be let.

5.—*Muskoka Road.*

This road may be reported as completed from the termination of the navigation on Lake Couchiching to the Great Falls of Muskoka. It is well made throughout, and the streams are substantially bridged.

From the Falls, a line has been surveyed in a north-easterly direction to intersect the Bobcaygeon Road, and a contract has been entered into for the continuance of the road along it. Nothing has, however, been yet done under this contract.

6.—*Addington and Renfrew Road*

This road has been opened between the bridge over the Madawaska River, where it crosses the Addington Road, and the Opeongo Road in the Township of Grattan, a distance of about $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Mr. Perry reports that on the $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles made prior to 31st December, 1859, there are "several low places that need crosswaying, and about five miles of that part which was made during the time of frost and snow, require some further grading before the road is finally completed. The expenditure of \$500 will be sufficient to complete it."

7.—*Cameron Road.*

About six miles of this road, extending from the bridge over Balsam River northwards, have now been completed, with the exception of some grading required on two hills in its course, and the grubbing of a few roots. The bridge over Gull River, at Coboconk, has also been completed. The line was laid out and established by the municipal authorities, and as it passes over a hilly country abounding in limestone rock, which comes out nearly to the surface, it cannot be made a really good road.

8.—*Victoria Road.*

The contract originally entered into has now been completed, and from the south end of Lot No. 21, in the Township of Fenelon, a good wagon road has been made for 10½ miles northwards, on the boundary between Fenelon and Bexley on one side, and Eldon and Carden on the other. On this portion of the road, particularly in the neighbourhood of Balsam Lake, considerable crosswaying was necessitated by the low flat character of the land and the floods to which it is subject; but the production of the road northwards will, it is believed, be through better land, and can be constructed at diminished cost. It is under contract but not yet commenced.

9.—*Opeongo Road.*

Six miles of this road were made under my superintendence at the date of my last report. Since then nearly eight miles more have been made, giving nearly fourteen miles of road completed from the Opeongo Junction Road in a westerly direction towards Opeongo Lake.

10.—*Burleigh Road.*

This road commences about one mile south of Burleigh Rapids and is produced in a northerly direction. It passes over a rocky country, and will be more expensive than the roads generally are. There are about 2½ miles cleared and the same distance chopped. A bridge over the rapids is in progress of construction, and another bridge over the "Big Shoot" has been contracted for, and is also commenced.

11.—*Kingston and Perth Road*

An appropriation of \$1,400 was made last session for the improvement of this road in the Township of Bedford, and the works, which were entrusted to Mr. Warren Godfrey, have now been completed. They consist in the construction of the Road from Lot 14, in the 12th Concession of Bedford, in a north-easterly course towards Westport till it intersects the road at the 9th Concession of North Crosby, a distance of 1¼ miles, and the erection of a log bridge seven rods in length covered with hemlock plank.

Roads at Sault St. Marie

My account for 1860 shows a considerable amount expended on the roads in this northern section, made under the superintendence of A. P. Salter, Esq., P.L.S., and I would beg respectfully to refer to the report by him on the subject.

The preceding remarks embrace all the roads on which operations were last year conducted; and appended hereto is an approximate statement of all the works performed under my superintendence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID GIBSON,

Supt. Colonization Roads, C. W.

APPENDIX.

Approximate Statement of Work performed on the Roads, in Canada West, under the Superintendence of David Gibson,
at 31st December 1860.

Counties of Colonization Roads.	Summer Roads,	Winter Roads,	Crossway.	Ditches.	Excavation,	Stumps	Bridges
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	or Embankment. c. y.	Extracted.	Completed.
County of Bruce.....	122	.....	26½	50	50467	8070	18
do Huron.....	79½	6	18½	9½	43314	410	14
do Wollington.....	82½	.....	13½	4 5-8	4731	63	6½
do Grey.....	58	.....	14½	15½	5284	1908	6
do Waterloo.....	2	.....	½	.....	2891	0	½
do Perth.....	14½	.....	5½	.....	.....	0	2
Total.....	338½	6	79½	81½	106687	10484	47

COLONIZATION ROADS—(*Miles opened*).—Collingwood Road, 18; Hastings, 68; Addington, 61; Elzevir and Kaladar, 14; Frontenac and Madawaska, 33; Bobcaygeon, 41; Elma, 7½; Elma and Mornington, 11¾; Peterson, 48¾; Muskoka, 21; Bobcaygeon and Emily, 3; Addington and Renfrew, 22½; Victoria, 10½; Opcongo, 14; Cameron, 6; Burleigh, 2½—382½; Sault St. Marie, 19. Total, 401½.

In addition to the foregoing, there are already opened on the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, 45; on the Mississippi Road, 32; on the Levant and Darling Road, 5. Total 483½.

APPENDIX No. 7.

HULL, March 14, 1861.

To WILLIAM HUTTON, Esq.,
Secy. Bureau of Agr. & Statistics,
Quebec.

DEAR SIR—I have just received your letter of the 9th inst. The total number of miles completed on the Mississippi Line is thirty-one, exclusive of one mile made to the eastward of the starting point at the Mississippi River, which make 32 miles altogether.

The Frontenac Road Line comes to the Mississippi at the twenty-second mile; the Mississippi Road is, consequently, made beyond the point of intersection nine miles. About five miles of the Frontenac Line require to be opened to bring it up to the Mississippi Road.

The Mississippi Road is much travelled by lumbermen and settlers. The travel would be very great if nine miles more were made, which would bring it up to the Addington Road.

On the Lavant and Darling Road five miles are made, and twelve remain to be constructed—these twelve will probably cost \$440 per mile, by contract, or \$5,280. The five miles completed are only used by the settlers in the immediate vicinity. When the whole line is finished it will also become a leading road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SNOW,
Superintendent of Roads.

REPORT

OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, AND OF THE MODEL FARM, AT
ST. ANNE'S, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund W. Head, Governor General of Canada, &c. :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The Agricultural Institution at St. Anne's consists of two components, perfectly distinct from each other, namely: Theoretical training, and a tract of land under cultivation. Its objects are, the exemplification of a perfect scheme of agronomy, and the formation of a school, to which all may resort to study its theory. The latter aim has hitherto had but imperfect success, for want of a sufficient number of students. The practical department, however, surmounting the first impediments, has extended its influence over the several parcels of land which have been submitted to its management, and is in a condition to show very satisfactory results, in the rotation commenced, and the crops already obtained.

Still much remains to be done. Such an undertaking is not the work of a day. Many are the difficulties to be encountered, when we venture to alter the time-honored customs and practices of a country, in farming matters, and to aim at establishing a new order of things, with agents to whom they are altogether new, and often distasteful.

In accounting to your Excellency for the application of the funds, which you graciously permitted to be appropriated for the benefit of this school, it seems expedient that I should give some description of the farm, to establish which they were granted. An account of our first proceedings, will be the best means of shewing the value of a good practical system of agricultural instruction.

THE FARM.

Your Excellency is already aware, that the farm at St. Anne is a private undertaking, carried on under the superintendence of the College. When the corporation issued their Prospectus of the School of Agriculture, in 1859, they declared their inability to realize the several heads of the programme, faster than they acquired experience, and received the appliances, which they looked for from other sources. Accordingly, if some of the details of management are not yet placed on the best footing, might, in short, be better than they are, the deficiencies should be candidly imputed to the right cause—inability to do more. The first requisite for the organization of such details, were buildings suitable to the new system of cropping. The most necessary of those buildings have been erected; but much still remains to be done, particularly to complete the cow-stables, in which a faulty arrangement prevented us from bestowing on the animals all the care and attention, which is consistent with good management, in the respects of cleanliness, facility of feeding, good order and economy.

But buildings are not the only requisites. A perfect system of Agriculture cannot be carried on without suitable instruments, and these have been procured. The improvement of the farming stock, especially the horned cattle, also required some sacrifices to be made. In this respect, we have been successful in obtaining capital breeding animals, both horned cattle and swine, for all which we are indebted to the Agricultural Society of Kamouraska. We have to thank that body for the aid which they have afforded us these three years past, enabling us to effect the first conditions of the new system of tillage, in respect both of implements and improved stock. I rejoice in this opportunity of acknowledging, as I here do most emphatically, the liberal assistance of the Directors of the above society, without which the College could never have brought their farm into its present condition. Whatever success has marked our first efforts is therefore due to them, who knowing that Agricultural Societies are intended by the law, in virtue of which they

exist, to take the lead in all agricultural improvements within their range, felt themselves bound to encourage an institution of a practical kind, by contributing to its support, and lightening the burthen of expense, which the College could not have borne unaided. Such an example, worthy of imitation by all Agricultural societies throughout the land, in similar circumstances, is above all praise. May it, indeed, find many imitators!

Hitherto, it has been scarcely possible to do more than attend to the most imperative, and indispensable farming operations; for it was, above all things, necessary to make a show of some favorable results to the prejudiced minds with which we had to deal.

Your Excellency has been already informed of what we did in 1859. You are now to learn whether our success in 1860, justifies the expectations arising from our first efforts, and here, before I particularize the different operations, it is fit that I say a few words concerning the soil, the divisions of the land, and the rotation intended to be followed.

The soil is for the most part a limestone clay, very strong, and of unknown depth; under suitable management, and with a sufficiency of manure, it would produce any kind of crop, but is especially adapted for wheat. The tilth is not more than 7 or 8 inches in thickness.

As now under culture, the land is divided as follows:—

	Arpents.	perches.
Natural Meadow - - - - -	25	62
Natural Garden Ground - - - - -	4	09
Orchard - - - - -	3	27
Potato Gardens - - - - -	2	58
Slaughter-place, Pig-yard, (to be cleared of stores and drained) - - - - -	2	48
Grain and Pasture fields - - - - -	113	42
Total - - - - -	151	46

The farm is situated very conveniently between the railway and the river. It reaches in length half a league. In the middle, on an eminence, from which there is an extensive prospect, is the College with all its dependencies, orchards, and part of the garden. Between the College and the railway on the south the land is six arpents in breadth, divided into seven fields, averaging, together, 15 arpents in length. For the better understanding of the accounts, the fields are numbered, beginning at the third field, north-east from the road. The rest of the land reaches from the foot of the declivity to the river, an extent of 14 arpents. This is no more than 3 arpents 2 perches in breadth, and is divided into three fields, numbered 8, 9 and 10, beginning at the road leading to the river side. These two parcels make an aggregate of 141 arpents,—85 arpents 33 perches lying south, and 55 arpents 67 perches north. The former is 91 feet 3 inches above high-water mark, the latter is no more than 3 feet 3 inches.

The six years' course recommended by several good farmers of the environs of Montreal has been adopted provisionally. The main principle of this is well known to be the cultivation of root crops with deep ploughing, and strong manuring.

1st year—Turnips, beets, carrots, potatoes, &c.

2nd year—Wheat or barley with timothy and clover for meadow grass.

3rd year—Hay crop.

4th year—Pasture.

5th year—Pasture.

6th year—Oats or peas.

The nature of the staple gives us reason to hope that we may add to the above course one or two years without taxing the productive power too heavily. As we have as yet got over only the first two years of this course, we are to trust this question to be decided by time and experience. Upon the whole, we may admit that such a course is very suitable to the nature of the soil, and the requirements of this part of the country, its main purpose being the production of abundant fodder; a certain means of securing, with a numerous stock, a large supply of manure, and therefore increased fertility in our impoverished tilth.

Nevertheless it is right to say that such a rotation is not proposed as the best possible system in all cases, namely, in that where it is intended to obtain regularly from year to

year the highest possible return from the capital invested. In the neighbourhood of cities, where land is in high condition and of great value, where produce can be disposed of to advantage at all times of the year, and where manure can be easily procured, the six years' course is undoubtedly to be preferred; but at a distance from town, in back concessions where the land is run out, and worth but little, where the farms are large, the roads bad for travelling, labour scarce and unskilled, and wages high, it may be questioned whether the six years' course would be as successful in its results. I say, assuredly it would not. A prudent farmer, therefore, both may and should vary his system according to the requirements of the locality and the varying prices of the produce which his land can yield, so as to raise what finds the readiest sale in greatest abundance. The item in this course which suits nearly all our lands is the raising of root crops as tending to cleanse the tilth and render it more friable while at the same time it has a restorative effect.

WORK DONE ON THE FARM IN 1860.

Grain Crops.—Field No. 4, which had a root crop in 1859, as reported to your Excellency last year, was sown this year with wheat and barley and timothy and clover, being the second crop of the course. It contains 11 arpents 43 perches, something less than 11½ arpents.

The expenses and the crops are as follows:—

EXPENSES.	\$ cts.	PRODUCE.	\$ cts.
Foreman, 12 days ploughing, sowing and overlooking, at \$1.....	12 00	108 bus. wheat, at \$2.....	216 00
2 Horses, 10½ days, ploughing and harrowing, at \$1 20.....	12 60	295 " barley, at 60 cts.....	177 30
Labourers, 60 days, opening water furrows, cutting, tying, thrashing and dressing, &c., at 60 cts.....	24 00	1714 b'dls. straw, at \$4.....	68 56
Seed—11½ bus. barley, at 60 cts....	6 90	N.B.—Straw is reckoned at 150 bundles per arpent. This is the lowest estimate to be made on a well cultivated farm.	
1¾ " b'rded wheat } at \$2	11 50	Total.....	\$461 86
¼ " bald wheat.. }	10 50	Deduct expenses.....	84 70
¾ " timothy, at \$3	50 10 50	Profit.....	\$377 16
24* " clover, at 30 cts....	7 20		
Total.....	\$84 70		

The bearded wheat weighed, after it was threshed, 70 lbs.

The seed was sown in the following proportions:—

Barley—2 bushels to the arpent.

Wheat—1½ bushels to the arpent. (In poor land more seed should be sown.)

Timothy—1 bushel to the arpent.

Clover—Only 2 lbs, mixed with the timothy.

The following are the results:—

Profit per arpent, all expenses deducted, \$33, less, a fraction.

Produce per arpent { Wheat, 30¾ bushels.
Barley, 37½ bushels.

Every bushel of seed yielded { Bearded wheat, 19½ bushels.
Bald wheat, 18 bushels.
Barley, 27 bushels.

This bearded wheat has a larger grain than the common kind, and resembles the

*Perhaps lbs.—Tr.

Russian Wheat. It is derived from the produce of a few grains, kindly presented by Mr. Johnson, of Albany, Secretary to the Agricultural Society of the State of New York, six years ago. Having been carefully propagated, we are now able to extend the cultivation of the species very widely, and have just sold twenty bushels to be sent to Madawaska. It does not yield so white a flour as the bald kind, but it has the rare advantage of immunity from the attacks of the wheat-fly in this quarter. The other kind is of Norman growth, imported in 1859, by Mr. Renaud. The 4 bushels sown by us, were the liberal gift of Capt. Rhodes, of Quebec, who first tried it on his farm in 1859. It seems to resemble the Lawrence wheat, and our old kind of wheat, which came no doubt from Normandy also.

The superiority of the produce under the new system of cultivation over that of the old way of farming, is a striking evidence of the benefits of root crops, in loosening and deepening the tilth, bringing into use stray manures, and requiring an assiduous moving of the soil to the action of the air, are the best preparation for the subsequent parts of the course.

Another proof of this fact is found in field No. 5, adjoining. It has a soil of the same quality; was cultivated by the same men, at the same time, but it had no other preparation than having been left for two years, half in meadow, half as pasture. It yielded a tolerable crop of wheat and oats, but far inferior to that of its neighbour, being no more than 16 bushels per arpent. The ground, too, was foul, and the straw short and thin; the grain, also, was smaller and less plump.

Two other fields, Nos. 9 and 10, measuring 11 arpents 70 perches, sown with oats, yielded 534 bushels. All expenses paid, the crop gave a net profit of \$13 90 per arpent, reckoning the oats at 1s. 9d. per minot.

ROOT CROPS.—The fields Nos. 1 and 2, have been put under the rotation system in the present year: 9 arpents 1 perch were sown with turnips, beet, and carrots, 2½ arpents planted with potatoes, 86 perches sown with onions and horse-beans, and the rest with barley, and vetches. The two fields measure 15 arpents 27 perches. The profits of this crop were \$247 41, which being spread over 12 arpents 12 perches, gives \$20 41 per arpent.

Here are the particulars:—

EXPENSES.		PRODUCE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Foreman, 62½ days at \$1.....	62 50	517 Bushels Carrots, at 30c.....	155 10
Scotch Ploughman, 54 days, Summer and Autumn with Oxen, at 60c....	37 97	669 " Turnips, at 20c.....	133 80
Horses, 66 days, at \$1 20c.....	79 20	414 " Beets, at 25c.....	111 20
Two oxen ploughing and drawing stone, 55½ days, at 60c.....	33 30	30 " Sugar Beets, at 25c. }	
Workmen ditching, clearing stone, 230 days, at 40c.....	92 00	Onions.....	36 00
Laborers, 26 days, at 50c.....	13 00	887 Bushels Potatoes, at 20c.....	177 40
Children Weeding.....	6 30	8 " Horse Beans.....	10 00
Manure—60 loads per arpent—12 arp. 12p., 733 loads, at 10c.	73 30	Total.....	\$673 50
Potatoes—24 bushels, at 20c.....	4 80	Expenses.....	426 09
Turnip, Carrot Seed, &c.....	23 72	Profit.....	247 41
N.B.—In several places it was necessary to sow three times, on account of the drought and the fly.			
Expenses.....		\$426 09	

The Potatoes gave 350 bushels to the arpent. The Carrots, Beets, and Turnips, 192 bushels only, or 148 bushels less per arpent than in 1859. This was the effect of the great drought. Nevertheless we find that, in spite of the smallness of the crop, and the costliness of the labour, the expenses were well covered, and even left a considerable profit.

The Horse-beans, (at least the kind we tried) do not appear to ripen very readily, so as to be recommended.

The Vetches, which were sown about the 8th May, in strong soil, broken only by the plough, succeeded very well. Half the piece was cut twice; the first time about the middle of July; the other half was allowed to seed for summer soiling. We may recommend them to be sown here.

No. 1 was ploughed three times during the summer of 1859. No. 2 had only two ploughings, one in the autumn of that year, the other in the spring.

The work done comprises also the stoning of two fields. Besides these large heaps, we had to remove a great quantity from the surface. The whole was disposed of, under about six arpents of fence, strengthening it, and raising two or three rails in each length.

The Turnip, Carrot, and Beet seed, was sown in the proportion of rather less than 2 pounds to the arpent. Two pounds is the quantity usually sown.

From the results of the year's operations, including both the new rotation crops, and those which were raised irrespectively of that system, we find that:—

1. The first crop raised on Nos. 1 and 2, and the second crop, raised on No. 4, an area of 23 arpents, 55 perches, yielded in all, a profit of \$628 78 above the expenses, or \$26 70 per arpent.

2. The three other fields, Nos. 5, 9, and 10, containing 26 arpents 70 perches, nearly the same in quality of soil, but not subjected to the same discipline of root cropping, sown with wheat and oats, yielded a net profit of \$14 95 per arpent, or \$399 16 in all.

The surplus in favor of the new mode of tillage is \$11 75 per arpent, not reckoning the increased value of the land, by deep ploughing, increased mobility, manure, removal of stones which previously made cultivation in many places almost an impossibility, the straightening of the fences and main ditches, the filling up of the cross ditches which broke up the ley into small patches of about an arpent, and prevented anything like straight plowing. These small ditches are superseded by water-furrows, six inches deeper than the ploughing, and quite sufficient to let off the surface water. The ridges now extend from one end of the field to the other. These results are encouragement enough, quite as great as were to be expected in the circumstances. The College never pretended to attain perfection in agriculture, although they had the strongest desire to improve the system. Their aim has been simply to afford an example of what was practicable to those among our farmers who, being well disposed to receive information in the science, needed no more than the stimulus of such examples. I am glad to inform your Excellency that our example has begun to produce good effects. In every parish from l'Islet to St. André, without exception, several farmers have tried the root crop system. In order to afford them every facility for making these experiments, a depository of grass and garden seeds is to be established at Ste. Anne. The Kamouraska Agricultural Society gave \$70, last year, in prizes, for the encouragement of this system. Well bred stock is better appreciated, and much sought after. Our own farm has furnished a few such animals to nearly every parish. The impulse has been given, and already shews its effects in the zeal manifested by farmers in easy circumstances. In short, we have reason to think, judging by the applications daily made to us, that the counties of l'Islet and Kamouraska, although late in the field to compete for the rewards of successful agriculture, will afford an instance of well-marked success.

Nobody now talks of "impossibility." The most obstinate opponents of improvement have at least the grace to hold their peace, though wanting the candour to confess the merits of the new system. The only objection which lingers on men's tongues is, that it is too expensive. The truth is, that it costs the College much more than it would a family, every member of which would have a direct interest in its success, because with us all labour is hired and paid for, and hired superintendence is never quite as good as the master's own eye, always felt to be present by every person in his employment. A farmer working with his own children is subject to none of the disadvantages belonging to our position.

Moreover, if his means do not enable him to till ten arpents, he is free to limit his labour to three or even two. His remuneration is sure and will be ample, if he does his duty by the land.

When I remarked that the College would need some further assistance to enable them to work out all they promise in their prospectus, I would not be understood to imply that such assistance is to be applied to the ordinary labour of tillage. I must invite attention to the declaration made in the prospectus itself: that "the money-aid accorded to an Agricultural Institution ought to be applied to the work of instruction, to pay certain extra expenses attendant on every new establishment, to defray the cost of experiments; but by no means carry on the ordinary farm labour as that, if it is worth any thing, ought always to pay for itself."

My account of the position of affairs at our farm would not be complete if I omitted to mention the buildings, the cattle, the improvements in the tilth, and in the keeping of the accounts, both what has been done and what remains to be done. The School Report will be subjoined hereafter.

BUILDINGS.

The farm buildings are a barn with stables; a cellar for vegetables, with hay-loft over it to contain 150 loads of hay; the old and new piggery, a water house, a dairy, and two farm laborers' houses.

Stables.—The barn with stabling combined is 120 feet long by 30 feet in width. It overlooks the farm-yard and the farm towards the south. It is provided with a lean-to or shed (the roof itself continued wide enough to shelter the animals and cover part of the manure, a threshing machine, &c.) The stable is too low and badly divided; built long ago, when people were unacquainted with modern improvements in those dependencies: wherever the science of agriculture has made any progress, every part ought to be altered. By a new arrangement the cattle might enjoy better air, and be more easily kept clean, so as not to be in the manure. The urine would be all saved; and the solid part of the manure be easily removed; while the fodder might be supplied with more ease, order and economy. These improvements require an outlay which the College is not prepared to make.

Another building, 77 feet by 30 feet, contiguous to the barn, is used both as a root-cellar and a hay-loft. The roots are stored below, the interior being double boarded on the studs or frame of the building, and filled in with tan bark well rammed. This renders it frost proof. The cellar would contain eight thousand bushels of roots. In the upper part of the building, where the hay is stored, an elevated platform at one end, allows loaded vehicles to enter and unload with great facility, saving much labour in the operation. From this platform also the roots are introduced into the cellar. The building was put up in 1858 to meet the requirements of the new system then about to be introduced. The cost was \$525 20.

The farm-yard is a parallelogram, formed by the front walls of the stables, &c., on one side, and by a wing of the new piggery on the other; the ends being another wing of the latter building, and a high board fence. It is thus enclosed on all sides, and the animals are out of sight of persons passing.

Piggery.—The old piggery, which was several hundred feet distant from the barn, was too small, being scarcely capable of containing fifteen hogs to fatten. Desirous of extending this important branch of the animal economy, both to supply the daily consumption of the College, and to propagate improved breeds, the Corporation caused another to be built, larger, and nearer to the stables and root-house, so as to communicate with the latter. By this plan it is easier to attend to the wants of the animals, and also to keep an eye on their condition. One man can thus take care of a hundred swine.

Before entering into the details of description, I may be permitted to state the reasons why I advised the Corporation to erect a building of this kind on so large a scale.

1. The yearly consumption of Pork in the College, exceeds 15,000 lbs., costing, at 8 or 9 cents per lb., \$1200, thus creating a market always at hand.

2. The products of the new system of farming, especially the roots, are a more economical alimentary material, for the rearing and fattening of pigs, than grain, which is usually given largely.

3. It is certain that by a careful selection of breeds, and proper arrangements for housing, a much shorter time and smaller quantity of food became necessary in fattening. We had a proof of this last autumn, in the case of a very fine Suffolk hog, fattened in less time, and with less food, than other hogs of the common kind, attended in neighbouring sties, with the same degree of care.

4. Grain-fed Pork, such as we generally see, never pays for the fattening, entailing a loss on the producer.

5. Certainly the common Canadian breed is a degenerate species, and a bad fatterer. It ought therefore to be got rid of, and superseded by English breeds, which are infinitely superior. These latter are adopted in nearly all good farms throughout France, even those of the Government, and of the schools of agriculture. They carry off most of the prizes at the shows: indisputable proofs these of their superiority. Unfortunately, if the crossing is blindly made, and the subsequent management injudicious, the offspring soon lose their best qualities of rapid growth, and tendency to fatten. Accordingly, it is necessary, in order to keep up a good stock, that they be often recruited, by introducing choice breeding animals.

These considerations justified us in concluding, that the fattening of choice stock of this kind, might be a profitable speculation, while, with well-contrived pens, their young might be a means of rendering great service to our farmers, in the surrounding parishes.

The piggery is constructed on the plan of the best in France and England, except in the article of luxurious show. It consists of two wings, adjoining to a building used for cooking the food. The latter is 24 feet long by 30 feet. One wing, containing the fattening pens, is 82 feet long by 24; the other for young growing swine, and for a poultry house, is 93 feet long. The latter abuts, at the other extremity, on a building exactly resembling the central building, so as to be uniform with it. As the farm increases, we are desirous of converting this into a cheese room. The upper story would serve as a lodging for the cow-herd. The eaves of the wings are only 5 feet from the ground, those of the other, or central building, 11 feet. The roof of the wings are furnished with wooden chimneys as ventilators. The whole have a handsome appearance perfectly regular, and serving to separate the farm-yard from the garden on the south and east. In respect of healthiness, situation, roominess and facility of attendance, this piggery is all that could be desired. The pigs are kept warm in winter and cool enough in summer by fresh air freely admitted. Only one important thing is wanting: It is well known that the pig loves to wallow in mud; a pond is therefore a necessary appendage to any good piggery. Unluckily, the spot where ours is built is deficient in this advantage. The cooking-house, where the food is manipulated, contains a stove and boiler to prepare the solid aliments, and two tanks for the liquid food. It is hoped that the necessary water may be obtained from a well commenced last autumn. The upper rooms are to be occupied by the swine-herd. By a covered way, there may be a communication made between the end of one wing and the straw-shed and root-house. Each of the wings contains two rows of pens, separated by a long passage leading from the cooking-house. This greatly facilitates the feeding, both of the store hogs and of those fattening. Close to the small door of each pen is an iron trough, made half cylindrical on Croskill's plan. Over the trough is a shutter or flap-door. At feeding time the flap is pushed inwards and kept in position by a bolt. When the food is inserted the flap is pulled down, and fastened by the same bolt which falls into a socket. Thus the animal feeds undisturbed. The flap is made concave within in order to afford more room to the pig. The troughs are of two sizes: one 3 feet long by 15 inches wide and 8½ inches deep, for two pigs, when two are kept in one pen; the other 18 inches long only, for a single pig.*

Each fattening hog has its own pen, as the animal fattens faster being alone than when it eats out of a trough with others. Every pen contains just room enough—8 feet by 6—to allow the pig to lie down comfortably, but not to take exercise. It has no yard to move about, and take the air in as store pigs have. These require exercise and open air as essential conditions of health and improvement, without which they degenerate. The sties of the breeding sows are accordingly larger, being 8½ feet by 8; and each has a small

*Messrs. Marcotte & Co., of Quebec, make these at 18s. per cwt. The 3 foot troughs weigh 100½ lbs. Old iron is taken by them at the rate of 4s. per cwt.

yard attached to it. The winter store pigs alone are kept together. As all the pens were not ready last autumn in time for the fattening hogs we were obliged to place them two and two. Several inconveniences resulted from this arrangement, proceeding partly from their disagreeing, partly from the want of cleanliness inevitable in a small space. The inside has been lined with boards over the studs, and the space between the two boardings filled in with tan-bark. This has proved sufficient to keep up the necessary warmth in the severest weather. Our pigs have never suffered from cold.

All the dung and the urine are conducted to the north-east corner of the basement of the building by means of a small gutter at the back of the pens throughout the whole length of both wings, having a sufficient slope for the purpose. A little shoveling carries the dung to the opening into the basement; the liquid part runs down of itself. The floor of the pens slopes back to carry this off to the gutter. As each wing is of considerable length, requiring the gutter to be of considerable depth at the lower end, it would have been better to make three openings instead of one. By this means, a very few inches below the flooring would have sufficed. We have noticed that whenever the gutter is shallow the hogs go to it, to deplete themselves, leaving the rest of the pen clean. One essential is still deficient in the cess-pool or reservoir of all this manure; it is an impervious flooring capable of resisting the filtration of the urine which is now mostly absorbed by the light soil of the ground floor, and which might be turned to good account. Economical motives, perhaps mistaken ones, forbid the making of such a floor. The basement is deep enough to allow of the removal of the dung, or to admit of the addition of what is needful to form a compost. The whole cost of the building was \$1,284 33. Was this expenditure of money prudent and agreeable to the principles of that wholesome economy which a model farm ought to be an example? The solution of the question must be sought in the general results. A single isolated measure is closely connected with the entirety of a system, the parts of which form one solid interest can hardly be appreciated with any degree of correctness. As in the establishment of a piggery, the question of the cooking of the food is of paramount importance. I humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to permit me to make a small digression relative to the theory and the practical application of a new system which has much to recommend it in every respect; although the trial made of it has not hitherto fully answered our expectations, for the following reason:—

The question of cooking by steam, long discussed, as every new question is apt to be, seems to be settled at last. Both in England and in France and Belgium, many farmers follow this method of cooking the food for their cattle, especially when fattening; and in respect both of health and economy they have reason to be satisfied. In respect of economy, science has demonstrated that the process of cooking by steam is effected five and a half times faster than that by water, when the conditions were suitable, that is to say, when there is no waste of heat with suitable apparatus and a constant fire. The food being acted on both physically and chemically, becomes more conducive to nutrition, being rendered more capable of assimilation. W. Sordier, the author of a valuable work—"Farming Material"—founded on chemical demonstration, says that the acrid-narcotic principle of potatoes is thereby destroyed, that all the cells are broken down and the whole becomes nutritious. The propagation of particular odors in the secretions of certain animals is avoided, as for instance, that of the milk in cows fed upon certain substances, which communicate their flavour to the butter. Dry fodder is no less improved by the process; for it is proved that 16 lbs. of food cooked is equal to 24 lbs. uncooked. On the score of health, says the same author, this system of feeding cannot be too highly recommended, as it stimulates the digestive organs, increases the quantity of chyle, and is an antidote to many diseases, by diminishing the work of the alimentary canal.

Of the many kinds of apparatus for cooking by steam, that which is most in vogue is Stanley's, with a few modifications introduced in France. It consists of a steam generator, one or two long boilers of thick sheet iron, swinging on horizontal axis, to facilitate the emptying of them. When the apparatus is at work, the steam passes right and left, just as may be wished, into the boilers, through two pipes with stop-cocks where they issue from the steam-generator. When the vegetables are cooked, the boilers are tilted over and emptied of their contents. They are cleaned at the same time without additional trouble. The two boilers enable us to cook food for two different kinds of animals at once, or

for animals under a different regimen. The boiler is provided with two taps; one serving to indicate the height of the water, the other (nearer the bottom), to empty it when needful. A small pump serves to fill it from a tank. Each of the two boilers holds six bushels. The apparatus is all portable, and can be set up wherever it is required. It carried off the prize in 1853 at the Gloucester Exhibition. It appeared at the Great Exhibition in 1855, and the Conservatory of Arts and Trades at Paris purchased it, to be added to their collection. It costs, at E. Ganneron's, Paris, 400 francs. The cost of carriage by steamer and other charges, were 200 francs. For smaller establishments some are made for half this price. This is Stanley's simple apparatus, which is now extensively used in France.

Unfortunately such was not the one of which we made trial. The order, although made according to the manufacturer's own catalogue, and naming the page where the plan of the machine required was to be seen, was not fulfilled. They sent us an old machine, the pump of which was so much worn, and had been so frequently repaired, that it only lasted a few weeks. The furnace, having been constructed for heating by means of coal, is too small for the employment of wood; but, as it can easily be detached from the boiler, it may be replaced by a small brick furnace, which will not be very expensive. A cock is wanting at the bottom of the two kettles to remove the water which collects there in large quantity, during the cooking. The remainder of the machine is very solid. This apparatus, such as it is, takes as long to perform cookery as an ordinary furnace. Casks of wood, strongly hooped with iron, might be substituted for the iron kettles. They would have the advantage of preserving the heat better.

The principle being known, nothing remains to be done but to make use of it with intelligence. Several Canadian agriculturalists have already tried various economical methods of applying so complete a process. One of my friends, yesterday told me of an experiment which had been very successful, and desired me to recommend it. Upon an ordinary boiler, full of vegetables, is placed a wooden box, of the same dimensions as the opening of the boiler, to which it serves as a cover. Its height is in proportion to the size of the boiler itself. The bottom is pierced to allow of the passage of the steam. A small wooden pipe, some inches in diameter, and pierced with a great number of small holes, passes vertically through the middle, and serves to distribute the steam equally throughout the whole mass. The box is kept tightly closed. The steam which is collected within it, cooks the vegetables in a short time, without prejudice to the cookery of the contents of the boiler.

For ordinary cooking, by water, I can recommend a portable furnace, very economical in price, consuming but little wood, and speedy in operation. We have been using such a one for three years. It is nothing more than an ordinary stove, spreading out at the top, so as to contain a boiler or large kettle, shaped like a potash kettle, but very thin. By this arrangement all the external surface of the kettle is in contact with the furnace.—There is no loss of heat. There is, in consequence, a saving of fuel and time, in the cookery, comparatively with boilers placed over the fire in the chimney, a method practiced, unfortunately, almost everywhere. Ours holds 60 gallons, and cost \$25 at Montreal. Much smaller ones can be had for \$10.

The following is a statement of the cattle:—

<i>Horses</i> —one of which is frequently employed in the service of the College.....	5
Brood Mare.....	1
Fillics, from 21 to 33 months old.....	3
Colts, 9 months.....	2
<i>Horned Cattle</i> —Milch Cows, 1 Ayrshire, 2 Canadian, and 7 cross-bred, of various kinds, all good.....	10
Bulls, 1 Ayrshire 43 months old, and 1 do. mixed breed, 24 months.....	2
Draught Oxen, of the large American breed.....	2
Heifers—bringing up—from 12 to 35 months.....	4
Steer—pure Ayrshire—8½ months.....	1

<p><i>Swine</i>—3 breeding Sows, under two years, 2 Suffolk and 1 Chinese. 2 Boars, one of a good mixed English breed, and 1 crossed Chinese, not very good..... 1 Windsor Chinese Sow, 10 months..... 27 Hogs kept through the winter, most of them intended for fattening next autumn.....</p>	} } } }	<p>Three heads considered equal to one of large cattle.</p>	} 11
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33

41

In all 41 head of large cattle, or one head to each 3 arpents, and 33 perches of ploughed or meadow land.

This would not be too heavy a stock in a more advanced state of cultivation; but, in its present condition, our clearing could not suffice to feed all these cattle, if it was not about to be enlarged by the acquisition of 46 arpents of the very finest land, of which we have just obtained possession, at a short distance from the College.

The horses are all the produce of the farm, except a brood mare, half English and half Canadian, producing very fine colts, and two draught horses which carried off the prize at the exhibition at Quebec last autumn.

The herd of horned cattle includes two of pure Ayrshire breed, a cow and a bull.—The cow was bought last summer from Colonel Rhodes, who was kind enough to let us have her below her value, to favor our School of Agriculture. She might be an object of study, as a good specimen of that breed. She is 12 years old, and was raised in Mr. Wm. Russell's stalls, in Renfrewshire, Scotland, whence she was imported in 1853 by the late Mr. D. Gilmour, of Quebec. Some weeks after her arrival here, she gave us a calf, the sire of which was a bull of the same breed, belonging to Mr. West of St. Foye. The calf is at present in good condition.

The Bull was purchased from Mr. McL—, of Montreal, in the Spring of 1858, being then 9 months old. He is the offspring of an Ayrshire cow, reared by Mr. J. Logan, of Montreal, (well known for his excellent choice of breeds), and of a bull of the same race, imported by the Hochelaga Agricultural Society. Some sharp-eyed connoisseurs affirm that there is a mixture of other blood in these two animals. This is possible, though hardly probable, considering the pedigree given above. However the case may be, these gentlemen must allow us to judge, to a certain extent, by experience. According to standard authors "an animal is considered to be of pure blood, when it is especially well-fitted "to improve the breed, and to transmit to its descendants generally, the external appearance and characteristics, the color and various shades which give them a special character, and render them capable of being distinguished among animals of a different stock." Now the offspring of our *Fairby* are all remarkable. Our best agriculturists contend for them. As much as \$8 is now offered for the mere crossing for a few days. Hardly four years ago the calves of the same cows were sold for the value of their skins. I take pleasure in mentioning this improvement, by the way.

The other cows, with the exception of the two of Canadian breed, are sprung from various cross-bred animals, of which the stock is a good English breed, from the herd of Mr. Patton, of St. Thomas, introduced here some fifteen years since. There are some very good milkers among them.

Swine.—The porcine race is not so well represented here as it ought to be. There are some good individuals indeed, but not in sufficient number.

A young sow, about 10 months old, for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Hon. N. Patton, of Point Levy, is a good cross of the Windsor Chinese breed.

Two well-bred English boars, bought at Montreal in 1858, have left some valuable offspring. Some of them, crossed with the Chinese breed, have turned out well, and others, crossed with the small Canadian breed, have also done pretty well.

In 1858, Mr. Gibb, of Quebec, was kind enough to present us with two Chinese pigs—a male and a female. The pure Chinese breed, as is well known, is the one most fitted for fattening. But in consequence of an excess of this tendency preventing full development in other respects, it is not advantageous to preserve the race pure, and it should be kept for crossing only. These crosses have generally produced good results; they improve the breeds which are not disposed to fatten kindly. Good English breeds do not require this treatment; however, it does not seem to be injurious to them.

Sheep.—A contagious disorder, in some degree resembling the scab, compelled us, last autumn, to destroy a small flock of sheep of great promise. This disease resisted every imaginable treatment. It originated in two Cotswold rams, imported from England in 1858 by Mr. W. Betts, Agent for the Grand Trunk Railway Contractors, and by him presented to the farm. We could discover no cause for this disease, save the severity of the climate. In summer they were in good health. They yielded upwards of twelve pounds of wool each. They afforded a great weight of carcase, but I can say nothing as to the quality of the meat.

LAND IMPROVEMENTS.

In this respect, our labors have consisted of the removal of the stones from the ploughed fields and from our new garden, and an attempt at draining and stone fencing.

Stoning and Blasting.—The spare time of the employés of the farm during the winters of 1859 and 1860, was devoted to blasting in the garden intended for demonstrative instruction. The expense was \$320. Besides this, it was necessary to break up, by the same means, a very great quantity of large stones, which rendered the land unfit for cultivation in many places. These broken stones have been built up into fences along the mountain road, or put under the line fences between the posts, so as to diminish the number of rails. Blasted stone is better calculated for the building of fences than the round boulders which are found scattered over the surface of the ground, because their numerous and acute angles join together more compactly. It is as well to remark, that in the account of the expense of cultivation, stoning is included. This is, undoubtedly, not as it should be, but no account of this, separate from the rest of the works, has been kept. In future, a more minute system of accounts will show this kind of expenditure without confounding it with the ordinary outlay for cultivation.

Stone Fence.—That in field No. 4, along the mountain road, was built in 1859. This fence is 3ft. 6in. high, diminishing in thickness towards the top. Last summer it was continued over Nos. 5 and 6—a few days' work will suffice to complete it. Each of these fields is an arpent in width. That the work may be durable the ground should be solid, and water should never stand upon it. All the stones should be carefully arranged, as in ordinary masonry. On this account, it is rather expensive, costing about \$28 an arpent, but, thus built, it will last for ages.

Drainage.—Of all improvements of lands in the present day that which is most extolled, and deservedly so, is certainly drainage. So manifest are its advantages, that none can now deny them without showing himself to be the enemy of his own interests. All our land was not equally in want of drainage. The part which most required it was the low part of our new garden, about an arpent and a quarter in extent. Unfortunately, the only place where the difference of level is sufficient to allow the drainage water to run off is rather more than a quarter of a mile distant. This is a little stream dividing all the southern part of the farm into two nearly equal portions. For this reason it was necessary to open a wide and deep ditch to that point. This ditch is 5 feet deep, 5 feet wide at the top, and 18 feet* at the bottom. From the road, which it crosses, going upwards over A. P.'s lot, the sides are stoned, and it is covered in with pieces of cedar of a proper thickness, leaving a space of 18 inches by 24 for the passage of the water; the whole is covered in with three feet of earth. This work was done in the autumn of 1859; it cost \$140, representing 200 days' work at 70 cents a day, the wages paid to the laborers at the end of October, the worst time of the year for this kind of work.

The drainage proper was done last spring. Instead of pipes, small stones heaped up at the bottom of a narrow cutting, 3½ feet deep, were made use of. Stone costs much less than pipes, when it can be had on the spot, as here, and it is much less inconvenient of application. The land was so wet that it was necessary to make branch drains in all directions to make it quite dry. The united length of all these drains is 12 arpents. This experiment succeeded perfectly. It cost \$80. This small field at once yielded 3 minots of barley with one ploughing, and without manure—formerly it produced hardly anything. When cultivated in future as a kitchen garden, it will soon repay what has been spent upon it.

*Query, inches.—See *infra*.—Tr.

There are still several large stones to be blasted in the same place. This was to have been the work of the farm laborers during the winter, but motives of economy have not allowed of the expenditure.

Another piece of land, 2 arpents and 58 perches in extent, adjacent to the above, and lying to the N.E. of the road, ought also to be drained immediately. The greater part of it has never been under the plough. It lies, generally speaking, on a bed of stone—situate at the foot of the Church hill, it receives the drainage of all the neighboring land. From thence to the little stream above alluded to the difference of level is not sufficient to allow us to lay it dry otherwise than by drainage. A second specimen of this method of rendering land wholesome, on rather an extended scale, in this frequented spot, will be a good lesson, and will encourage proprietors of land similarly situated to do likewise. This, also, is an improvement which the College is compelled to postpone.

ACCOUNTS.

Farm accounts, regularly kept, says Scheidweiler, exercise an important moral influence over the farmer, however small his holding may be. The very idea that he has to write down in his book all that he shall do, keeps his eyes open to all that has to be done. The habit of writing is the greatest possible stimulus to habits of order, activity and labor. We strive to instil these ideas into the minds of our pupils. Those who are most advanced have begun themselves to keep the journal of all the proceedings on the farm; the work of the employés, horses and oxen, the consumption and produce of the cow-house and pig-stye, all is carefully set down in tables prepared for the purpose. From time to time these entries are copied into the great book. These books are always open to any one who may wish to inspect them.

The system of accounts which we follow is fitted for a large establishment where it is wished to make experiments and to keep an account of them. But for a small undertaking, of which the head merely wishes to keep accounts for his own satisfaction, we have another, much more simple, which any farmer with a little education may adopt. This one it is that is taught to the pupils.

As these various forms are as yet only on trial, I shall not give examples of them in this report; I may do so another year, if it promises to be of any use to others.

Hitherto the accounts of the farm have been very imperfectly kept. They have only shown the receipts and disbursements, and the incomings and outgoings of produce in grain and cattle. This is a good deal, no doubt, but not enough to give an exact idea of the real state of affairs. In accounts, simplicity and brevity are rather defects than advantages. A good system of agricultural accounts should be to a certain extent historical, comprising a record of everything that may affect the result of any agricultural speculation whatsoever.

THE SCHOOL.

During the year ending the 31st December, 1860, eight pupils attended the School—one from Montreal, three from Kamouraska, one from St. Thomas, one from River Ouelle; and two from L'Islet. Of these, there are but three left now, together with a fourth, from Malbaie, who came in during the month of January.

Five left for various reasons; two returned home to help their parents; one entered the classes of primary instruction, and two others had no taste for agriculture.

Such is not the case with the four pupils whom we now have. They are steady and seem well-fitted for agricultural pursuits. One of them went through a good course of classical study at our College; a second studied for two years at Quebec; the two others came to us with, unfortunately, but little preliminary education; but, even in them, application, a willing disposition, and the practice which we cause them to follow, will at least supply the defects of that which they will acquire but imperfectly by theoretical teaching.

By remaining at St. Anne for the time fixed by the regulations, our pupils will be enabled to acquire the principal practical ideas, which are indispensable to a farmer. Scientific instruction is alternated with practical occupation. They are employed on the farm as the sons of farmers would be in their own families.

The material means of instruction at present consist of:—1st. A good selection of

books, plates and tables respecting all the branches of agricultural instruction: 2nd. The cultivation and cattle of the farm, and the various buildings devoted to the working of it: 3rd. A good selection of tools wherewith to construct the most necessary farming implements, until a larger grant shall permit of the opening of a workshop, which shall "furnish farmers with models of perfect implements, and pupils with the means of applying to practice the theory of construction."—(Prospectus.)

The experimental field is also awaiting the same aid to be opened, as well as the garden. The establishment of a kitchen garden, fit for all the demonstrations of gardening and the cultivation of fruit trees cannot be effected without some expense. Hitherto it has not been possible to effect anything beyond the preparatory labours; and they have involved a large outlay. The College considers this garden to be of great importance. The cultivation of fruit trees and gardening are needful appendages to a farm which is to be a *model farm*.

The grant for 1860	\$604 00
The expenditure of the College has been as follows:—	
The Director, including board	200 00
The Professor	400 00
A Servant	60 00
Light and Heating	40 00
Printing of the Prospectus in English and French	33 75
Stationery	6 32
Total	\$740 07
Less, received by grant	604 12
	\$135 95

Thus the College is indebted to the amount of \$135 95 for the support of this School, notwithstanding the reduction of the expenses to the lowest point. If the grant this year is not sufficient to cover this deficit, and to ensure the existence of the School for the future, the corporation will be under the painful necessity of closing it. I beg your Excellency's pardon for this declaration; I make it with regret. The corporation do not consider themselves bound to give more than their good will and the aid of their devotion to a work which does not fall within the circle of their duties.

It would be useless to point out to your Excellency that the small number of pupils proves nothing against a new institution; it only proves one thing, which is, that the necessity of practical agricultural instruction is not generally enough known. This indifference will not surprise those who know that in Europe the first schools of agriculture have had to contend with the same difficulty, and would even have foundered upon this very rock, had not the public chest been freely thrown open to pay for the pupils' board. This is actually the case at present in several countries, principally in France, where the state pays for the board, lodging and instruction of over fifteen hundred pupils at 50 school-farms, exclusive of those at the three Imperial Schools. Besides this, each school is entitled to 400 francs as a prize for its best pupil. Thus these 50 farm schools absorb a sum of \$131,250 or \$2,625 each. The result of this assistance has been a triumph over indifference; the schools of agriculture are filled with youths who carry forth each year into the midst of the population, from whence they came, a taste for agriculture, together with a knowledge of the new processes which render it an important and lucrative pursuit.

So long as agriculture does not offer to the youth of our country a prospect for the future, giving hope to legitimate ambition, it is not to be expected that agricultural instruction will establish itself here without outside assistance. The advantages offered by it to youths destined for field-labor are not yet sufficiently evident to induce their families to deprive themselves of their services for two or three years, nor to tempt the young men themselves to enter upon their career.

I shall, therefore, in conclusion, take the liberty of recommending to your Excellency the establishment of a certain number of scholarships in favour of young persons who may be disposed to profit by the advantages of professional instruction in agriculture.

I flatter myself that this report, notwithstanding its length, will meet with a favorable

reception from your Excellency. Your Excellency's Government, I am quite convinced, has too lively an interest in the prosperity of the country, and has already done too much towards the development of its inexhaustible resources, not to look with some satisfaction upon an infant institution devoted to the practice and inculcation of the most useful of the arts, that which alone ensures to a nation prosperity and real power.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's humble and obedient servant,

F. PILOTE, P.

COLLEGE OF STE. ANNE,
3rd May, 1861

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.

FOR THE YEAR

1860.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED, FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & Co., ST. URSULE STREET.

1861.

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BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
QUEBEC, 11th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, in conformity with the provisions of Cap. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the Report of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the year 1860.

The Appendix to the Report contains the Annual Report for the past year, furnished to the Board under the Act by the authorities of the several Institutions following, namely:—

1. The Marine Hospital, Quebec.
2. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.
3. The Beauport “ “ Quebec.
4. The Malden “ “
5. The Provincial Penitentiary.
6. The Reformatory for Upper Canada.
7. The Reformatory for Lower Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Inspector, and Secretary of Board.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INSPECTORS
OF
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.
1860.

*To His Excellency SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart., Governor General of
the British Provinces in North America, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

I.

In their preliminary Report, the Board of Inspectors stated, in detail, the duties of their office, and gave a rough outline of the principles and the system which they proposed to adopt in fulfilling them.

As all documents emanating from this Board are parts of a whole, it may not be improper to insist on the importance of examining the present through the medium of the preliminary Report, which may, in truth, be considered as prefatory to it.

The labors of the Board of Inspectors are susceptible of division into two categories: namely: those of inspection; and those of administration. The substance of this Report will consist mainly of an account of the latter order of duties. The individual Reports of the Inspectors, which are the necessary accompaniment to this document, will be found to contain those matters which particularly belong to the former.

II.

TABLE I.

INFORMATION relative to Institutions wholly supported by Public Funds, or under Special Laws.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF THE INSTITUTIONS.	Patients re-	Admissions	Total number of	Discharged.	Died.	Number in	Number re-	Total expenses	Paid by the	Total Cost of	Cost of each
	maining in 1859.	in 1860.	Prisoners Pa- tients in 1860.			1860.	maining at end of year.	in round num- bers.	State in round numbers.	Prisoners or Patients per head.	Pat- ient or Pri- soner to the State.
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
University Branch Asylum.....	380	185	.....	69	36	400	413	\$71500	\$69000	\$153 43	\$140 35
Fort Maiden Branch.....	144	45	709	0	4	184	170	24000	24000	180 43	130 43
Asylum at Beauport.....	409	106	515	39	50	471	426	.....	60000	*	127 30
Asylum at Rockwood.....	.....	.....	108	12	8	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine Hospital, Quebec.....	22	928	800	800	27	850	23	14250	13877	16 76	16 32
Quarantine Hospital, Grosse-Isle.....	9	92	92	82	10	92	0	8060	8060	94 13	94 13

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston.....	733	230	1039	255	20	803	784	\$108009	\$61000	\$ 134 49	\$ 75 90
Reformatory Prison at Penanguishene.....	40	40	80	9	1	80	70	15600	15000	165 00	187 50
do do L'Isle aux Noix.....	51	21	72	20	0	48	47	12500	12000	251 02	245 00

REMARKS.—Apart from the remarks made in the Preliminary Report, it should be stated that the calculations relative to the expenses set down for each Patient, are merely approximative.

* In relation to the Asylum at Beauport, the average has been based upon the average number, as in the case of the other Institutions; but it should be stated that the State Lunatics pay \$2 75 per week, an average of \$143 per year.

SUMMARY of the Principal Statistical Information contained in the answers of the Sheriffs to the questions put by the Board of Inspectors.

UPPER CANADA.

Name of the Gaol.	Name of County for Upper Canada and District for Lower Canada.	PRISONERS 1860.				Total Number of Prisoners in the year 1860.	Greatest Number in Gaol at a time.	Number of Recidivists known, for 1860.	Number of escapes during the year 1860.	No. of Lunatics received in gaol during the year 1860.	No. of Prisoners become insane during the year 1860.	No. of Suicides committed in Gaol during the year 1860.	No. of Deaths in 1860.	No. of Prisoners under first imprisonment.	Produce of labor of Prisoners.	Expenses of the Gaol for the year 1860.
		Over 16 years of Age.		Under 16 years of Age.												
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														\$	\$	
Brantford.....	Brant.....	151	49	17	4	221	33	73						148		3099
Outaouais.....	Carleton.....	251	110	6	2	369	31	150						219		2471
Saint Thomas.....	Elgin.....	32	3	1	1	37	11	8						29	100	2000
Sandwich.....	Essex.....	118	23	5		146	23		3	5				146		713
Kingston.....	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	226	159	1	1	417	54	341	1					76		4047
Owen Sound.....	Grey.....	50	2	2		54	10	9						45		*1200
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....	74	15	3		92	24	27						65		2640
Milton.....	Halton.....	43	2	3		48	12	5						43		1000
Bellefleur.....	Hastings.....	45	29	7		81	19	36						45		*1260
Goderich.....	Huron and Bruce.....	111	7	2		120	26	15	2	6				105	121	1920
Chatham.....	Kent.....	86	11	2		99	24	7						92		1289
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....	55		4		59	15	15	6	3				64		1366
Perth.....	Lanark and Renfrew.....	81	10			91	19	27		7				64		1600
Brockville.....	Leeds and Grenville.....	198	62	4	2	266	26	166	1	1			100		2869	
Niagara.....	Lincoln.....	48	17	6	1	72	19	5		3				67		*1500
London.....	Middlesex.....	221	38	20	8	287	36	82						205		***3877
Simcoe.....	Norfolk.....	69	4	6	3	82	15	29	2	2			1	53		2000
Cobourg.....	Northumberland and Durham.....	102	70	2		174	25	113		4				61		1976
Whitby.....	Ontario.....	74	42	1		117	14	39		4				78		1950
Woodstock.....	Oxford.....	76	15	7	2	100	34	35	2	5				65		3200
Stratford.....	Perth.....	44	4	7		55	9	2		4				53		*1300
Peterborough.....	Peterborough and Victoria.....	48	6	5		59	7	12		2				47		864
L'Orignal.....	Prescott and Russell.....	14	3	1		18	5		2					18		522
Pictou.....	Prince Edward.....	68	2	3		73	6	30		1				43		742
Barrie.....	Simcoe.....	109	12	4		125	23	31	1	5				94		2652
Cornwall.....	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.....	40	2		1	43	13			2				43		984
Berlin.....	Waterloo.....	23	1	3	1	28	14	10		1	1	1	1	18		1365
Welland.....	Welland.....	51	5	4		60	16	18	2	6				42		1544
Guelph.....	Wellington.....	108	8		1	117	21	5		5				112		1392
Hamilton.....	Wentworth.....	453	274	48	31	806	94	564	3	3			1	242		*9454
Toronto.....	York and Peel.....	915	984	114	41	2054	195	222	1	7				1832		15408
Totals for Upper Canada.....		3984	1999	288	99	6370	873	2066	26	112	1	1	7	4184	231	78604

LOWER CANADA.

New Carlisle.....	District of Gaspé, County of Bonaventure.....	2	1	1	1	5	2							5		80	
Percé.....	Gaspé.....	5				5	1	1	1	1				4		652	
Kamouraska.....	Kamouraska.....	30	4			34	12							34		1784	
Montreal.....	Montreal.....	1736	1104	127	31	2998	306	2007		47			8	991	1174	21356	
Aylmer.....	Outaouais.....	16	2			18	5			1				18		1215	
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	867	606	96	22	1591	179	972		25		1	6	619	3137	12867	
Sherbrooke.....	Saint Francis.....	89	5	7	5	106	23	4		2				102	60	4432	
Three Rivers.....	Three Rivers.....	125	11	5		141	27	53		4				88		1778	
Totals for Lower Canada.....		2870	1733	236	59	4898	565	3037	1	80			1	14	1861	4371	44264
TOTALS FOR CANADA.....		6854	3732	524	158	11268	1438	5103	27	192	1	2	21	6045	4602	122868	

* These figures are taken from the table of last year, in order to supply the absence of information asked for.

** This number includes an execution.

*** A note at foot of the Returns from the Authorities at London, sets forth, that out of this sum of \$3877, \$2061 has been paid by the Government.

CONVICTS RECEIVED IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

YEARS.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Upper Canada.....	194	179	238	226	167
Lower Canada.....	80	49	67	30	63
Totals.....	274	228	305	256	230

CONVICTS RECEIVED IN THE REFORMATORY PRISONS.

YEARS.	1859.	1860.
Upper Canada.....	44	40
Lower Canada.....	22	21
Totals.....	66	61

Before entering into any details in relation to the various institutions under the supervision of the Board, it seems desirable to continue the publication of those tables of general and comparative statistics which were begun in the Preliminary Report. Tables of this kind which reduce the information obtained with respect to each establishment to its most simple expression, continued from year to year, acquire an importance which increases with time.

The first table, relating to Benevolent Institutions, when compared with that of last year (see Preliminary Report) exhibits, for the year 1860, an increase of 110 patients over 1859, in the Marine Hospital at Quebec; but this increase in the number of patients is accompanied by a decrease of 2 in the number of deaths, thus establishing the proportion of deaths to 3.23 per cent, after deducting six persons who were brought into the Hospital in a dying state.

The number of admissions, at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle in 1860, was exactly the same as in 1859; but while no deaths occurred there in 1859, there were 10 deaths in 1860.

The total number of lunatics under treatment in the Asylums at Toronto, Malden, and Rockwood, in Upper Canada, was 817 for the year 1860, against 720 in 1859. A small number of lunatics from Lower Canada, removed from the Provincial Penitentiary are included in the 108, under treatment at Rockwood.

The number of lunatics under treatment at Beauport—the only Asylum in Lower Canada—was 515 in 1860, while in 1859 there were 486.

The three tables relating to the Penal establishments exhibit the following figures for the year 1860:

The number of prisoners undergoing a first imprisonment is, as shewn in the 13th column, 6,045: of whom 4,184 are from Upper Canada, and 1,861 from Lower Canada.

Number of imprisonments in Upper Canada..... 6,370

do do in Lower Canada..... 4,898

Of this total number there were

Of women imprisoned in Upper Canada..... 1,999

do do in Lower Canada..... 1,733

Children of both sexes imprisoned in Upper Canada..... 387

do do in Lower Canada..... 295

It is to be remarked that these figures include the total number of imprisonments, which, on account of the same persons having been committed more than once during the year, is always greater than the number of individuals who have been imprisoned.

It should also be observed that column 7 exhibits the number of repeated committals, but not the number of individuals who have been committed more than once.

The other figures in the tables explain themselves sufficiently clearly, and the Inspectors have nothing of importance to add, which is not mentioned in the remarks contained in the Preliminary Report, remarks which are still applicable and will unhappily continue to be so, until those *Central Prisons* shall have been organized, which have been recommended by the Inspectors, and to which reference will frequently be made in the course of this Report.

III.

In the following observations the Inspectors desire to convey an account of the results of their labors for the past year, making special mention of each Institution.

In this portion of the report, reference will be made only to what has been done or sanctioned by the Board, and to the opinions entertained and expressed by the majority of the Inspectors, at their regular meetings. In the Supplement will be found the detailed reports of the Inspectors, and the observations on the subject by each Inspector individually.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

It is established by the statistics of late years that the immigration has happily been for some years past almost entirely exempt from contagious diseases. In the course of last year, however, (1860), a certain number of cases of malignant small pox were received at Grosse Isle, several of which resulted in death. The Inspectors are of opinion that it is highly important that this establishment should be maintained, notwithstanding its apparent uselessness, which some persons are disposed somewhat hostilely to assume, comparing the large outlay incurred at the Station with the small number of persons received there for some years past.

A quarantine is established for exceptional cases and the sudden irruption of contagious diseases. It will suffice to say that the services to be afforded by establishments of this kind must vary considerably, from one year to another.

As regards the annual expense of maintaining this establishment, in 1859 it amounted in round numbers to \$11,000; during 1860 it was reduced to \$8,660; and the Inspectors do not hesitate to assert that the expenditure might be reduced to \$5,000, at the same time maintaining the establishment in a condition to meet the requirements of ordinary years, and placing it in such a position that in the course of one week, it could be prepared for all the exigencies of any unlooked for circumstances.

On analyzing the items of expenditure during the year 1860, we find:—

For taking charge of the Establishment during the winter, .	\$789 20
Salaries of Officers and Servants,.....	6142 42
Hospital expenses,	272 07
Carriage.....	184 00
Miscellaneous	88 91
Services of a Steamboat	1187 88

\$8664 48

Without entering into minute details, as to the above items, the Inspectors have to remark: 1st. That the first item must not only be continued, but the amount doubled, if the Institution is abandoned, because property which has cost about \$200,000 cannot be left without guardians. 2nd. That in the second item are included the salaries of a Com-

mandant, and of two Medical Attendants; now, it is evident that a Commandant is unnecessary, and that one Medical Attendant would suffice. 3rd. That there is no necessity for having a special steamboat for the Station. The establishment ought to possess its sail boats and its boatmen, such means of transport as suffice for all the requirements of the inhabitants of Iles aux Coudres and aux Grues, for example, would be amply sufficient for the Quarantine Establishment in ordinary times. The Railroad Station at St. Thomas is only five miles distant.

From these few remarks it may clearly be seen that the annual cost of maintaining the Quarantine Establishment might be easily reduced to an amount below \$5000.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The Report of the Trustees of the Marine Hospital at Quebec mentions the fact, that apart from the number of sick received in the Hospital, and entered in one of the foregoing statistical tables, there have been 467 outside patients treated; making the total number of patients attended, 1317.

The same Report mentions a gradual diminution in the mortality, and a proportionate decrease in the expenditure during the last three years.

The Trustees urge the necessity of leaving to the Managers of the Hospital the proprietorship and control of the surrounding lands, which the City Corporation are desirous of acquiring. The Inspectors cordially unite with the Trustees in support of this opinion. The Marine Hospital is situated in a low, damp locality, and the buildings are not furnished with any artificial means of ventilation; so that it is highly important to avoid the risk of having the Hospital surrounded with buildings or establishments likely to prejudice the only resource remaining, in this respect, natural ventilation, resulting from a free circulation of the external air in a broad space, clear of all obstructions and of all causes of insalubrity.

With the exception of inconveniences arising from the defective arrangement of certain parts of the building, and more especially from defects in the construction of the water closets, the Inspectors found nothing to complain of in this Institution; its condition reflects credit on all parties connected, both with the medical staff and with the management.

The Inspectors deem it their duty to point out the advantage which would result from making this Hospital a General Hospital; this could be done with a very slight increase of expenditure, inasmuch as the general expenses of the Institution would still remain the same.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AT TORONTO.

The Medical Superintendent of this Lunatic Asylum reports the general good health prevailing in his Institution during the year 1860.

The number of admissions in the year is the largest which has hitherto appeared on the Registers of the Institution. Of 185, the whole number admitted, 96 were males, 89 females.

The Medical Attendant of the Asylum continues to maintain the uncertainty of statistics, and to insist on the danger of the errors which they may occasion. This truth it is right to keep in view, it must however be admitted that statistics drawn up conscientiously, and by competent persons, are of immense advantage to those who are called to the management of public institutions.

Of the 185 lunatics admitted, 101 were between 20 and 40 years of age; the extreme periods of life contributed only 26 individuals; of whom 15 were under 20 and 11 over 60.

The following is the classification in respect of religion: 131 Protestants, 42 Catholics, 5 unknown, and 4 of no religion whatever.

At the close of the year, the 592 lunatics of Upper Canada, under the general superintendence of the Physician of the Provincial Asylum of Upper Canada, were thus distri-

buted among the parent Institution and the two Branch Establishments: at the principal Asylum 345, at the University Branch 68, at the Malden Branch 179. Of the whole number 592, 270 are males, and 322 females.

The Board of Inspectors have sanctioned the continuation of the work of building the wall to enclose the Asylum at Toronto, a work in which the patients themselves have been employed.

The Inspectors think it right to state that, notwithstanding the large dimensions of the principal edifice, the means of classification are deficient, in consequence of the original design not having been completed, and of the defective distribution of the rooms in the interior.

But the principal defect in this Asylum is the absolute want of a rational system of ventilation. The stench in certain of the apartments is intolerably noisome, and in the night the air of certain sleeping rooms becomes almost suffocating.

The slate roof, which was several years ago substituted for the former tin roofing, has always admitted the rain; and at the present moment, several portions of the inside walls are greatly injured by the constant and excessive leakage from the roof during storms. The remedying of this inconvenience would involve the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, and the Inspectors are desirous of discovering the most economical means of effecting it, before recommending any steps to be taken.

Further information relative to this great Institution which the Inspectors have always found in the best possible order, will be found in their individual reports, and in that of the Medical Superintendent. The Medical Superintendent alludes, in his report, to the want of regular chaplains in this Asylum. It is true that zealous clergymen do, from time to time, visit the sick of the two religious communions there; but this service is a very inefficient substitute for the regular ministrations of the church.

At every step of the three roads which conduct men to misery and death—sickness, madness, crime—one only solace is capable of soothing the torments of the way, this is religion, a blessing for time and for eternity.

ASYLUM AT BEAUPORT.

The Institution at Beauport differs essentially from others of the same nature, in respect to its organization. Being private property, it is, in all matters of economy, subject to the proprietors only; while, as receiving a grant from the state, it is placed under the immediate superintendence of Commissioners. It falls, therefore, but partially within the province of this Board.

This Asylum, which is open to all cases of insanity without distinction, is kept in the most perfect order, and with the most scrupulous regard to cleanliness. The ventilating and sanitary arrangements are excellent; but the number of patients which it now contains exceeds the means of accommodation. It is overcrowded.

In speaking of the accommodation afforded by the habitable space, it is not meant to include the house, situated at some small distance from the main building, and serving as a wing (*annexe*) to it, as that house has no connexion with the service to which it is applied.

The Inspectors have adopted a Report, already in the hands of the Government, relative to the danger of keeping so many insane persons in this Asylum, and to the necessity of founding another institution of the same nature in Lower Canada.

For a smaller number of inmates, the Beauport Asylum, kept as it is, would afford to the unfortunate insane a comfortable abode, being in all respects what a Public Asylum ought to be.

The great majority of the cases admitted at Beauport belong to the class termed incurable. One circumstance in this Asylum invites remark, in comparing it with others; that is the general aspect of quiet and tranquillity of the patients.

The number of patients who recover at Beauport does not seem to fall below that of other Asylums in which the admissions are of the same character. The number of deaths

in the present year slightly exceeds that of the last; but does not exceed in undue proportion the average number observed in Asylums of repute in foreign countries.

Of the 426 insane patients remaining at the end of the year 1860, 193 were men, 233 women; of the 50 deaths in the year, 27 were of men, 23 of women. Of the above number 426, the classification in the Asylum shows 38 to be fallen into the most complete idiocy, 67 are idiots, 22 are epileptic and paralytic.

To conclude, save in the excess of numbers, the Beauport Asylum answers the purpose to which it is devoted—affording a suitable abode for the incurable insane of the poorer class, and the necessary means of separating from the others, those patients whose recovery is not altogether hopeless.

BRANCH ASYLUM AT MALDEN.

This Asylum was opened in 1859, “for the reception of incurable and quiet insane patients from the Asylum at Toronto.” The buildings appropriated for the purpose were old barracks, called Fort Malden Barracks, situated on the banks of the River Detroit.

The Medical Superintendent of this new establishment gives an account in his report, hereto appended, of the various labours connected with its first organization, and judging by the inspection made, it appears that he has done a great deal in a short time, and done it well, in the face too of no slight obstacles, for it is always difficult to adapt to a new use buildings erected for a purpose altogether different.

The patients assisted in the improvement and embellishment of their abode.

In the month of October the establishment was in danger of being destroyed by fire, and could not have been saved, but for the aid given by the inhabitants of the village of Amherstburg, who displayed on the occasion a degree of zeal and energy which the Inspectors have pleasure in recording.

The establishment is conducted with much intelligence and economy by the Medical Superintendent, assisted by his officers, who benevolently use means to gladden the existence of the unfortunate creatures entrusted to their care.

Being only a branch of the Toronto Asylum, this institution can admit no patients, but those sent from the parent establishment. This situation of things becomes the source of several difficulties, legal and administrative. How far, for instance, are matters relating to the medical treatment of the patients and to the expenses of this establishment, subject to the jurisdiction of the authorities of the Toronto Asylum? Can the superior officer of the Malden Asylum receive an insane patient brought to him from the immediate neighbourhood, to save the travel and the expenses of taking him to Toronto?

These questions arise, and will be taken up again in a future part of this report.

UNIVERSITY BRANCH.

Under this name, rather a singular one for a Lunatic Asylum, we find another branch of the Toronto Asylum, the position of which, in relation to the parent institution, is totally different from that at Malden.

It is situated at Toronto, in the immediate vicinity of the parent establishment; it is under the eye of the same authority, and it is daily inspected by the same officers. In situation therefore, in organization, and in its management, more or less subordinate to the chief institution, it is free from the difficulties mentioned in the preceding chapter.

The inspectors are of opinion that a branch in the immediate vicinity of a large establishment of this kind may be of very great service, even in ordinary times, but more especially in seasons of emergency, as during the occurrence of some contagious epidemic.

PROJECTED BRANCH AT ORILLIA.

After inspecting the locality and the buildings at Orillia, the Board adopted, in the month of March, a resolution, which was communicated to the Government, relative to the

scheme of converting the property belonging to Government at that place into a Lunatic Asylum.

The conclusions derivable from the Report presented on that occasion, were, of necessity, unfavorable to the project, for various reasons declared in the document. The Inspectors thought the occasion opportune for expressing their opinion on the organization of Branch Asylums generally :

It appears to the Inspectors that it would be better, for various reasons of economy, and for other reasons, to establish two or three large Asylums (as need may require), in each section of the Province, than to make a distribution of small establishments, far apart, which are only to receive patients through the parent institutions. Apart from the consideration of administrative difficulties and of possible conflicts of authorities, there is, in this system of distant branches, a very important absence of economy connected with the double transport of patients, already alluded to ; the expense in one direction being chargeable on the public funds, and in the opinion of the Inspectors very needlessly.

These short remarks will shew the ideas of the Board, which are explained more at length in the report already referred to concerning Orillia.

THE ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS AT ROCKWOOD.

This Asylum, which cannot, properly speaking, be said to be yet organised, is so closely connected with the Provincial Penitentiary, as regards its management, that it is impossible to state exactly the expenditure made exclusively for Rockwood.

“ The Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood,” (which is the name given it by law), is destined to receive lunatics from the Provincial Penitentiary, and lunatics who are dangerous, or reputed so to be.

At present the male lunatics of this Institution are located in a basement of the Penitentiary buildings, and the females in an old building on the Rockwood property.

The locality occupied by the men is a sad place for sick persons ; but as the position is merely temporary, and as it is, just now, impossible to remedy the evil, it would be useless to dwell upon the subject.

The superb edifice now in course of construction at Rockwood for the future use of this Institution, is far advanced towards completion, and the work is carried on entirely by the labor of Penitentiary convicts, under the skilful direction of Mr. Coverdale, the Architect.

The Inspectors would here point out the importance of purchasing the property immediately adjoining the Rockwood grounds on the west. The proprietors are disposed to sell at a reasonable price, and the Inspectors are of opinion that it would be well to accept their offer.

The Board have much pleasure in paying here a just tribute, to the high qualities of mind and heart, displayed by the able Medical Superintendent of the Asylum at Rockwood.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

From the interesting statistics embodied in the Penitentiary Report, the following general information has been gathered :

The total number of convicts admitted into the Penitentiary has been less than last year, but the number of women has increased. The proportion of great crimes remains about the same ; but there has been a notable difference as regards the crimes of *horse-stealing* and *larceny*. There are seven convicts under sentence for life ; last year there were only six.

The comparative ages, the relative amount of slight offences and great crimes, and other proportions of this nature, have not varied sensibly from the scale indicated in last year's report.

The unmarried classes still furnish the majority of the criminals, in a proportion greater than three-fifths.

The districts of Gaspé, Kamouraska, Three Rivers, and Ottawa, with a population greatly exceeding 200,000 souls, have not furnished a single convict to the Penitentiary.

On the other hand, the following cities and their environs seem to claim a monopoly of crime :

Montreal has furnished 43 convicts, Toronto 33, and Hamilton 20. This is an increase on the figures of last year for Montreal, and a decrease for Toronto and Hamilton.

The district of St. Francis, in Lower Canada, which furnished only one convict last year, sent 13 this year.

Out of 230 convicts admitted during the year, there were 29 who had been previously confined in the Penitentiary, only one of the number being a woman.

The convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1860, were distributed as follows, as to religion: 529 Protestants, 254 Catholics, and one individual who declared he had no religion.

The 255 convicts struck off the roll during the year 1860, are divided as follows, between the two religious denominations :—

	Protestants.	Catholics.	Total.
Discharged by Expiration of Service.....	123	85	208
Discharged in virtue of Royal Pardon.....	14	0	14
Transferred to Reformatory Prisons	2	0	2
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	5	6	11
Died.....	17	3	20
Totals.....	161	94	255

Of the 784 prisoners at the close of the year, 586 belonged to Upper Canada, and 198 to Lower Canada.

The Report of the Physician to the Penitentiary shews 624 patients in hospital during the year, and 20 deaths; a return less unfavourable than that of last year. The proportions of the several diseases present nothing worthy of notice, except 10 cases of fever of the typhoid type, one of which terminated fatally.

Other details relating to the several departments of the Institution will be found in the reports quoted, and in those of the Schoolmaster, the Architect, the Matron of the women's department, and the Clerks of the Penitentiary.

An accident which might have been attended with lamentable consequences happened in the course of the year, to the great regret of the authorities, and involving the loss of several hundred dollars to the Institution. This was a fire which broke out in the wood-drying-house belonging to the Agricultural Implement shop. For some time the extensive establishment of the Shoemakers was imperiled by the fire, in which were the furniture, tools, machinery, and materials of a shop, employing daily upwards of 300 workmen.

This accident was, however, attended with a consolatory moral display: the good conduct namely of the prisoners, who not only took no advantage of the occasion to give trouble to their officers and keepers, but, being trusted to assist in extinguishing the fire, worked with a high degree of spirit and praiseworthy energy to subdue the destructive element, which was at length mastered by them and by the firemen of the city, who had come to assist.

The Inspectors acknowledged the services of the prisoners, in an order of the day,

and make a point of recording the facts in their Report, as a proof of what can be done with convicts, justly punished, it is true, by society, but regarded by too many as therefore incorrigible beings, any attempt to reform whom would be utterly futile.

A little experience of life, and a short study of penal institutions, convince the mind that all within the walls of a prison is not evil, neither is all that is without its limits good.

Repentance is a new birth of innocence, of which all men are capable.

The Inspectors are convinced that the Penitentiary accomplishes two great objects of all penal institutions, namely: to punish and to deter. Detention, with the accessories in this house is a sufficient punishment for crimes not punishable with death, and the measure of punishment is an affair only of time, or the prolongation of the penalty. The fears inspired by such an abode cannot be exaggerated, and whatever influence can be exercised over men's minds, to deter them from crime, by the chastisement which society inflicts, is strongly felt in the apprehension of imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The third object to be had in view in establishing and managing such institutions: namely, *reformation*, is of much more difficult attainment. Accordingly, notwithstanding the rather favorable return shewn of the numbers guilty of the repetition of crime—notwithstanding the professions of those discharged—notwithstanding the pre-eminence of this over many foreign institutions of the kind, in efforts to reform its inmates, the Inspectors have reason to believe that still more might be done for this important object; and as it is their duty, so it is their design, to attempt it.

As to the provision made for the comfort of the unfortunate prisoners, it does not appear that much more could be done to increase it; yet the sanitary condition of the Institution is not as good as the Inspectors could desire, and as they wish to make it.

In offering these remarks, the Inspectors do not intend to detract from the merits of this admirable Penitentiary; which, though perhaps, as a whole, it is equaled by some—is excelled by few or none. Truth is unpalatable only to those whom it strips of all that is attractive. It is for the interest of the country and of our Institutions, especially is it for the interest of the science which presides over public establishments, to leave nothing hidden that may enlighten the action of those to whom society has entrusted the care of the unfortunate and dangerous classes.

The subsequent remarks about to be offered are general: the minute details, the petty circumstances of routine, are scarcely worthy to be paraded before the public eye.

Of the efforts which the Inspectors have made, and which they purpose to make, with a view to the farther improvement of the Institution, these are the chief:

The ministrations of the two Chaplains have been defined by more exact rules, and a system inaugurated for the fuller religious instruction of the convicts. As subsidiary to their religious training, and to increase the means of extending it, by a process at once easy and speedy in its operation, the Inspectors have also provided more efficient instruction in reading and writing, for those of the prisoners who have not these qualifications. Even this amount of knowledge, well applied, may greatly aid the Chaplains in the fulfilment of the noble object of their mission.

On this single basis of religion only can any system of Prison Reform be founded, and it is to the consolidation of that, that the Inspectors have mainly addressed themselves.

As to discipline, properly so called, it appears to be as perfect in the Provincial Penitentiary as it is possible to be made in a great Institution of this kind.

In respect to material improvements which have been effected within the year, the Inspectors have to particularize the completion of the dome, the first steps towards bringing under cultivation the fields forming part of the property of the Institution, and the erection of a lime-kiln without the walls.

The completion of the dome, while it added greatly to the volume of air in the dormitories, afforded also a means of introducing a new system of ventilation, which is admirable in its effects, and has already operated favourably on the health of the prisoners.

The bringing of the land under cultivation, hitherto waste, will speedily effect a great improvement in the state of the Institution. The addition of an Agricultural department will increase the means of employing the labour of the prisoners, while it will supply the establishment with a great quantity of produce which is of daily consumption; but the

chief advantage anticipated from the introduction of this element of labor will be found in the sanitary condition of the convicts. Field labor will, in fact, be a means, and the best means, of arresting in many of the prisoners, the progress of disease, caused by their detention within the walls.

The erection of a lime-kiln without the boundary wall of the Penitentiary would be a trivial matter, had it not had the effect, as intended, of clearing the enclosed space of one already there, which was an inconvenience both to the workshops and to the prison area; and of laying open a large space which is about to be used as a site for the stabling of the Institution, now situated among the workshops.

This slight work is therefore a first step in the direction of those improvements which cannot fail to do much to ameliorate the hygiene of the Institution.

Three things are deficient in the material arrangements of the Penitentiary, and these the Inspectors intend to supply with all possible celerity: bathing-rooms, a drying-room for linen, and separate cells for solitary confinement. The practice of drying the linen in the dormitories (for want of a proper place), cannot have failed to affect the health of the prisoners unfavourably.

The Inspectors have also under consideration a scheme to establish (if the plan should be sanctioned by the Government) a system of Rewards, Remission of Punishment, and Probationary experiments, from which, having in view the reformation of the prisoners and the maintenance of order in the Institution, they expect the happiest results.

The productiveness of the labor of the prisoners should never be made in a penal Institution a question of primary interest. In order to make it so, we should, of necessity, sacrifice many things of infinitely greater importance to society. On the other hand, it is of vital importance that a wise economy should govern those charged with its management, as it is the duty of all to whom such trust is confided, to take care that the public, who bear all the burthen, should be as lightly taxed in this behalf as may be.

The strictest economy is observed in all the departments of the Provincial Penitentiary. Taking into the account the labor employed for the profit of the Government, we arrive at the conclusion, that the maintenance of the establishment really costs the Province a sum of comparatively trifling amount—not more, as the Inspectors believe, than \$16,000 per annum.

During the year 1860, not fewer than 100 prisoners were constantly employed in various branches of labor, connected with the building of a Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, a superb edifice, now nearly completed, the exclusive work of convicts.

If to this large item be added the sums charged against the Penitentiary, but really connected with the works at Rockwood, we come to the conclusion that a vast reduction has been effected in the amount, which is roundly charged, without analysis to the Penitentiary.

Besides all this, there are always a certain number of the prisoners employed in the work of completing the Penitentiary itself, for the buildings of the establishment are not yet entirely finished.

REFORMATORIES.

AT ISLE AUX NOIX.

The Reports shew that the 72 young persons who were sent to this Institution in 1860, were classed as follows: in religion, 51 Catholics, 21 Protestants; in age, 14 between thirteen and fifteen inclusive, 45 between sixteen and nineteen inclusive, 13 between twenty and twenty-two inclusive; as to their origin, 44 were born in Lower Canada, 7 in Upper Canada, 5 in England, 3 in Scotland, 7 in Ireland, 6 in the United States. The great number of those unfortunate creatures owe their sad situation to the early loss of parents or to their depravity.

Nearly one half of them had at that early age contracted the habit of drinking. Among the number are 22 who have been convicted more than once.

Of the number, 4 young prisoners were removed to the Provincial Penitentiary, 17 were released, having fulfilled the term of their sentence, and 4 escaped.

Besides the four instances of successful escape, there were several attempts to escape which failed.

Among the prisoners at Isle aux Noix were 5 young girls, two of whom made their escape under circumstances which became the subject of a painful inquiry by the Inspectors. The result of the investigation confirmed the Board in their previous opinion of the impossibility of conducting, without consequences more or less deplorable, an Institution of this kind, into which prisoners of both sexes are admitted. It is due to the officers and employés of the Institution to state that, in the whole of this affair, no one of them was compromised in the slightest degree. The Government have wisely consented to remove from this Reformatory, the young girls who remained, and, it is to be hoped that no more will be sent thither. The Board are bound to suggest the necessity of establishing Reformatories for girls, and earnestly to renew the recommendation, contained in their Preliminary Report on the subject of Institutions of this class for females.

In the preceding remarks, it is seen that the Reformatory at Isle aux Noix has received not less than 13 prisoners, of more than twenty years of age. The Inspectors feel it to be a duty to declare that no means exist in this kind of institution for governing and keeping in awe so many—not youths but grown men, several of whom are already old in crime, as may be seen in the reports of the officers of the Reformatory.

The Catholic Chaplain does not cease to deplore in his Report the effects of the bad early education of the unfortunate inmates of these institutions, but still cherishes a hope that he will be able to remedy, in a great measure, this fundamental evil.

The Protestant Chaplain speaks in praise of the changes effected in the Reformatory in the course of the year 1860, and declares that the performance of his duties has been rendered by them both more easy and more successful.

As it belongs to the functions of the Inspectors to indicate the *causes* of crimes and misery, when they obtain clear views of them, this is no unfit occasion to remark on the terrible effects of the mendicity carried on in cities by young children. The poor, whether they be young or old, are no doubt privileged to ask for bread; but it is the duty of the charitable part of society who care for the salvation of souls, to provide that young children shall not, by the practice of mendicity, contract habits of idleness and vagrancy, which, becoming inveterate, may lead them to vice and crime. Most of the children sent to our Reformatories, and a great number of prostitutes, have made shipwreck of their moral character, while engaged in the practice of begging, whether in all honesty, or for the purpose of fraud; for if there are, among the class of beggars, some poor outcasts commissioned by their parents to obtain relief of their real distress, in the houses of the rich, there are also of the number, youthful vagrants who prey upon public charity, for the purpose either of procuring indulgence of their own growing passions or of feeding the deeply rooted vices of their unhappy parents.

Benevolent societies and houses of refuge constitute the appropriate remedy for these evils.

The Physician of the Reformatory at Isle aux Noix reports the sanitary state of the institution to be "generally good," and that no deaths had occurred. Taking notice of the situation of Isle aux Noix, he thought it necessary to inquire whether endemic or epidemic diseases had not occasionally made their appearance in the vicinity, and he ascertained that fevers, assuming the intermittent character, had visited the place severely in 1812, 1837 and 1838. The Island itself is low, in many places swampy and abounding with springs, and contains an immense ditch 60 feet wide, 10 feet in depth and several thousand feet in length, which is full of stagnant water and is covered with miasmatic vegetation. This account of the place suggests the question, whether this is really a proper situation for such an institution. Apart from these considerations, we are to take into the account the dangerous proximity of the frontier, which combined with other causes, becomes a standing temptation for the youthful prisoners to escape. Upwards of thirty attempts of this kind have occurred in the space of two years, six of which completely succeeded.

It is essentially necessary, in carrying out any plan of a Reformatory, which is to be worthy of the designation; to erect buildings specially adapted for the purpose intended; and, anticipating the execution of such a measure, the Inspectors consider it their duty to premise that Isle aux Noix is not a place suitable for a permanent public institution. But it is right to remark that, in this respect, the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Nelson, dissents

from the opinion of the rest of the Board. His reasons will be found in his report as Warden of the Reformatory.

If, however, Isle aux Noix is not a favorable situation, in respect of discipline and healthfulness, it can boast of a very fertile soil, which under skilful tillage and abundance of labor, produced in 1860 to the value of \$2,954, on a superficies of less than 100 arpents of cleared land.

The Report of the Warden records several improvements which have been effected within the year, particularly an alteration in the dormitories which were formerly a constant occasion of disorder.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

The eighty young persons, placed in the institution at Penetanguishene in 1860, are classed as follows: in religion, 58 Protestants, 28 Catholics; in age, the 70 remaining at the close of the year were, 29 between nine and fifteen inclusive, 26 between sixteen and nineteen inclusive, 5 between twenty and twenty-one.

The returns make no mention of the birth places of these youths. The remarks on the subject of the early life of the prisoners at Isle aux Noix are applicable to the young prisoners at Penetanguishene.

One prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary, one died a month after admission of a disorder under which he was suffering on his arrival at the Institution. Eight were liberated on the expiration of their sentences. There was no escape.

The Reformatory at Penetanguishene will long feel the effects of its auspicious beginning. The reports of the two Chaplains contain several consoling facts which, as good fruit already produced, give reason to hope for happy results hereafter.

Two facts related by the Warden are creditable both to the Institution and to the prisoners, and ought not to be omitted in this report.

One of the prisoners, employed for a short time without the enclosure, found a pocket-book on the road, containing papers and acceptances to the amount of \$525, of which \$25 were in Bank bills. Without the least hesitation or delay, he carried the whole to the Institution and placed it in the hands of the Warden to be restored to the owner. Another, who had recently left the Reformatory, having obtained employment in a family found a sum of money which he immediately restored to his mistress to whom it belonged. The good lady lost no time in mentioning the circumstance to the Warden of the Reformatory, as an encouragement to persevere in his good work.

The sanitary condition of the Institution has been generally good; and good discipline has been enforced without difficulty.

Among the suggestions and remarks made, the Warden and Chaplains of the Reformatory, the Inspectors invite attention to the following:

1. That the stay of many of the prisoners in the Institution is too short.
2. That better buildings, containing the means of classification are urgently needed.
3. That a system of rewards for good conduct should be established.
4. That it would be convenient to take care that, in pronouncing judgment the expiration of the sentence should happen in the spring or summer months, and not in winter, as, in the latter, it is nearly impossible for the liberated person to find employment.
5. The necessity of Chapels consecrated exclusively to Divine Worship and appropriate school-rooms.

These remarks require no comment, nearly all point to one subject—the insufficiency and bad arrangement of the buildings.

It is impossible to govern an Institution, especially one of this kind in a satisfactory manner, and so as to secure the greatest possible benefit to the inmates, if unprovided with the necessary material accommodations, the most essential of which are plainly appropriate lodgings.

The Inspectors have presented to the Government a memorial on the subject of the buildings required to be erected at Penetanguishene, and the plans of the projected edifices are now under the consideration of a special committee.

One more suggestion the Inspectors think themselves bound to make ; this relates to the necessity of providing a small fund from which some relief might be given to aid lads on their liberation from the Reformatories so as to preserve them from the perils often attended on poverty and destitution.

COMMON GAOLS.

The duties of the Inspectors in reference to the Common Gaols in Upper and Lower Canada are pointed out in sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Cap. 110, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Section 14.—Directs that the Inspectors either singly or together shall inspect every Gaol used for the confinement of prisoners, in any part of the Province, at least twice every year.

Section 15.—Prescribes that every Gaol erected in the Province after the passing of that Act shall be made and built according to a plan approved of by the Inspectors and sanctioned by the Government.

Section 16.—Enjoins upon the Inspectors to visit as speedily as possible every Gaol erected or in course of erection in this Province in order to ascertain whether such Gaol satisfies the requirements of the following Section of that Act, and to report thereon to the Governor, and, in Upper Canada, send a Copy of such Report to the Warden of the County in which the Gaol is situate.

Section 17.—Points out in detail the matters to be taken into consideration by the Inspectors in deciding upon the plan of a new Gaol or on the alterations necessary to an old one.

Section 18.—Directs the Warden of each County of Upper Canada to take steps to appoint a Special Committee in each County to confer with the Inspectors respecting the alterations and additions necessary in the County Gaol to make it satisfy the requirements of the preceding Section. And further makes it the duty of the County Councils by By-Law to order the alterations to be made and to provide the necessary fund for that purpose.

Section 19.—Requires the Board "to make as few and inexpensive alterations in the " Gaol as in their opinion the requirements of the Act will allow."

Section 20.—Points out how in Upper Canada the money should be raised to meet the expense of the alterations and additions to the Gaol.

Section 21.—Authorises the Governor to pay out of the Upper Canada Building Fund to the Treasurer of each County one half of the expense of the said alterations and additions, such sum not to exceed the sum of \$600 for any one County.

Section 22.—Directs the Inspectors to frame a set of Rules and Regulations for the government of the Common Gaols of the Province, and submit the same to the Governor for his approval.

The duties, therefore, of the Inspectors, as regards Common Gaols, are four fold.

1st To inspect each Gaol in use twice at least every year.

2nd. To approve of plans of new Gaols.

3rd. To determine what alterations and additions are necessary in the Gaols erected or in course of erection throughout the Province, and

4thly. To frame Rules and Regulations for the Government of the said Gaols.

It will be necessary to state briefly the result of the proceedings of the Board during the year under each of these heads :

1ST. AS TO THE INSPECTION OF GAOLS.

Reports of the visits of inspection made by the Inspectors either jointly or separately to the different Gaols, under the 14th Section, are regularly made from time to time to the Board. As these Reports form a Supplement to the General Report it is unnecessary to do more than refer to them here.

 APPROVING OF THE PLANS OF NEW GAOLS.

In order to enable the Board to discharge, satisfactorily, the important duty of pronouncing upon the Plans of all new Gaols, it was obviously necessary, as a preliminary measure, that they should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the whole system of Prison discipline. It is needless to say how intimately connected are the questions of Prison construction and Prison discipline, and that it is premature if not preposterous to lay down general principles respecting the Plans of Gaols, without having first decided as to the particular system of Prison discipline to be enforced in those Gaols. The Plan of the Gaol must, of course, be adapted to the system of discipline to be carried out.

It appeared to the Board, also, to be expedient to decide upon a Plan for a Model Common Gaol for the guidance of Architects and other parties interested in the erection of Prisons in Canada.

A Special Committee of the Board was, accordingly, appointed at the beginning of the year to obtain the necessary information on the matter, and to submit a Plan of such Model Common Gaol.

The Committee submitted their Report, accompanied by a Plan for a Common Gaol, early in the month of May last. The Report and Plan were adopted by the Board, and it was ordered that the substance of the Report should be embodied in a memorandum to be printed and sent to the Wardens of Counties in Upper Canada, and to all other parties, who, from their official position or otherwise, are called upon to deal with the question of the construction or management of Prisons in this Province.

In the memorandum, the Board endeavoured to lay down, clearly though concisely, the leading objects of Prison discipline, and to shew what the internal and external arrangements of Prisons should be in order to carry out these objects.

The memorandum was accompanied by an outline drawing of a small model Gaol, upon a plan approved by the Board.

The memorandum was then forwarded to all Wardens of Counties in Upper Canada, and, generally, to any other parties to whom it was thought desirable to communicate the views of the Board.

It is gratifying to the Board to be able to state, that the County Councils in Upper Canada, the Architects and others, to whom this memorandum has been submitted, have, almost without an exception, approved of the soundness of the general principles which it enunciates, and of the Model Gaol which it recommends.

 TO DETERMINE THE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS NECESSARY IN THE GAOLS
 ERECTED OR IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

The 16th section of the Act directs that the duty be performed as speedily as may be convenient.

From the information gathered by the Board last year, and referred to in their preliminary Report, they felt satisfied that all the Gaols throughout the Province were defective (some frightfully so) in their construction and internal arrangements, and that no important reformation in our Prison system could be effected until alterations were first made in the internal and external arrangements of the Gaols themselves.

The Board accordingly lost no time in addressing their attention to this important branch of their duties.

As a preliminary measure, a circular was addressed, on the 9th January, 1860, to the Wardens of Counties in Upper Canada, requesting them to take the necessary steps for the appointment (under the 18th section of the Act already cited) of the Special Committee in their respective Counties, to confer with the Inspectors as to the alterations and additions necessary in the County Gaols.

Another Circular was subsequently sent to the same parties, dated the 19th of May last, enclosing a copy of the printed Memorandum of the Board respecting the construction and management of Gaols, and expressing the hope of the Board that the County Councils would put the "Special Committees" of their Counties in possession of their views respecting the alterations and additions required in their respective Gaols.

Previous, however, to the date of the Circular of May last, a large number of the Gaols both in Upper and Lower Canada had been visited and carefully examined by the Inspectors.

A personal and thorough Inspection of the Common Gaols convinced the Inspectors that they were perfectly warranted in representing the Gaols throughout the Country, as they had done in their Preliminary Report, as being nurseries of vice, not Schools of Reformation.

It is unnecessary here to do more than refer to that Report as containing a fair representation of the general condition of our Common Gaols. The defects of each particular Gaol are stated fully in the Special Reports of the Inspectors already referred to.

In connection with these Reports it should be stated that, at a Meeting of the Board held in May last, a Special Committee was appointed to report to the Board jointly, if possible, upon the alterations and necessary additions in each of the Gaols (saving a few which had been previously disposed of, in Upper Canada, lying West of the County of Northumberland.

In consequence of the many radical defects in almost all the Gaols and the weakness of the walls of many of them, the Inspectors found the task of suggesting the alterations necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Act to be, in most cases, a very difficult one.

By giving the County Wardens timely notice, as far as it was in their power, of their intended visit, the Committee succeeded in obtaining interviews in almost every instance with either the Special Committee or the County Council of each County, and they (the Committee) Report that, in performing the important and difficult duty assigned to them, they had the benefit, in most cases, of the willing and intelligent co-operation of the County Councils and Special Committees with whom they came in contact.

In order to expedite the carrying out of the alterations and additions to the County Gaols, the Inspectors, after examining the Gaol thoroughly and conferring with the Special Committee, left with the Committee a memorandum containing their views as to the alterations and additions necessary in the Gaol.

The Committees undertook to bring these memoranda under the early notice of their County Councils in order that the necessary plans for the required alterations and additions, if approved by the County Council, might be prepared as soon as possible and submitted to the Board for their consideration.

During the year a considerable number of Plans for new Gaols or for alterations and additions to old Gaols in Upper Canada were laid before the Board; these Plans were attentively examined and many of them considerably modified by the Board.

Plans for new Gaols were approved by the Board and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General at the following places in Upper Canada, namely:—Toronto, Ottawa, Walkerton, (County Town of new County of Bruce).

Plans were approved by the Board and sanctioned by His Excellency, for alterations and additions to the old Gaols at the following Towns, namely:—Barrie, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Cobourg, Goderich, Guelph, London, Milton, Sarnia, Simcoe, Whitby.

Formal Reports have been made to the Wardens of almost all the other Counties in Upper Canada, giving the views of the Board as to the alterations and additions necessary in the Gaols of their Counties.

The Inspectors were much gratified to find upon their last visit to the Gaols in Upper Canada, that in many cases the alterations and additions to the Gaols had been pushed forward with commendable energy by the County Councils, and that, in a few cases, as notably at Sarnia, Chatham and Whitby, the additions, &c., (which in all these cases were very considerable,) were nearly completed.

While the Board bear willing testimony to the cordial manner in which the majority of the Municipal Councils in Upper Canada co-operated with them in carrying out the important work of so altering the Gaols as to make them really serve as Houses of Correction, they regret to be obliged to state that some few Municipal Councils have hitherto evinced a very different spirit, and have wholly refused or neglected to do anything towards the amelioration of their Gaols.

The Inspectors trust, however, that upon further consideration of the subject, the Municipal Councils last referred to will be disposed to act in concert with the Board in this good work; and the Board therefore abstain for the present from recommending the passing of any more stringent measures than the law now provides for enforcing compliance with its requirements in this behalf.

TORONTO GAOL.

The new Gaol now being erected at Toronto stands in some respects in a different position from any other in Upper Canada, and seems to require a special notice here.

Early last year the attention of the Board was called to the fact that plans for a new Gaol at Toronto had been approved by the Government some time previous to the appointment of the Board, and that the building had been offered for contract, if not actually commenced.

The Board lost no time in directing the attention of the City Authorities at Toronto to the provisions of the 15th section of the Prison Inspection Act, and requested that the plans for the new Gaol should be at once forwarded to them for consideration.

These plans (promptly and courteously forwarded by the City Authorities) were examined very attentively by the Board on their receipt at Quebec, and were afterwards, in the month of February, discussed by the Board at Toronto with the intelligent Architect who prepared them, the late Mr. Thomas, of that City. That gentleman had prepared the plans, according to special instructions given to him, after the model of the Pentonville Prison in England.

Since the Pentonville Prison was built, namely 1840, the subject of Prison discipline has been very much discussed in England and in other Countries, and the extreme views then held regarding the merits of the solitary system (to carry out which Pentonville was designed) have been very greatly modified, if not altogether exploded.

At the suggestion of the Board many important alterations were made by the Architect in the original design, and the Plans thus amended were approved by the Board and sanctioned by Your Excellency in Council.

This Gaol, which is now far advanced towards completion, will probably be finished this year, and will be found, it is hoped, worthy of the Capital of Upper Canada, and of the fine site which the City authorities have at considerable cost secured for it.

The cost of the Gaol has no doubt been somewhat enhanced in consequence of the alterations made by the Board, which rendered useless some portion of the material for the Gaol purchased or contracted for before the Plan was laid before the Board. The additional cost thus incurred has not, however, been very great, and the extent of accommodation afforded has been considerably increased and the security of the Prison greatly improved.

Before leaving the subject of the alterations made in the County Gaols it is right to state that the Board studiously endeavoured in all cases to obey the instructions of the law and to "make as few and inexpensive alterations and additions as in their opinion the requirements of the Act allowed."

COMMON GAOLS IN LOWER CANADA.

The Inspection Returns will be found in the Special Reports, forming the supplement to the present General Report, the statistical information having been given above, combined in one general table.

MONTREAL GAOL.

This Gaol receives more prisoners than any other in the Province; and is also the largest of all our gaols, nevertheless it no longer affords sufficient accommodation.

Any attempt at systematic classification is there impossible. With the exception of the East wing, which, notwithstanding its defective construction, affords the means of separating the prisoners during the night, it is nothing more than a series of receptacles in which the prisoners are confined indiscriminately, in the midst of an unwholesome atmosphere, and in the most dangerous confusion.

At the period of a joint visit on the 12th September, the Inspectors found this Gaol in an exceedingly dirty condition. They also found that a certain number of oak-wood

cells had recently been constructed in the most inefficient manner, to be used for refractory prisoners. As these cells may hereafter become the cause of accidents, the Inspectors deem it right to mention that they were not consulted with reference to them, and that no member of the Board had any part in the matter.

The improvement of this Gaol is a matter which presents such great difficulties that the Board have not as yet decided to recommend any alterations.

QUEBEC GAOL.

This Gaol having, after the first inspection, been declared utterly intolerable and the Government having taken the necessary steps for the building of a new gaol, it would be useless to speak of this establishment beyond the remarks to be found in the supplementary reports.

THREE RIVERS GAOL.

In the month of July, the Board adopted a report of the Inspector for the Quebec division, in relation to certain repairs urgently required, owing to the dilapidated condition of the Gaol at Three Rivers. The necessary works have since been commenced.

SHERBROOKE GAOL.

This Gaol is in a frightful state, and requires, if not a complete renovation, at least a considerable amount of repairs. It is in fact an instance of a building crumbling from age before being completed. The outer wall is not finished; the water-closets are in a frightful condition, requiring a constant use of disinfectants, which is of itself a very serious inconvenience.

KAMOURASKA GAOL.

As this Gaol will soon be replaced by a new one, which is nearly finished, the Board have nothing to say, beyond the remarks in the supplementary reports.

AYLMER GAOL.

There is nothing in particular to be said in relation to this Gaol, which is a new building, but defective in many respects.

GASPÉ GAOL.

The Gaols at Percé and New Carlisle, in the district of Gaspé, are not to be tolerated. There is no possible means of improving them, and the only course which the Board can recommend is to establish two small new gaols in these places. As the number of prisoners at these *chefs-lieux* is fortunately very small, it would be sufficient to add a small wing to each of the present buildings, to be used as prisons. It would be prudent, nevertheless, not to be guided entirely by the present number of prisoners, for the happy state of affairs now prevailing may undergo changes, and localities such as these, in the immediate neighbourhood of sea-ports, are liable to sudden eventualities, against which it is prudent to provide.

NEW GAOLS.

All the Gaols now in course of construction in the new judicial districts of Lower Canada have been visited in the course of the year.

The Gaols are all being built according to one uniform plan.

As early as the month of January the Inspectors visited the Gaol at St. Johns, which was then the furthest advanced, so as to be in a position to give at once a united opinion before the re-commencement of the works in the Spring, in pursuance of section 16, chapter 110, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

A report made by the Inspectors entrusted with this examination was adopted by the Board, and communicated to the authorities in the same month of January.

That Report approved of the plans in question as a whole, and commended more especially the following arrangements :—The prison quarters being placed above the basement; the cells being walled off and surrounded with passages; the floors of hardwood and waxed; the cisterns, containing an abundant supply of water, in the upper part of the buildings.

The same Report pointed out the following errors in the plans and specifications :—A bad arrangement of the ventilation tubes, which were so placed as to form a perfect acoustic apparatus between the different cells; a faulty arrangement of certain sewers leading across the buildings and under the prison quarters; the placing of sinks in the vicinity of the buildings; the use of lead in place of iron in the culinary water pipes.

The Report referred also in general to the necessity of having the sewers carried, clear of all obstructions, to the nearest stream, and taking care to have the water pipes properly arranged and in keeping with the exigencies of each locality.

The majority of these Gaols, apart from that of St. Johns, had scarcely been commenced when the other visits were made, and many of the others were but little advanced at the time of suspending work in the autumn; the Board, in consequence, deemed it advisable to adopt a Report, which was communicated to the authorities towards the middle of September, enumerating as follows the points to which the Inspectors felt bound to call special attention:

1°. To give greater height than that stated in the plans, to the external windows of the gaols not yet built.

2°. To secure and separate the several wards of each gaol, by means of double doors: the one of iron open work, the other close and in wood or iron.

3°. The openings of the cell doors to be made as high up as the top of the door-ways, and to be secured with gratings above (in accordance with the circular issued in May).

4°. All doors not yet made, to be constructed of round iron, in accordance with the model deposited in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, by order of the Inspectors.

5°. The bad system of fastening doors by means of bolts and padlocks, to be superseded by the use of fixed locks set in blocks of cast metal.

It is not yet too late to adopt the greater part of these improvements, in many of the new gaols. As regards the door fastenings of the buildings already complete or far advanced, locks set in stone, such as those used in the Penitentiary at Kingston, may be used instead of those set in hollow blocks of cast metal.

NEW GAOL AT QUEBEC.

In the month of May, the Board adopted and submitted to the Government, a design for the new Gaol at Quebec; a splendid piece of public property in the vicinity of the Heights of Abraham, having been selected as the site by the Government.

The design was accompanied with drawings, illustrating on a small scale all the most important features of the work—projections, elevations, distribution of openings, internal divisions, system of ventilation, &c., &c.

The design having met the approval of the authorities, the Department of Public Works instructed Mr. Baillargé to prepare a copy on a large scale, with a view to the arrangement of the details of the contract with the Contractors. In the month of July, the drawings made by Mr. Baillargé were submitted to the Board and approved of as being in keeping with the principles, exigencies, and details, laid down in the design.

The design adopted by the Board was prepared with a view to carry out the project of *Central Gaols*, in the manner set forth in the *Preliminary Report*. Matters of detail respecting the fastenings of windows, cell doors, &c., have not as yet been considered; the Inspectors will visit the works, in good time, in order to give the authorities their views as to all such small matters, which are in truth highly important, though they may not appear so to persons who have not made a special study of prison management.

The erection of the new Gaol at Quebec was the first opportunity afforded to this Board of carrying out, in accordance with its own views, the principles of prison reform in Canada, in the matter of buildings; for hitherto the action of the

Board has been confined to the examination of plans already made, adopted, and in many instances almost carried out; or else to the difficult task of devising remedies for the all but hopeless defects of old buildings.

PRISON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Board felt the great importance of the proper performance of this branch of their duties, and while on the one hand, they were anxious to afford a uniform set of Rules and Regulations for all the Prisons throughout the Province with as little delay as possible, they were equally anxious, on the other hand, that those Rules should be thoroughly considered and that no precipitate action should be taken on a matter of such moment.

A Committee was appointed to prepare and submit a draft of Rules and Regulations.

The draft Rules submitted by the Committee were, with some trifling modifications, adopted by the board * and have been duly approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The Board have great hopes that the strict enforcement of these Rules in all Prisons will contribute not a little to promote the efficiency of gaols as Reformatory Schools.

The Rules are given in Supplement B. annexed to the Report.

INSPECTION OF GAOLS.

LOCAL BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

The law, as it stands at present, contemplates two visits of Inspection to each Gaol every year by one or more of the Inspectors;—The numerous other duties of the Inspectors will make it difficult, to make more than two visits except in urgent cases to the ordinary County Gaols.

The Board cannot but feel that two visits of Inspection each year are by no means sufficient. It is in their opinion absolutely essential, for the efficient carrying out of any system of Prison discipline, that there should be frequent and thorough Inspection of the Gaols. That Inspection can only, as the Board conceive, be made by persons in the immediate neighbourhood of the Prison. The Board would therefore respectfully recommend that unpaid local Boards of Superintendents be named for each Gaol in Upper and Lower Canada.

In Upper Canada the Local Board might, perhaps, be composed of the County Judge, the Warden of the County, and the Mayor of the City or Town in which the Gaol is situated. All these persons should be ex-officio members of such Local Board.

In Lower Canada the Local Board might be formed of the Judge of the District, the Mayor of the Village or Parish in which the Gaol is situated, and the Warden of the County.

The Local Board should see that the Prison Rules are strictly enforced, and that the Officers of the Gaol perform their respective duties efficiently.

They should report to the Board of Inspectors any violation of the Prison Rules, or any other matter connected with the Prison with which that Board should be made acquainted.

CENTRAL GAOLS.

In their Preliminary Report last year, the Board urged the necessity of establishing in Canada several large Central Gaols or minor Penitentiaries to be erected at or near the principal large Cities.

It appeared, from the first, plain to the Board that they could not hope, by making alterations in the Common Gaols and laying down prison rules, to make those Gaols really useful as Houses of Correction.

* Dr. Taché dissented from the dietary adopted by the majority of the Board: for the ground of his dissent see his Special Report in the supplement.

The want of a proper staff of officers in these Prisons, and more particularly of Chaplains and Teachers, the impossibility of properly classifying the prisoners, or of employing them at hard labour,—these and other causes seemed to preclude the hope of converting these Gaols into useful Reformatory Institutions.

A more intimate acquaintance with the state of the Common Gaols has only served to confirm the views of the Board expressed in their Report last year, and to make them feel more strongly the great necessity of "Central Gaols."

A memorandum was accordingly submitted to the Government, calling their attention to the subject, and urging the importance of establishing these Central Gaols with as little delay as possible.

It was further suggested that all prisoners whose sentence exceeded a certain specified number of days in the Common Gaol should go to the Central Gaol instead; and further, that all prisoners sentenced to three years or less in the Penitentiary, should be sent to the Central Gaol instead thereof.

Each Central Gaol was to have a staff of officers consisting of a Warden, a Protestant Chaplain, a Roman Catholic Chaplain, a Surgeon, a Schoolmaster, Matron, and such other subordinate officers and servants as might be necessary for the discipline of the Prison.

The Board also recommended that Magistrates should have power to send "old offenders" (persons who have been brought up three or four times before them for any offence however trivial) to the Central Gaol rather than to the Common Gaol.

Three important objects would be gained by the establishment of this class of Prisons.

1st. The Central Gaols would really serve as Houses of Correction and Reformatories for the Prisoners detained in them.

2nd. The Common Gaols would be relieved of some of their most frequent and most hardened inmates; additional room would thus be at once provided in those generally over crowded buildings,—and the prisoners sent to them would run less risk than heretofore of being made worse during their sojourn in the Gaol.

3rd. The Penitentiary which is now filled almost to its utmost limits and which, under the present system, could not suffice for more than a few years more, would, (if relieved of the class of short sentenced convicts, * as proposed by the Board,) probably be found ample for the wants of the Country for very many years to come.

In the whole scope and tenor of the Act regulating the duties of the Board with reference to Common Gaols, is found a recognition (tardy though it be) by the Government of Canada of the great social principle, (one which in the opinion of the Board cannot be gainsayed,) namely: That Society is bound to take every possible precaution to prevent those whom with a strong arm she thrusts into prison from coming out thence worse than when they entered it, in other words that she must look to it that her Gaols do not become moral pest-houses, and nurseries of vice.

The Statute indeed goes further than this and expressly aims not only at this negative result, but also at a higher and positive result, namely, that of reclaiming our prisoners and restoring them to the world good and useful Citizens.

It will be the duty and the pleasure of the Board to strive earnestly to act in the spirit of this wise and salutary Statute; and it is their hope and prayer that the fruits of their labours may, ere many years are over, be seen in the sensible diminution of crime throughout the Province.

WOLFRED NELSON, Chairman.
J. C. TACHÉ.
D. Æ. MACDONELL.
JOHN LANGTON.
E. A. MEREDITH.

* The short sentence convict (those under three years) received in the Penitentiary in 1859, were 3 of the whole number admitted in that year.

STATEMENT OF VISITS made by the BOARD OF INSPECTORS, or by the INSPECTORS individually, to the Institutions under their supervision, during the year 1860.

Name of Institution.	Name of Inspector Visiting.	Dates of Visits.
Marine Hospital, Quebec.....	{ Dr. Nelson and Mr. MacDonell... Dr. Taché..... Dr. Nelson and Mr. Meredith.....	16th April. 19th & 20th Sept., and 31st Dec. 22nd Sept.
Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle ...	Dr. Taché	21st, 22d & 23d July, and 30th Oct.
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	{ Quarterly visits by the Board..... Dr. Taché	February, May, August & November. 4th March; 25th November.
	{ Mr. Meredith..... Mr. Langton	9th June. 27th Jan, 20th Sep, 5th Nov & Dec 10.
University Branch, do	{ Visited by the Board	2nd March.
	{ Dr. Taché.....	25th May.
	{ Mr. Langton	19th June.
Beauport Lunatic Asylum	{ Dr. Taché and Mr. Meredith	20th July.
	{ Dr. Nelson	22nd September.
	{ Mr. Meredith.....	18th October.
	{ Mr. Langton	19th October.
	{ Dr. Taché.....	31st October.
Rockwood Lunatic Asylum	Quarterly visits by the Board.....	February, May, August & November.
Malden Lunatic Asylum.....	Mr. Meredith.....	21st & 22d June, & 30th & 31st Decr.
Orillia Lunatic Asylum.....	{ Dr. Nelson and Mr. MacDonell... Dr. Taché.....	16th February. 23th February.
Provincial Penitentiary.....	{ Quarterly visits by the Board..... Mr. Langton	February, May, August & November. Jan., July, August, Oct. & December.
	{ Dr. Taché.....	3rd, 4th & 11th June.
	{ Dr. Nelson	18th April, 26th May, 2d Sept, Dec 12.
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	{ Mr. Langton	4th January.
	{ Dr. Taché.....	26th, 27th & 28th February.
	{ Dr. Nelson and Mr. MacDonell... Mr. Meredith and Mr. Langton...	27th February. 11th, 12th & 13th June.
	{ Dr. Nelson.....	4th November.
Reformatory, Isle aux Noix	Visited by the Board.....	11th September.

GAOLS—UPPER CANADA.

Brantford	{ Dr. Taché..... Mr. Langton and Mr. Meredith...	21st November. 27th February.
Belleville	{ Dr. Taché..... Mr. MacDonell	21st November. 24th December.
Brockville	{ Dr. Taché and Mr. MacDonell.... Mr. MacDonell	5th June. 27th December.
Barrie	{ Mr. Langton	25th January, 12th and 13th June.
	{ Dr. Taché.....	25th February.
	{ Dr. Nelson and Mr. MacDonell... Dr. Nelson	16th March. 4th November.
Berlin	Mr. Langton and Mr. Meredith.....	29th June.

STATEMENT OF VISITS.—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Name of Inspector Visiting.	Dates of Visits.
Cayuga	{ Mr. Meredith..... Dr. Taché.....	27th June. 22nd November.
Chatham.....	{ Mr. Langton and Mr. Meredith... Mr. Meredith.....	19th June. 1st November.
Cobourg	{ Mr. Meredith..... Dr. Taché.....	17th February and 7th June. 8th September.
Cornwall	{ Mr. MacDonell	2nd May.
Goderich	Mr. Meredith and Mr. Langton.....	9th June, 10th Sept. and Nov. 27.
Guelph	{ Mr. Meredith..... Mr. Meredith and Mr. Langton...	28th February. 30th June.
Hamilton	{ Dr. Nelson and Mr. Meredith Mr. Meredith..... Dr. Taché.....	22nd February 18th June and 3rd and 4th Nov. 19th November.
Kingston	{ Dr. Nelson, Dr. Taché, Mr. MacDonell and Mr. Meredith... Dr. Taché and Mr. MacDonell...	13th February. 1st June.
London	{ Mr. Meredith..... Mr. Langton	{ 24th and 25th Feb., 18th, 19th and 22nd June, and November. 19th June.
L'Original	{ Dr. Nelson	28th March.
Milton	{ Dr. Taché.....	8th June.
Niagara.....	{ Mr. Meredith..... Dr. Taché.....	5th June. 17th November.
Ottawa	{ Mr. Meredith..... Dr. Taché.....	8th June. 23rd November.
Owen Sound.....	{ Dr. Nelson and Mr. MacDonell... Dr. Taché and Mr. MacDonell	6th February. 7th June.
Perth.....	Mr. Langton	14th June.
Peterboro'	{ Dr. Taché and Mr. MacDonell ... Mr. MacDonell.....	6th June. 28th December.
Picton	{ Mr. Langton	10th July. 18th November.
Sarnia	{ Dr. Nelson, Dr. Taché and Mr. Meredith..... Mr. Langton and Mr. Meredith...	30th and 31st May. 14th and 15th November.
St. Thomas.....	{ Mr. Langton	21st June. 29th October.
Sandwich	{ Mr. Meredith..... Mr. Meredith and Mr. Langton...	25th February. 22nd June.
Simece	{ Mr. Meredith and Mr. Langton... Mr. Meredith.....	20th June. 31st October.
Simece	{ Mr. Meredith and Mr. Langton... Dr. Taché	25th June... 20th November.

STATEMENT OF VISITS.—*Continued.*

Name of Institution.	Name of Inspector Visiting.	Dates of Visits.
Stratford	{ Mr. Langton	23rd June.
	{ Mr. Langton and Mr. Meredith...	29th June.
Toronto	{ Mr. Langton	26th January and 4th July.
	{ Dr. Taché.....	1st March.
	{ Mr. Meredith.....	15th June.
Do Gaol in course of erection..	{ Visited frequently by different Members of the Board.	
Whitby	{ Mr. Meredith.....	6th June.
	{ Dr. Taché	17th November.
Woodstock.....	{ Mr. Meredith.....	24th February.
	{ Mr. Meredith and Mr. Langton ...	28th June.
Welland	{ Dr. Nelson and Mr. Meredith.....	23rd February.
	{ Dr. Taché.....	23rd November.

GAOLS.—LOWER CANADA.

Aylmer	{ Dr. Nelson.....	22nd April.
	{ Dr. Taché and Mr. MacDonell...	6th June.
*Beauharnois.....	Dr. Taché.....	15th October.
*Chicoutimi	Dr. Taché.....	15th December.
*Industry.....	Dr. Taché.....	17th October.
*Kamouraska	Dr. Taché.....	1st February and 27th September.
Montreal.....	{ Dr. Taché.....	8th February.
	{ Dr. Nelson, Dr. Taché and Mr. Meredith	12th September.
*Montmagny.....	Dr. Taché	26th September.
*Malbaie	Dr. Taché	29th September.
*Nelsonville.....	Dr. Taché	29th November.
New Carlisle.....	Dr. Taché	6th August.
Percé.....	Dr. Taché	2nd August.
Quebec	Dr. Taché	25th and 30th Jan., and 26th Dec.
*St. Christophe.....	Dr. Taché	13th September.
*St. Joseph	Dr. Taché	24th September.
*St. John's.....	{ Dr. Taché	8th January.
	{ Dr. Taché and Mr. Meredith.....	12th September.
*Sorel.....	Dr. Taché	17th October.
*St. Germain.....	Dr. Taché	21st August.
Sherbrooke	{ Dr. Nelson.....	23rd March.
	{ Dr. Taché	1st December.
*St. Hyacinthe	Dr. Taché	12th September.
*Ste. Scholastique.....	Dr. Taché	13th October.
Three Rivers.....	Dr. Taché	25th July and 29th December.

*Gaols in course of erection.

B.—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE COMMON GAOLS OF CANADA.

Framed by the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons, under the provisions of Chap. 110, Sect. 22, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

10. The Sheriff of every County is by law the Chief Executive Officer of the Prison of such County. It is his duty to see that the Prison Rules are strictly observed, and he is responsible, generally, for the due administration of the affairs of the Prison.

20. In every prison, however small, there shall be, at least, the following permanent resident officers, namely: 10. The Keeper of the prison; 20. An Assistant Keeper or Turnkey. In larger prisons, as many additional Turnkeys, as may be necessary for the number of prisoners, shall be added. In all Prisons in Cities, and in all other Prisons in which (from the number of female prisoners confined therein) the Inspectors may think fit to require it, there shall also be a Matron, with such Assistant Matrons as may be necessary for the number of prisoners.

In Prisons, where a Matron is not permanently resident, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, whenever one or more female prisoners are in the Prison, to secure the services of a female attendant to take charge of such female prisoners or prisoner, so that female prisoners shall at all times be attended by females.

30. The Protestant and Catholic Chaplains (where there are such officers regularly appointed and paid, shall on Sundays and Holydays perform religious services for the prisoners of their respective churches. They shall also devote a considerable portion of their time to visiting and instructing the prisoners, and shall, at all reasonable times, attend any prisoner requiring their spiritual advice or assistance.

Where there are no regular Chaplains, the Minister or Clergy of the neighbourhood should be permitted and invited to visit the prisoners of their respective churches, and to perform such other religious services in the prison as would be performed by the Chaplains. No prisoner, however, shall be compelled to see a Clergyman professing a creed different from his own.

The Officers of the prison shall endeavour, if practicable, to procure for any prisoner the services of any particular Clergyman, whom the prisoner may desire to see; but no officer of the Prison shall attempt to make proselytes among the prisoners.

40. The Medical Officer of the Prison shall attend all the prisoners, and all resident Officers and Servants of the Prison, and their families, and shall have the general care of the health of the prisoners.

He shall frequently see every prisoner in separate confinement, and every other prisoner once at least every week, or oftener if necessary.

He shall frequently inspect every cell, and see that it is dry and well ventilated. He shall frequently inspect every part of the prison, and shall notify to the Board any want of drainage, of warmth, or of ventilation, any insufficiency of clothing or bedding, any bad quality of the provisions, or any other defect which in his opinion may be likely to prejudice the health of the prisoners.

2.

50. The first duty of every Officer, is to enforce strictly the observance of the Rules and Regulations of the Prison. While however, they thus enforce the discipline of the Prison, they should treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity:—It should always be borne in mind that the great object of Prison discipline is to reform the Prisoner, and, to that end, the officers of the Prison should endeavor to acquire a moral influence over the Prisoners; this they can do in no way more effectually than by performing their own duties consistently and conscientiously, but without harshness.

60. No Officer of the Prison shall sell, or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any articles to any prisoner, nor shall he have directly or indirectly any interest in any contract for the supply of the Prison.

7°. The Keeper of the Gaol shall reside in the Prison. He shall be required to make himself thoroughly acquainted with everything that appertains to the duties of his office, and when necessary he shall consult the Sheriff and the Inspectors.

The Keeper of the Gaol shall not be concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever.

He shall have power to make and alter from time to time, with the consent of the Sheriff, all rules respecting the internal routine of the Prison, such rules not being inconsistent with their Rules and Regulations. All Rules, however, so made or altered by him shall be communicated as speedily as possible to the Inspectors and shall be subject to their approval.

He shall inform the Inspectors of all defects in the construction or condition of the Prison. He shall advise them as to the operation of the Rules and discipline of the Prison. He shall notify the Sheriff of any important occurrence which takes place in the Prison, and consult with the Chaplains and Medical Officers respectively, as to all matters connected with the religious or medical wants of the Prisoners.

He shall keep the following books, namely: 1° A Register or Journal of the daily movements in the Prison; 2° Two Account Books, one the Cash Account shewing the amount of money expended, and the other the Stock Book, shewing the amount of Stores and articles consumed; 3° A punishment Book, or Register for the Punishments inflicted for breaches of Prison discipline; 4° A daily Journal of the occurrences of the Prison, with any remarks he may think called for respecting them. He shall also keep a memorandum Book, in which the Inspectors, or other official visitors of the Prison, may enter any remarks they may desire to make respecting the Prison. All these books shall be of such form and shall be kept in such manner as the Inspectors from time to time may determine, and until the Inspectors shall otherwise direct, these Books shall be of the form, and be kept in the manner heretofore customary in each Prison.

In case of any unforeseen matter not provided for by the General Rules of the Board, the Keeper of the Gaol shall have power, with the consent of the Sheriff, to make a new rule, or to alter any existing Prison Rules, so as to meet the emergency; but in all such cases, he shall notify the Board without delay, of the circumstances connected with the making or altering of such Rule, and of the reason for so doing.

8°. The Matron shall exercise, under the direction of the Keeper of the Gaol, a general supervision over the female department of the Prison. She shall not, however, have any control over, nor be in any way responsible for the general administration of the Prison.

9°. The Assistant Keeper shall be entirely under the orders, and in case of necessity shall discharge the duties, of the Keeper. He shall faithfully discharge all the duties of his office, but he is especially charged with the superintendence of the prisoners when at work, with the daily visits to the Cells, and with the locking up, and other minor internal details of the Prison.

10°. The Turnkey shall, under the orders of the Keeper, and Assistant Keeper, be specially charged with the duty of guarding the prisoners. The details of their duty will be regulated according to circumstances, by the usages of each Prison, and by the orders of the Keeper of the Prison.

3.

11. The doors, windows, walls, chimneys and all other parts of the occupied portions of the Prison, shall be frequently inspected and kept in good order. The cells, day rooms, passages, kitchens, and other places, the furniture of every kind, the bedding and clothing, shall all be kept in a proper state of cleanliness. The walls of the cells and passages shall be whitewashed or painted from time to time, as often as may be necessary.

12°. No horses, cows, pigs, cattle, or poultry of any kind, shall be kept in the vicinity of the occupied portion of the Prison; no dirt of any kind shall be permitted to remain in the yards or airing grounds of the Prison.

13°. All matters relating to the heating ventilation or the drainage of the Prison, or the mode of procuring the Prison supplies, should be left to the decision of the Board, except in cases of emergency, when the Keeper of the Gaol shall, under the advice of the Sheriff, take such steps as are absolutely required, and forthwith report the same to the Board.

4.

15°. Every prisoner shall be provided with a separate bed, a mattress or palliase, a pillow, sheets, and a sufficient supply of blankets, a piggin for water, a night bucket, and the articles indispensably necessary for the table, all these articles shall be of the pattern used in the Provincial Penitentiary. Every prisoner should have a comb for himself, and be supplied with soap and towels.

16. Suitable dresses of the material, colour and pattern, as nearly as possible, prescribed for that purpose by the Board, (specimens of which may be seen at the Provincial Penitentiary,) shall be supplied to and used by all convicted prisoners (save those who are hereinafter specially excepted), the Prison dresses shall also be supplied to, and used by, all other prisoners, including debtors, whose own clothing shall be insufficient for decency or unfit for use.

DIETARIES FOR PRISONERS IN THE COMMON GAOLS OF CANADA.

170. All Prisoners shall be allowed at their meals as much good water and salt as they choose, the prison dietaries may be divided into the four following categories:

CLASS I.

Convict prisoners confined for any time not exceeding 14 days.

	Males.	Females.
<i>Breakfast.</i>	{ 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.	Same as Males.
<i>Dinner</i> .....			12 oz. of bread.....	6 oz. of bread.
<i>Supper</i>	Same as breakfast.....	

All prisoners to have in addition 1 pint of soup at dinner *twice* per week.—Those at hard labor to have 1 pint of soup at dinner *four* times per week.

CLASS 2.

Convicted prisoners not employed at hard labor for periods exceeding 14 days.

	Males.	Females.
<i>Breakfast.</i>	{ 1 pint oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel, 6 oz. bread.
<i>Dinner,</i> 2 days.		
<i>Dinner,</i> 2 days.*	{ 5 oz. cooked meat, without bone, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.	4oz. cooked meat, without bone, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
<i>Dinner,</i> 3 days.		
<i>Supper.</i>	Same as breakfast.	

CLASS 3.

Convicted prisoners employed at hard labor for any time exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks.

	Males.	Females.
<i>Breakfast.</i>	{ 1 pint oat meal gruel, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. bread.

* An interval of two days should elapse between the days on which the diet is given.

Dinner.	{	2 days.	{	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	}	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.
		3 days. *	{	6 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	}	5 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
		2 days.	{	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or a pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be had.	}	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. potatoes or 1 pint gruel when potatoes cannot be had.

CLASS 4.

Convicted prisoners employed at hard labour, for any period exceeding 6 weeks.

		Males.	Females.			
		Breakfast. 1 pint oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint gruel, 6 oz. of bread.			
Dinner.	{	2 days.	{	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	}	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
		4 days. †	{	6 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.	}	5 oz. cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes.
		1 day.	{	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes or 1 pint gruel, when potatoes cannot be had.	}	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. potatoes or 1 pint gruel when potatoes cannot be had.

Supper. | Same as breakfast. | As breakfast.

Witnesses for the Crown and debtors should be placed on same diet as class 3.

Unconvicted prisoners on same diet as class 2, while not working at hard labour :—
If they voluntarily work at hard labour, they shall be placed on the same diet as class 4.

GENERAL RULES RESPECTING THE DIETARIES

The gruel should be made with 2 oz. of oatmeal to a pint of water :—Indian meal in the same quantities may be used instead of oatmeal.

Milk may be used, where convenient, instead of gruel.

A beverage made with roasted pease or barley, may also be used twice or thrice a week instead of gruel at breakfast :—but when this beverage is used, 2 oz. more of bread should be added.

Cocoa made with 1½ oz. of nibs or beans to a pint of water, may be advantageously used once or twice a week instead of gruel, at breakfast, specially during the winter.

The soup should contain 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone :—the usual quantities of vegetables, with pepper and salt.

When pork is given at dinner, 1 oz. less than the quantity of meat above prescribed

* This diet should not be given on two consecutive days.

† This diet should not be given on more than two consecutive days in any week.

should be given :—fish may be substituted for meat once or twice a week, but 2 oz. of fish should be allowed over the allowance of meat.

The oatmeal or indian meal, and the coffee or cocoa may be sweetened with molasses.

Carrots and parsnips may be occasionally substituted for potatoes.

Boys under 14 years of age should have the same allowance of food as the women.

In case of sickness the regulation of the diet of the prisoners shall be left exclusively in the hands of the medical officer of the prison.

5

18°. Every prison shall be divided into two Departments, entirely separate and distinct, one for the males and the other for the females:—Whenever the keeper, or any other of the male officers of the prison shall be obliged to visit the apartments of the females, he shall be accompanied by the matron, or acting-matron, or by some other female officer of the prison.

19°. Every prisoner should have a separate cell:—there are two kinds of cells, simple night cells, and day and night cells:—The former class of cells are intended for prisoners who are kept in their cells during the night only, and the latter (which are larger than the former) are intended for prisoners who are confined in their cells continuously both day and night.

20°. The prisoners when inside the prison walls should always be locked up, either in their cells or in the day rooms, and an officer of the prison should be always at or near the principal door of the prison, particularly when any other officer is obliged to go into the day rooms, in order that he may be at hand if required to help such other officer.

21°. An officer of the prison should, whenever it is practicable, sleep near the principal door of the prison, so as to be able to hear any unusual noise that may be made in the prison, and to afford help in case of sickness, fire or any other accident. Where from the defective construction of the building, or from any other cause, this precaution cannot be taken, it will be the duty of the keeper of the gaol to see that the prisoners are provided with some means of giving the alarm in cases of emergency.

22°. Criminal prisoners may be classified under the following heads:—1° Unconvicted prisoners, arrested on a first charge. 2° Other unconvicted prisoners, and prisoners convicted upon a first charge. 3° Other convicted prisoners. 4° Hardened offenders, or prisoners convicted more than twice previously. 5° Prisoners of degraded habits, or disgusting exterior.

23°. Debtors and prisoners committed for contempt of Court, witnesses for the Crown, and persons convicted of a misdemeanor of a political character, will form a distinct class, and shall not be obliged to wear the prison dress. They shall also be permitted to purchase or receive from persons outside, clothing, bedding and food (excepting wine or fermented or spirituous liquors), subject always to the rules and regulations of the Prison.

24°. Juvenile prisoners, who are committed to prison either before trial, or while awaiting their removal to a Reformatory, should be kept entirely separate from all other prisoners, and should be watched with special but paternal care.

25°. Prisoners condemned to death shall have a suitable cell given to them in which they may receive the visits of their spiritual adviser, and have an opportunity of devoting themselves in quiet to their religious duties, assisted by their Clergyman or such other benevolent persons as they may desire to see.

26°. Under our present Laws, unfortunate lunatics are frequently placed, provisionally, in prison; while there they should be treated with all tenderness and care, and bestowed as carefully as circumstances will permit. It is, however, to be recollected that a Common Prison is altogether unsuited for these afflicted creatures, and it is therefore the duty of the Sheriff to take such steps as the law prescribes for the early removal of persons of this class to a proper Lunatic Asylum.

27°. In addition to the foregoing classification, all the prisoners may be divided into two principal categories, viz: 1st. Those who are always in separate confinement; 2ndly. Those who are together during the day, but separated during the night.

28°. The former of these two principal categories should include generally the best and the worst prisoners in the gaol. The best are to be kept in separate confinement in

order that they may not be contaminated, and the worst, in order that they may not contaminate others. As a general rule, juveniles and persons arrested on a first charge, should be considered as among the best, and should, consequently, be kept constantly in separate confinement.

29o. All means of classifying prisoners are necessarily imperfect, and sometimes wholly illusory, nor can the best system ever supersede the necessity for active and incessant vigilance on the part of the officers of the Prison.

30o. Labour is compulsory on all prisoners who are sentence to hard labour, it will be optional for all other prisoners. These latter the Gaoler shall invite to hard labour, with a view alike to their reformation and their health.

31o. The kinds of labour on which the prisoners should be employed will be determined according to circumstances, by the Sheriff and Keeper of the Gaol.

32o. The Sheriff and the Keeper of the Gaol shall also prescribe the hours for work for males, for exercise and for all other matters connected with the daily routine of the Prison.

33o. The punishments allowed in the Prison for breaches of prison discipline shall be: 1o. The hard bed (but with proper covering) for an indefinite time; 2o. Bread and water diet for a period of not more than five consecutive days; 3o. The dark cell; 4o. The chain.

These punishments shall be inflicted by the keeper only or his deputy, and shall be regularly entered in the Punishment Book.

34o. The associated prisoners will not be prevented from talking together, but all loud talking and indecent language is prohibited, as is also all secret conversation among prisoners.

35o. No spirituous or fermented liquors shall be allowed the prisoners, unless where specially prescribed by the Medical Officers.

No gambling shall be allowed in the Prison. No smoking shall be allowed in the Prison, except to the special class of prisoners referred to in preceding rules. No immoral or frivolous books shall be allowed into the Prison.

36o. Subject to the exceptions already made, prisoners will not be allowed to keep any articles of personal property for their private use in Prison, except such books or other articles as may be approved by their respective Chaplains, or by the Authorities of the Prison, or such other matters as the Medical Officer may deem proper or necessary for them.

37o. All prisoners will be permitted to read (within the hours prescribed by the rules for that purpose) books supplied from the Prison Library, or by the friends of the prisoners, or by benevolent persons, and approved of by their respective Chaplains.

38o. All trafficking among prisoners, either as to their rations or work, is forbidden. Any inequalities either as to food, or work of prisoners should be remedied by the Keeper of the Prison in the exercise of the discretion allowed him in such matters.

39o. Whenever it is practicable the night buckets and the privies in the Gaol Yard should be used in preference to the privies inside the building. The latter should only be used as a matter of necessity, and as seldom as possible. This branch of the Prison service demands special attention, and the use of abundance of water.

40o. Every prisoner on his admission into the prison, shall (if it be necessary) be thoroughly washed and cleaned. In cases where the rules require it, he shall then be dressed in the Gaol clothing. His own apparel and the other articles on his person shall then be carefully collected, cleaned, and put away in some safe place, with a view to their being returned to the prisoner on his leaving the Prison. And the keeper of the Gaol shall provide a special book in which he shall enter a list of the articles belonging to each prisoner on his reception in the Prison; and their delivery to the prisoner on his departure from the prison should also be duly certified in this Book.

41o. The Sheriff shall make such rules as he may think proper as to the sending or receiving of letters by the prisoners, and as to the admission of Visitors to see them.

Visits should always take place in the presence of an officer of the Prison.

The rules and regulations respecting visitors should be such as to be consistent with the maintenance of good order and discipline in the Prison, but should not interfere in any way with the visits of clergymen or of the legal advisers of the prisoners.

42o. In case of the serious illness of any prisoner, the Keeper of the Gaol should notify the fact to such of the prisoner's friends, as the prisoner may desire to be informed of it, and in case of the death of a prisoner, he shall, at once, notify the fact to a Coroner of the District of County.

430. The Keeper of the Gaol shall furnish every officer of the prison with a copy of the Rules, he shall also have a Copy of them hung up in some conspicuous place in his office. He shall moreover read to every prisoner on his reception in the Prison, such of the Rules as relate to the conduct and punishment of prisoners, their maintenance, dietary and clothing, the work and duties which they are required to perform, and a Copy of the portion of the Rules thus read to the prisoners should be hung up in the cell of every prisoner who can read.

440. When from defective arrangement of the Prison, from the inadequacy of the accommodation, or from any other cause, the Keeper of the Gaol finds himself unable to carry out any important part of the Rules, he shall without delay notify the Inspectors of the fact, with a view to their taking such steps as may be in their power to cause the necessary alterations to be made.

450. Where the number of cells is not sufficient to allow a separate cell for each prisoner. Each such prisoner who cannot be placed in a separate cell should be put in a cell with two other male prisoners, at least each prisoner having a separate bed.

460. At the close of every year, the Keeper of the Gaol shall make an inventory in detail of all the property of the Prison, stating the condition of each article.

470. The Keeper of the Prison should also transmit to the Secretary of the Board, on or before the 25th day of January every year, an Annual Return of the State of the Prison for the previous calendar year, with information respecting the discipline of the Prison, and other matters, and such short remarks or suggestions connected therewith as he may think fit to make, such Return shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Board.

SPECIAL REPORT
OF
DR. WOLFRED NELSON.

"LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
QUEBEC, 13th July, 1861.

"Dr. W. Nelson, Montreal,

SIR,—I regret to state that the Printers have lost your Special Report, as an Inspector of Prisons, &c. The documents laid before the House were:—"The General Report on Prisons, &c., signed by the Five Inspectors;" then came a special individual Report from each of the Inspectors, &c.

It is your special individual Report that has been lost, and hoping that you may have a rough draft, with which you would oblige us for the purpose of printing;

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk of Printing Committee."

The above letter reached me this day, 15th July. I had made no "rough draft," and must, therefore, at this late period, confine myself to a mere summary, in place of the more extended Report, which has so singularly disappeared; else I might be justly charged with a want of due attention to the important trust confided to me, in common with my colleagues.

The Inspection Division that has devolved upon me comprises the original and extensive District of Montreal, which has been subdivided into the following judiciary districts:—Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, St. Francis, Bedford, Iberville, Beauharnois, Montreal, Joliette, Terrebonne, and Ottawa.

I shall commence with the gaol at Montreal, by far the largest penal establishment in Canada, excepting the Provincial Penitentiary. This gaol had been designed to be a model-gaol, but in its internal economy it has proved to be little better than those of an older date.

In the year 1852, I pointed out its many deficiencies, and notwithstanding the strenuous, and, I flatter myself, well-founded objections I made to certain proposed improvements then contemplated, and which were carried out at considerable expense, and have proved by no means efficient or really useful. It is impossible to remedy the many defects in this gaol, yet it is susceptible of some improvement in the upper or West wing, on the third floor, which covers a space of nearly 90 feet by 40, well lighted on both sides. A competent and experienced Architect, in these matters, declared that 40 cells could be made here, with a corridor surrounding the whole. On my renewed visits, I have always found this extensive apartment nearly empty, or only serving as an hospital for a few males who could, at no inconvenience, be located in the North wing, originally intended for this purpose. Should the cells alluded to be made on this floor, it would remove all pretext or excuse for the thrusting of all sorts of prisoners into one ward, as is now the case, to the utter detriment of all order, discipline, and morality.

I would respectfully urge some action in this matter, that the great abuses heretofore existing may be discontinued and remedied; at the same time I would urgently recommend, that the nine acres of valuable land, behind and pertaining to the gaol, should be at once enclosed, as a means of useful and profitable occupation to the throng of idle vagabonds who resort to this place because they have no work to perform. I emphatically drew attention to this important subject in my Report of 1852, and have since repeatedly alluded to it, but all without avail.

I would strongly suggest that no alterations or improvements should be made in this gaol, until the opinion of the Board has been obtained, as on them should properly fall the responsibility of all changes that should be made in the Penal and Sanitary institutions committed to their supervision. It is but right, by the way, to remark, that this edifice, with all its imperfections, is susceptible of being made to subserve the ends aimed at—to punish, deter, and reform.

GAOL AT SHERBROOKE.

My next visit was to this gaol: the building is sufficiently spacious, strong and well-built, to answer all necessary purposes, had it been placed on a proper site, and its internal construction had been better; but here, as elsewhere, no correct idea seems to have been entertained of the object to be attained.

As it is a solid and substantial building, it might be, with a very few changes, converted into a House of Refuge or of Industry. It admits of easy drainage, and with little difficulty water could be supplied. It is nearly in the centre of the town, a most improper locality for a prison, though convenient enough for a poorhouse.

The inhabitants of this thriving town are very desirous that another place should be chosen; and, in my opinion, a very eligible one, so far as space and elevation are concerned, can be found at a convenient distance on the high ground behind; but I am apprehensive that considerable difficulty would be encountered in securing a due supply of good water, and this could only be done at much expense; some difficulty might likewise be experienced in the sewerage, as the ground is very rocky and shallow.

I throw out these hints for the consideration of the Board, as well as for that of the Government, which, I suppose, will have to contribute largely to the building of a new gaol.

The gaol is kept in a clean and tidy manner, and the gaoler seems to be a humane and careful man; at least, no complaints were made against him in any way.

GAOL AT AYLNER.

This gaol was found to be in the same condition as when I inspected it in 1852; the alterations I then suggested have been carried out. The doors are no longer opposite each other, and the large interspaces between the bars have been diminished by the addition of others, so that the prisoners can no longer thrust their hands through, nor pass articles to each other. Privies have also been constructed outside the walls, to which access is had by a strong passage, tolerably ventilated. The sewer from it has not a sufficient descent, and was obstructed, so that foul emanations were manifest; these evils were pointed out, and I have no doubt have been corrected as far as it was possible.

This is a new building, and kept in excellent order by the very humane and intelligent gaoler—a modest and able man, not arrogating to himself superior knowledge or administrative ability.

GAOL AT OTTAWA.

Mr. McDonell and myself were appointed a committee to confer with the Council of the County of Carleton in relation to the condition of the gaol at Ottawa. After repeated interviews, the plan for a new gaol was adopted, and has received the sanction of the Board

and of the Government. The work has been prosecuted with much vigour, and there is every reason to believe that the edifice will be soon completed, and answer all expectations, while it will be an honor to the public spirit of that populous county.

The old gaol was so very objectionable and offensive that it could no longer be tolerated, and it would be a loss of time to enter into a detail of its great defects, and the evils resulting therefrom.

GAOL AT BARRIE.

This gaol was thoroughly examined by Mr. McDonell and myself, and though small, with an addition at no great cost, will meet all the requirements of the County of Simcoe for some time to come; and when it may be necessary to provide more room, the present prison will conveniently form a part of the new building.

All the changes and additions that may be made to the present gaol should be so constructed as to form a part of any extension that may be made at any future day, as it is most desirable that the burden of the county should not be unnecessarily increased, and certainly no sacrifice should be made for the mere purpose of display or effect.

The gaols in my district have been visited twice during the year, some, like that of Montreal especially, more frequently. I have examined the new gaols in course of construction in this division, and have to report that, as decided upon, they are all built after the same plan, and although small, will be found to afford ample accommodation to all customers who may require safe-keeping. While their detention, at least until trial, cannot be of much length, yet it will be so effectual as to leave unpleasant reminiscences; and if a longer sojourn follows, the isolation will be sufficiently complete to prevent all that kind of intercourse which is so much desired by such characters, and the absence of which is in itself most irksome, and no small punishment. Hence securing the ends aimed at—punishment, and deterring for the future.

It is to be hoped and expected that the changes which have lately been made in the administration of the laws, for the punishment of minor offences and crimes; and the speedy meting out of condign punishment, will prevent the so frequent infringement of the laws which has hitherto obtained, and rendering them almost nugatory. Further additions, however, seem much wanted, the two following in particular:—After a third offence, however slight it may appear, if the delinquent is notorious for his idle and disorderly conduct, and in spite, or destitute, of parental control, he should be sentenced to a Reformatory for a period long enough to acquire good habits, moral and religious instruction, and an aptitude for labor that will ensure him employment and a respectable standing hereafter.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

This Reformatory was visited twice by myself and all of the other Inspectors. The management and conduct of the Warden met with entire approval and commendation.—The discipline is admirable, and the behaviour of the lads such as seldom to deserve other than friendly admonition.

The Warden has been particularly fortunate in the selection of his officers, all of whom seem to be actuated by the same and single sentiment of advancing the best interests of the institution. He is cordially and efficiently seconded by the two Chaplains, who labor with one accord for the moral and religious welfare of the unhappy creatures placed under their charge; while the boys themselves appear to be sensible that in these worthy officers they have kind and compassionate friends.

REFORMATORY AT ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

The buildings at this place were prepared in far too hurried a manner for the reception of the convicts; the gratings, fastenings and cells were of the most imperfect and frail description, and the necessary consequence was the frequent desertion of the convicts. Six of them were in the same dormitory without any restriction, such free commingling was attended with the worst consequences, added to which was the general freedom of intercourse during the day, that the worst results might be expected, and did not fail to arise. Nor was the Warden fortunate in the officers who surrounded him; there was little cordiality and sympathy, no eager desire for the success of the establishment, the consequence was that chaos, as it were, reigned all over. Yet it is but justice to say, that the Warden was exceedingly desirous that the institution should prosper. Things, at last, attained such a pass that that gentleman was removed, having, as it would appear, lost all prestige and influence.

At the request of the Executive, I assumed the duties by visiting the place very frequently, and remaining there for many days at a time; yet it was evident that a permanent Warden should be appointed, and Mr. Prieur, the present incumbent, was placed in charge on the 27th Dec. last. There is good reason to infer that this gentleman will prove an acquisition, and govern the institution mildly though firmly, and will devote his best energies to its success.

The principal objection to Isle-aux-Noix for a Reformatory is its proximity to the frontier, but on the other hand it possesses many and striking advantages; its isolation keeps off intruders, prevents undue communication outside: it forms a government within itself. Escape in summer can be effected only by swimming and canoes; the rewards for the apprehension of deserters keeps the neighbourhood on the alert. The soil is very productive, affording ample and profitable occupation to the convicts; the produce last year amounted to about \$2,000. Access in winter is often inconvenient, but a provident supply of provisions at the proper season prevents the necessity of frequent crossing, while those same difficulties operate as a preventive to escape on the ice.

The locality is remarkably healthy, as is proved by the hospital records when troops were stationed there.

The buildings are very substantial, and at a little cost could be made to receive 150 convicts, whilst the efficiency of the barracks would not be injured if hereafter required for military purposes.

The Provincial Penitentiary and Asylums have been visited quarterly by the Board of Inspectors, and the monthly visit performed by one or two of the Inspectors. They were always found to be in excellent order, and to meet the entire approval of the inspectors.

I would respectfully remark, in conclusion, that the old military buildings that have been turned over to the civil government should be made available, as far as possible, with due regard to expense, and, upon an emergency, they may be returned in good repair for their original purposes.

(Signed) WOLFRED NELSON.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

MR. TACHÉ.

I have the honor to present the following Report of my personal proceedings as an Inspector during the year 1860, with remarks principally suggested by my visits, and reflections on subjects connected with the discharge of my duty.

I.

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL AT GROSSE ISLE.—I inspected the Hospital at Grosse Isle (Quarantine) the first time on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd July, and a second time on the 30th October.

The situation is most admirably chosen, in every respect, and the buildings are equally well adapted for the reception of the sick during the summer. It would be impossible to find a better place, and difficult to make a more suitable adaptation of it to the purpose intended.

The immense establishment was made at a cost, it is said, of more than \$200,000. Two thousand patients were received in it at one time, at the period of the terrible epidemic of 1857.

Happily, for some years past, it has received but few inmates, but it must not be forgotten that a Quarantine Station is especially provided for fortuitous cases, and that its usefulness, as a measure of precaution, is not to be ascertained by the number of patients admitted or who have been admitted within a given period.

At the time of my visit, I found the buildings and moveable property in excellent order, and the staff of attendants (trained by long service,) appeared to have all the qualifications required for the faithful performance of the duties usual in such an institution. The extensive store-houses contained articles of bedding and utensils in sufficient abundance to meet the wants of 2,000 Patients. The separation of the various Wards for the sick of different classes of disease, and for convalescents, the quarters of the attendants, the chapels and residences of the Chaplains, the cemeteries—in a word all the appurtenances have been arranged with a degree of intelligence which it is gratifying to acknowledge.

The Quarantine establishment has for some years past, cost an average sum of about \$16,000 annually. This expenditure undoubtedly bore no proportion to the service required. Among the items of useless expense may be cited the chartering of a Steamboat for a service which might certainly have been performed with inferior means. In the present year, the expenditure has been reduced to \$8,660; and it is possible to reduce it further to \$5,000, while still keeping up the organization in complete working order, so as to suffice for actual exigencies and to be ready after a week's notice for any eventuality: it is ever to be borne in mind that a Quarantine establishment is not to be organized in a moment, when danger is imminent.

Immediately after the epidemic of 1847, the Government was solicited to establish another Lazaretto on the Isle of Bic. This counsel was dictated by panic when no amount of precaution seemed to be excessive. Since that time, it has been proposed to establish the Quarantine Station at the extremity of the Isle of Orleans, in the very heart of the population and in the very port of Quebec. Some would have abolished it altogether. These

fears are now at rest, because in several years, there has been no epidemic; but it may return! The truth is, in my opinion, and I should not discharge my duty conscientiously if I failed to declare it—the truth is, that the Quarantine Station is well situated at Grosse Isle, and it does not seem to be a time to abolish it entirely.

This very year a number of cases of small-pox were received at Grosse Isle. Who can assert that the landing of such patients in our cities would have been unattended with danger to the inhabitants? I do not intend to discuss the controversy between *contagionists* and *non-contagionists*. I rely on general facts, from which we learn that wherever contagious disease exists it radiates pestilential elements which enter and pervade inhabited places, by laws difficult to be understood, and in a way impossible to explain,—but that it does so enter!

Putting the question in its simplest form, and setting aside all the sophistry of preconceived opinions. Let us suppose a case of vessels bringing to our shores a crowd of Immigrants decimated by Cholera or the Typhus, would families—would physicians—wish them to land at Grosse Isle, or would they prefer to see them on the wharves of our cities? This is the question.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT QUEBEC.

I inspected this Hospital on the 19th and 20th September, and on the 31st December.

The Marine Hospital is under the immediate control of Executive Commissioners who perform their duties with all possible care and solicitude. It is one of the most important Institutions in the Province, and is entitled in many respects to our especial care and consideration. In this, as in all Hospitals, and to say truth in all public establishments, some things are excellent, some indifferent, and some to be regretted. In this last respect I speak of the material appliances. Taken all in all, few Hospitals are better kept, and, in a parity of circumstances, there are few in which the medical statistics show such satisfactory results.

The buildings are very considerable, and present an imposing appearance. Although the situation is reputed to be healthy, the parts occupied by the wards being remote from any edifice or other obstruction to a pure circulation of air, and in a great measure from the action of the tides which are felt here, there are circumstances which make it apparent that here as elsewhere, it is inconvenient to place establishments of this kind on a low damp soil. Even the walls have been a little injured by this choice of a situation.

This seems to be a fit opportunity to point out the importance of keeping in the hands of the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital the land which surrounds it on the East and West, and of acquiring that which is adjacent on the South, in order to prevent the future erection of buildings which might interrupt the free circulation of the air. This freedom of circulation is the more necessary to be guarded, as the Hospital occupies a site which is rather low.

Among the great faults of this building, we may point out the want of abundant and rational means of ventilation. The bad situation of the privies is another, which (not to speak of their bad construction) when short of water, and that happens frequently, are a very pest to the sick, the officers and the nurses. A third is the small size of the openings, fitted moreover with English sash-windows, which can be only half opened and do not admit the quantity of air which would find entrance, if needed, through French windows.

The kitchen of the Establishment is altogether insufficient, and so hot as to be suffocating.

The wash-house has been banished from the institution: the linen is washed by contract in the country. The Commissioners find this more economical, and I believe that nothing could be better devised for cleanliness and the health of the patients. It was a happy idea: the continual change of air acting on all the linen of a great hospital cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

The hot-air furnace has been adopted for the heating of the apartments, but not to the entire exclusion of the ordinary stoves. I noticed several parts of the wood-work too near to the chimneys, and fire has already broken out in the attics.

The drainage is very imperfect. In the court-yard is a privy which receives and retains a part of the soil from the house-drains. This is an abomination which ought to be abolished at once, and a regular and uninterrupted system of water-closets with close valves adopted, communicating directly with the river which flows close by.

At the time of my visit in December, the greater part of the building was unoccupied: in that portion which was occupied some of the rooms were pervaded with a very disagreeable odour, caused by the faulty construction of the conduits; a regular current of air ascending from the heated to the unheated portion charged with exhalations from the house-drains above mentioned.

The Marine Hospital has hitherto been made useful only during the Summer season, as an hospital for seamen and immigrants. Scarcely are thirty of the beds in use permanently during the winter season. Now, as the general cost of management, and of servants of all kinds remains the same, this fine institution might easily be converted into a general Hospital, by means of a very slight additional expenditure yearly. This would render the public a great service at slight expense: for the same means, which differently applied would scarcely suffice to found anything new, would, if applied to turn to account what is ready at hand, be productive of a great deal of good.

Besides the Hospital proper, there is a fine and extensive wooden building which might be used as an Hospital in the summer season. I incline to the belief, that taking all considerations into account, the sheds, as they are called, would be infinitely better suited to a certain class of cases during the continuance of the hot season than the main building itself, as they contain apartments of vast extent, provided with French windows on all sides, in which therefore the natural ventilation is perfect.

The details of the various departments in the Marine Hospital appeared to me to be conducted with a degree of zeal, attention and unanimity which leave nothing to be wished for. In this, as in many other institutions, the few faults which exist arise from those of the building. The intelligence and good-will of the managers, officers and servants are sometimes circumvented by the inconvenience of an ill-placed wall or some obstruction of the same kind; and truly we must acknowledge that the problem which is to decide on the best mode of constructing the buildings of a vast institution is one of extremely difficult solution.

II.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

ASYLUM AT TORONTO.—Apart from the joint visits made in company with my colleagues, a report of which appears in the Minutes of the Board, I visited the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto alone at the following periods, viz: the 4th March, and the 25th November.

In these private visits, I convinced myself, as my colleagues may have done in our joint visits, of the almost total absence of ventilation in the immense edifice, which notwithstanding its vast extent and the great cost of its construction, is still insufficient and defective in many respects.

On 4th March, the date of my first visit, the smell in many of the rooms almost impeded respiration. The absence of the means of classification, this want of ventilation and some other inconveniences of the same kind, are a constant source of embarrassment and regret to the Medical Superintendent, and his assistants, who find their benevolent efforts thwarted by obstacles, which all their care cannot remove.

During the visit which I made on the 25th November, I considered, with the Superintendent, Dr. Workman, the question of building two walls of separation, suggested by the Architect, as a means of guarding the edifice from general destruction by fire, by cutting off the communication between the three compartments thus formed, which might be made fire-proof. I easily satisfied myself, as Dr. Workman had previously done, that an expectation of this kind was an illusion, as regarded the object in view, and that the erection of such walls would have an injurious effect on the ventilation of the apartments.

Without a fixed plan decided on, previous to the erection of buildings, and almost unlimited funds to defray the cost, it is impossible to secure the greatest possible amount of comfort and well-being to the inmates. Generally, one advantage is obtained by the sacrifice of other advantages; and, in the present case, the general conclusion of the reports presented to the Government has been in favor of the endurance of the risk of total destruction, which is possible but not probable, rather than of compromising certainly and permanently, the only means existing of supplying the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum with a little of the air for which they languish.

The Asylum is now well drained. It is heated with hot water, which seems to succeed here.

The most important fault of the Asylum is its situation. Being built about the middle of a level tract in which no broken ground occurs to enliven the prospect, the aspect of the huge enclosure, destitute of any object calculated to interest the eye, is sad and mournful. Dr. Workman has done his best to embellish the grounds and intends to continue his efforts to ornament them, but it is difficult to make up for natural deficiencies. I would that this instance may always serve to remind all authorities of the axiom concerning the choice of a place for a public institution: "Let the site be elevated and dry and have a good exposure."

This institution has always seemed to be conducted with order and attention. The officers and servants imitate the example of carefulness and benevolent zeal set them by their chiefs, the two Medical Superintendents, who appear to treat the unhappy lunatics with mildness, and to exercise all possible vigilance over their charge.

UNIVERSITY BRANCH ASYLUM AT TORONTO.

I visited this Branch of the Toronto Asylum, on the 2nd March and the 25th May.

The Establishment seems intended to be only temporary and closely connected with the principal Institution. The chief resident officer is a house-steward, who exercises his office under the immediate and daily control of the superior officers of the Parent Asylum.

The building is not very well adapted to its present use. But as only a special class of cases are admitted, and the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness and proper nourishment, the small number of inmates seem to enjoy all desirable comfort.

ASYLUM AT BEAUPORT.

I inspected this, the only Asylum in Lower Canada, on the 20th July, and the 31st October.

As a private undertaking, this Establishment is dependent exclusively on the proprietors in the respect of domestic management; but the treatment of the patients is subject to the control of a particular Board of Commissioners. These superintend it on behalf of the Government, who send to the institution the insane poor, paying for each a yearly sum, averaging \$141.

The Beauport Asylum is charming, situated on a ground admirably adapted for such an institution. It is to be regretted, however, that the buildings have been placed at the foot of a pretty hill rather than on the height, where they would have been more favorably situated. It was done to have the benefit of a large brook, the water of which is turned to account as a motive power, and as a means of purification and drainage; but it would have been better, in my opinion, to sacrifice these advantages, important as they are, for the sake of those which would have been found in selecting the place I have mentioned.

Besides the principal edifice, there is a house situated on the ground belonging to the Asylum which serves for the reception of a number—too great a number—of the patients of uncleanly habits.

In attention to cleanliness, to internal economy and to good management, nothing can be found superior to the Asylum at Beauport. The principal curative treatment employed

is exercise in the open air and occupation. The latter is carried on with great success. No better means could, in my opinion, be used, being particularly suitable for the class of lunatics who are most numerous in this Asylum, that is to say who are quiet in their behaviour and have no dangerous propensities.

The system of drainage is quite perfect. The brook which I have mentioned carries off all impurities as fast as they are produced. The ventilation is excellent, being effected by a draught produced by the apposition of the hot air pipes with the escape pipes, carrying off the vitiated air. The heating is effected partly by hot air, partly by steam, and seems to be well managed.

The Institution is lighted by gas manufactured exclusively for the Establishment, and serves for cooking purposes and other uses in the kitchen.

The bedding made use of is worthy of special notice: except a few whose habits are filthy and who must lie on straw, all the patients lie on horse hair mattresses over spring beds manufactured in the house.

The visit which I made to Beauport on the 30th October, was timed so that I might see the patients in their dormitories, and was therefore made in the night. I had witnessed the comfort apparently enjoyed by the unfortunate maniacs moving about in the roomy, well-lighted and well-ventilated halls of the building, or dispersed on a fine summer day in the gardens and meadows around the building; and I was desirous of seeing them during a cold and rainy autumn night in the sleeping-rooms of the Asylum.

I was surprised to find so slight an odor perceptible in rooms which were much too crowded. The ventilation is carried on generally with so much success in the principal building, and the attention to personal and domestic cleanliness is so minute, that in rooms over-crowded with the sick, scarcely would one have been able by the smell to ascertain the presence of a great number of human beings.

There were naturally other rooms, particularly those called attics, which had an ill smell, but by no means so bad as what we find in larger and less crowded Asylums, regard being had to the cubic space allowed.

Although this Institution is in its present state free from evident evil results, the danger incurred in over-crowding an Asylum is too great not to have attracted the attention of the authorities. In reply to questions addressed to the Government, on this very subject by the Commissioners of the Asylum, I presented to the Board a Report, the conclusion of which is that the Beauport Asylum is insufficient for the reception and treatment of the Insane of Lower Canada.

ASYLUM AT ROCKWOOD.

All my visits to this Asylum were made in company with other members of the Board, and are recorded in the Minutes. I mention the establishment, therefore, in this place, only for the purpose of offering some remarks on the plan adopted in building the new house which is already in an advanced state.

When I accorded my approbation, in common with my colleagues, except Dr. Nelson, to the plans adopted previous to our appointment, and begun to be executed, I did not intend to imply that the details were, in my opinion, the very best, but merely that they were comparatively good. Two of these details I shall cite, and both of primary importance: with respect to the system of ventilation, for instance, I am far from thinking that the *mechanical ventilator* adopted is equal in effect to the *draught-chimneys*: I even think that the mechanical ventilator alone is altogether insufficient in certain circumstances; I think on the contrary that the system of draught-chimneys alone will always be efficacious when it is well carried out. With respect to the preference given (again for instance) to the system of small lateral dormitories over the large common dormitory open at both sides; I believe it to be an error. My opinion is that small dormitories and rooms for seclusion also are necessary, but that they should be exceptional.

These reasons notwithstanding, as the mechanical ventilator has partisans and very distinguished ones (and it no doubt has merits of its own); and as the system of division

adopted at Rockwood is borrowed from foreign Asylums, justly held in high repute, I considered myself bound to suppress my personal opinions, especially as the plans under consideration were already accepted and the works commenced in accordance with them. I make this remark, not for the purpose of repudiating my share of responsibility, but to aid in the solution of difficulties that may arise hereafter.

PROJECTED ASYLUM AT ORILLIA.

I visited the site and the building at Orillia, on the 28th January. I thought it right to make a Report in opposition to the plan of converting that Establishment into a Lunatic Asylum, for reasons which are given at length in the Memorial presented to the Board on that occasion.

The General Report of the Inspectors will shew what action was taken by the Board on that question.

III.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Besides the joint visits, prescribed by Law, I made the monthly inspection in June, on the 3rd, 4th and 11th.

I had previously, in former visits, by the perusal of the Report of Dr. Sampson, the Physician of the Institution, and by the study which I had made of the general circumstances of the Penitentiary, made up my mind that the state of the Establishment was not what it might be and what, in ordinary circumstances, it ought to be.

I made this visit of inspection in June, being then on my way to the United States, under instructions from the Government, to visit some of the most noted institutions in that country. (I have not hitherto had leisure to prepare my Report of the journey.) I availed myself of the opportunity to compare carefully with ours the statistics of establishments, situated precisely as our superb Penitentiary is. Since that period, I have considered still more carefully, and with new lights, inaugurated by the Board of Inspectors, the sanitary condition of the Provincial Penitentiary, and I shall now give a rough sketch of the result of my inquiries, imperfect as it must necessarily be.

I shall promise that, with all its faults, and faults there are and will be in this, as in all institutions, in spite of the greatest care, ours, nevertheless, ranks as a model institution: judging, I say, by what I saw in foreign states, and by what I have read in books concerning matters which did not fall under my observation, taken as a whole, the Penitentiary is inferior to none in respect either of the system, or the way in which it is carried out. Having paid this tribute to justice, to anticipate any misunderstanding, I shall proceed to examine the sanitary circumstances which are the subject of my allusions.

I take no account in this place of the statistics collected from the number of patients taken into Hospital, or treated out of Hospital, in the several institutions which are the subjects of comparison, because, in reality, nothing can be deduced from such statistics, I depend on a comparison of the number of *deaths* in a term of years, and of the *aggregate number* of prisoners who have been affected with insanity during their imprisonment.

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS, (UNITED STATES.)

YEARS.	PENITENTIARIES.	Total Number of Prisoners in the year.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
1857.....	Sing-Sing.....	1293	12	4 of them suicides. 2 of them killed by accident. 1 of them killed by accident.
	Auburn.....	883	6	
	Clinton.....	436	1	
1858.....	Sing-Sing.....	1427	24	
	Auburn.....	940	14	
	Clinton.....	445	1	
	Baltimore.....	538	4	
	Richmond.....	457	11	
1859.....	Sing-Sing.....	1514	15	
	Auburn.....	1035	13	
	Clinton.....	543	2	
	Richmond.....	472	6	
	Totals.....	9971	109	

Here we have as a result, with regard to the Institutions mentioned, a total number of 109 deaths among 9,971 prisoners; that is to say, a proportion of $1\frac{1}{11}$ per centum within a trifling fraction.

Let us now see what our own statistics show.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

YEARS.	Total number of Prisoners in the year.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
1857.....	907	17	1 of them killed by accident in an Engine.
1858.....	1038	20	
1859.....	1034	24	
Totals.....	2979	61	

Here we have an aggregate of 61 deaths amongst 2,979 prisoners; that is to say, a proportion of $2\frac{1}{20}$ per centum within a very small fraction.

This difference is very great, and is entitled to our attention, even supposing that it might vary considerably if deduced from more extended statistics: for I acknowledge that it is impossible to form an exact comparison; because a great number of circumstances are to be taken into account which escape the most careful inquiry.

It is difficult to compare the mortality in our Penitentiary with that of similar European Institutions, because it differs altogether from them in respect of the class of people received into it, and in the nature of the imprisonment. Again, what differences we find in the proportions of various establishments, and even in the same, from one year to another! Nevertheless, making all allowance, the mortality in the Penitentiaries of Europe is below the proportion which I have just shewn to prevail in ours.

Let us now consider, in the same general way, the ever important question of mental derangement, occurring to prisoners during their term of detention. The whole number of lunatics received into the Asylum at Auburn, at its opening in 1859, was 56; of whom 23

came from Sing-Sing, 21 from Auburn, and 12 from Clinton. This comprehends the aggregate number of insane prisoners in the three institutions, which for several years have contained an annual average, in all, of about 3,000 prisoners.

The whole number of insane patients removed to Rockwood from the Penitentiary in 1860 was 37: the accumulated aggregate of lunatics out of an annual average of 1,000 prisoners. This shews a proportion of 2 to 1 against us.

The number of insane cases in the Provincial Penitentiary in 1860 was 11, among 1,039 prisoners.

This is a proportion of 1 insane person among 94½ prisoners: an enormous proportion, reaching the extreme of the ratio, alleged by Lelut, and disputed by other writers.

I know how careful we should be, in receiving statistics collected in Europe in support of theories in warm dispute, respecting system for Penitentiaries. It is needful only to read the two first authors we fall in with, so that their opinions be different, to find one confuting by the aid of figures what the other maintains by aid of figures also. I have no system to promulgate, I therefore seek only after truth, and do not care on which side it may be found. All the systems invented by man contain both good and evil.

Amidst all difficulties and diversities of opinion, taking the statistics, such as they are, for my guides, I find, as a general result, that the sanitary condition of our Penitentiary is not good—and I say so.

There are many physical causes of unhealthiness in our Penitentiary; but I do not perceive that there are more than in the American Penitentiaries with which I have compared it. All considered, our Institution seems to present a character and circumstances which ought to entitle it to the palm of superiority over all of them.

There is a moral cause which may have its effect in creating the differences shewn; I mean the discipline. This seems to me to be maintained with greater strictness in our Penitentiary than in any of the others which I visited. Now, this is doubtless a cause of mental depression, which invariably tends to produce disease among the inmates of a prison.

May the locality have its influence among the causes of this state of things? Yet the physicians allege that the sanitary condition of the village of Portsmouth lying around the Penitentiary is excellent, and all the employées of the Institution who live on the spot with their families enjoy good health. However this may be, if this comparison does not ascertain the cause, it will at least have the effect of awakening our solicitude, and leads us to examine the internal details of our own Institutions more attentively.

A slight study of the internal arrangements of the Penitentiary will suffice to discover many things to be amended for the improvement of its sanitary condition.

Dr. Sampson, the Physician to the Penitentiary, has frequently mentioned in his Reports the want of ventilation in the dormitories, likewise the smallness of the quantity of leguminous matter allowed to the prisoners.

Two years ago, the allowance of vegetables was increased; and this year, by the completion of the dome which crowns the centre of the prison, the heating and ventilation of the dormitories have been improved, to a degree which has moved all the prisoners to express their satisfaction.

A system of drainage and a plan for bringing into the Institution a better supply of water are now under consideration. The want of baths is much felt, and steps are being taken to provide them, now that the good effect of them is perceptible in the women's department.

A practice exists which must be banished as soon as material means shall have been provided to dispense with it: it is that of drying the linen in the dormitories.

I here close my remarks which I put on record, in support of those which I submitted to the Board. The Inspectors are actively engaged in the consideration of this subject. The steps taken and the means to be employed will necessarily form part of the General Annual Report.

I cannot, however, take leave of the subject without saying a word on the influence of religious comforts on the health of the prisoners, especially those of a lively sociable temperament who suffer most from confinement. Religion is the only spring able to resist with success that fatal irritation which undermines the vigor of those men of powerful impulses, whose neglect of it has immured them in a prison.

We have in the Provincial Penitentiary abundant proof of this truth, both negative and positive. At our very last visit, two prisoners appeared before us, who strikingly illustrated the assertion. Both are votaries of the same religious faith, both Catholics; both are intelligent and strongly organized; both had been conducted by intemperance to their present condition. Fourteen years' imprisonment had not lowered the intellect, the strength, the health or the vigor of one who had always fulfilled with scrupulous attention his religious duties, and who when liberated, praised God for the salutary chastisement inflicted on him in this world. Of the other, eleven years' imprisonment had undermined and nearly destroyed both mind and body. Touched by no religious feeling during his long confinement, he will leave his prison the irredeemable wreck of what he was. If these cases were isolated, they would prove nothing; as they are not uncommon, they prove every thing.

IV.

REFORMATORY PRISONS.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.—I visited this Institution alone on February 26th, 27th and 28th.

The situation of the establishment is magnificent, and it contains all the requisites conducive to the great end for which it is designed. It is, however, perhaps rather too remote from the centres of population.

The buildings at present occupied were formerly barracks, well built, but altogether unfit for the new purpose to which they are applied; they are placed moreover on the lowest and least favorable spot of the grounds belonging to them.

This Institution presented, in the appearance and outward demeanor of the young persons who were its inmates at the time of my visit, an affecting spectacle. The Board have already borne public testimony to the merits of the Warden, the Chaplains, and the other Officers of the Institution.

I consider it a duty to point out a defect in our laws which may nullify in certain cases of young children all the first attempts made for their reformation: I mean the want of a discretionary power of detaining, after the expiry of their sentence, those children whom the authorities may not consider to be sufficiently reformed to be set at liberty. This provision is of the highest importance.

The only thing I found worthy of censure was the want of sufficient supervision, in the night time. This supervision is a matter of the first necessity, and the want of it at this Institution is very striking.

Buildings constructed expressly for the use intended, facilitate this supervision, which would do much to diminish the dangers of the dormitories to the children in respect to their health and morals, as well as for the maintenance of discipline.

The Board have received a promise that new buildings will be erected, the absolute necessity of which is evident. The illustrious founders of Mettray, the Model-Reformatory, said at the outset on the subject of buildings: "We would not have the walls dictate the law to us."

In fact, the first and most essential material condition of success, in any general institution is, that it be in a situation, and have buildings, which are suitable for the use intended.

It would seem to be futile to proclaim a truth which is self-evident, but every day, unfortunately, it is forgotten, and it becomes necessary to assert it afresh.

REFORMATORY AT ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

The visit which I made to Isle-aux-Noix, on the 11th September, was a joint one. Accordingly, I make mention of the Institution only for the purpose of more conveniently placing on record two observations which I consider to be of great importance.

The situation is, in my opinion, altogether unfit for such an establishment. It is an Island lying low in fresh water, with but little current, at a short distance from banks which it is easy to reach, in summer by swimming, and more easy in winter over the ice. It is mostly covered with a growth of low bushes, has large ditches, swamps, earth-works and hidden nooks which afford the greatest facilities for escaping.

If we combine, with these circumstances, the proximity of the United States frontier, and the almost constant presence about that line of a great number of loose and lawless characters, fugitives from justice in both countries, the attempts to escape which have occurred in this Institution will be explained at once.

At the date of our visit, more than thirty such attempts had been made, six of which completely succeeded.

Moreover, the present buildings, which are old casemated barracks, are by no means adapted to their present use. It seems to me, therefore, that no reason can be found for continuing the Institution in that place.

The Reformatory was intended for Lower Canadians only, of whom five-sixths are of French descent. Accordingly, a great many of the prisoners who are sent thither speak only French; yet, of all the Officers and regular employées whom I saw at the establishment, not one, except the Chaplain and the Doctor understood me when I spoke to him in my own language. I do not know how the poor children, who did not know English could get on: probably by means of interpreters chosen from the prisoners themselves. But the inconvenience and the injustice of such a system will be easily seen. It arose under a dynasty which is happily no longer dominant at Isle-aux-Œux, but which has left long enduring fruits behind it.

The success of a Reformatory Prison depends in a great measure, and for a long time, on the direction to which it is subjected at the outset. The work is a difficult one to undertake,—to reform a Reformatory.

V.

COMMON PRISONS.

I shall first notice the prisons situated in the Quebec Division, the inspection of which was especially confided to me, and amidst which I reside. I shall then make a few observations on other *Common Prisons* since visited by me, both in Upper and in Lower Canada. I shall enter into no descriptions of the buildings of the various prisons, as such descriptions would be both wearisome and futile, if not absolutely unintelligible, since they could not be accompanied with explanatory diagrams.

GAOL AT QUEBEC.

The Gaol at Quebec is an old building, which has stood about half a century, and which was erected to supply a want which was widely different from the exigencies of the present day. In a certain degree and in certain circumstances, the system under which this prison was constructed had its merits; but as required to accommodate the present number and various classes of prisoners now its inmates, it is altogether unsuitable. Falling in ruins, and over-crowded with numbers, it is no longer to be tolerated.

I shall not retouch the picture which the Inspectors have drawn of the state of this prison in their PRELIMINARY REPORT. That state of things is such, that the Board had no choice left: they would have failed in their duty, if they had not condemned it to be immediately discontinued.

It would be useless to expatiate on this subject, as the Government gave full assent to the representations of the Inspectors, and have already taken all necessary steps to erect another building, which will be the subject of some remarks hereafter.

The inspection of a prison, like the present Gaol at Quebec, is unavailing. It is a mere temple of Cloacina and a school of iniquity. With such materials, nothing can be effected, and we must await, though with impatience, the new buildings which will supply the means of a better organization.

The efforts of intelligent Superintendents, the zeal of charitable Chaplains, the well-meaning attentions of carefully-selected servants, would struggle in vain against material impossibilities. All that can be done for the present, is to prevent the evils resulting from the present order of things as far as possible, and to obviate from day to day the inconveniences of the actual position.

There seems to be no want of attention to cleanliness and safe-custody, and the physical wants of the prisoners are also attended to as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

In short, even if serious abuses did exist, it would be almost impossible to find them out, save by the intervention of some lucky chance.

PRISON OF THREE RIVERS.

I inspected the prison at Three Rivers on the 25th July and the 29th December.

The building used as a gaol at Three Rivers is good, and sufficiently spacious for the purpose. Its situation also is favorable, being a large open tract of ground, and the gaol yard is surrounded by a well-looking wall, about 12 feet high; but both building and wall are in a bad state of repair. The roof leaks, and the neglect of repairs has caused the fall of portions, threatening the whole edifice with ruin.

The heating is effected by ordinary stoves, and seems to be sufficient. The ventilation is inartificial, but seems also to suffice, with common attention, to supply air and the means of cleanliness, unless it be in places where the smell of the privies is added to the ordinary causes of contamination.

The water in use is drawn from a well situated in the court-yard, but there is neither pump nor cistern to regulate the distribution.

Gas has been introduced into the passages.

There is no systematic arrangement to carry off impurities; there being no drains, the filth is removed from time to time by hand. Some attempt has been made to dispense with this duty by the construction of a privy, which, as may be easily imagined, has only made things worse.

The internal details of the gaol do not exactly correspond with the fair appearance of the outside; and we see, together with the faulty arrangements, a liberal allowance of irons, the advantage of which is more apparent than real.

Notwithstanding these things, taken as a whole, this gaol is one of the best in Canada; and, with a few alterations, which may be made at small expense, will long suffice for the moral population of the District for whose use it was designed.

An attempt has been made in this prison to subject the prisoners to a system of regular and productive labor, but it has not succeeded. At present the prisoners do nothing at all, except a few who are employed in *picking oakum* and *curling horse-hair*.

I found, on my two visits, everything in the best order and in a perfect state of cleanliness. I arrived unexpectedly, as the Inspectors have resolved, as a general rule, not to give any notice of their visits.

The *Regulations of Common Prisons*, drawn up by the Board, will remedy many of the evils which exist in this, as in other gaols, in respect to Turnkeys, the maintenance of discipline, and the reformation of prisoners. It is useless to enter at present into details on this subject.

PRISON OF KAMOURASKA.

I visited the gaol at Kamouraska on the 1st February and the 27th September.

The site of this establishment is beautiful, being on a hill, and affording all the requisite advantages.

The gaol is in the basement of the Court-house, and could never be considered as any thing but a temporary expedient for the purpose. The gaoler occupies a house at the back

of the main building, and one room of the latter is used to receive the female prisoners. Such accommodations are by no means sufficient, and cannot be permanent. On my second visit, nearly all the prisoners were afflicted with dysentery. The want of space, the dampness of the rooms, situated immediately on the ground, with the total privation of exercise in the open air, were certainly the causes of this epidemic.

The privies are here, as elsewhere, the cause of suffering to the prisoners. They did not, however, complain of anything but the wearisomeness of confinement on the occasion of my first visit, and were all in good health.

Happily, the prisoners at Kamouraska will shortly have other quarters, which are in course of erection, on the first story of a wing now being added to the Court-house. I shall hereafter have occasion to speak of this new prison.

I should recommend that the present building be preserved, in its present state, to be used as occasion may require, on any further emergency, as the new quarters are of rather limited extent, and afford no resources should passing events produce an over-crowded state of the gaol; and there would be no ill effect to be apprehended from the detention of a small number of prisoners in the present rooms for a limited time. The present residence of the gaoler was ill-built, and is hardly habitable; accordingly, it is intended, as I am told, to supply a better.

I found everything kept in good order, and exquisitely clean, when I made my visits. I noticed, with pleasure, on my visit in September, two prisoners who were employed on the works of the new prison, under the eye of the gaoler's assistant. As an effect of such exercise during several days in the open air, which had been permitted on the solicitation of the physician to the prison, the two unhappy men felt themselves to be a great deal better in health, and recovering from the weakness to which their imprisonment had reduced them. I must, however, remark that such indulgence is not practicable with prisoners generally, in places where, as at Kamouraska, there is no outside wall to the gaol-yard.— And here I may observe that the greater number of our gaols have either no boundary wall or very insufficient ones. Now, *an enclosing or boundary wall is indispensably necessary to a prison.*

PRISON OF PERCÉ.

I visited this prison on the 2nd August.

The site on which it stands is truly magnificent, and possesses, moreover, all desirable qualities; but if the situation is fine, the prison itself inspires nothing but horror.

It defies description. We may say that it consists of two rooms, each 8 feet by 10, with a privy for a cellar. Everything is wanting. The immuring of prisoners in these cold, damp and pestilential holes is as bad as shutting them up in privies. It is impossible to tolerate such a state of things, which would not have been suffered to exist had not crimes and misdemeanors been hitherto almost unknown in the district to which this prison belongs.

I see no means of improving this prison, which, moreover, is a public nuisance, contained, as it is, in the buildings which, already too small, serves as a Court-house.

There being but few prisoners in these places, a prison of small dimensions would suffice, and the erection of such building is a matter of urgent necessity.

Such as it is, this gaol was kept in as cleanly a state as was possible. At the time I paid my visit it was empty, the last prisoner, who had been confined there for mutiny on board a ship, having escaped a few days before. I examined into the circumstances of his escape, and I must here declare that it was impossible for the gaoler to foresee, and consequently to prevent, this accident.

In the next paragraph I shall revert to the subject of a new gaol.

GAOL AT NEW CARLISLE.

I inspected this Prison on the 6th August.

The situation of the Establishment is very fine and presents every desirable advantage. The Prison, though better than that at Percé, presents, nevertheless, many intolerable objections: it is not secure, it is unwholesome, and there is no possibility whatever of applying the most elementary principles of prison discipline.

A magnificent lot of land, four arpents in extent, is attached to it; the building is surrounded by a wall, 120 feet by 80. The building is used as a Court-House, a Gaol and a residence for the Gaoler, though only an ordinary two-story house, 48 feet by 32 feet.

It is needless here to enter into fuller detail; the few preceding remarks suffice to prove that the erection of a new Gaol, is a matter of necessity.

This necessity has already been admitted, for on my return I met one of the Engineers of the Board of Public Works who told me that he had been directed to examine, in passing, the two buildings which serve as the Court-Houses and Gaols in the District of Gaspé. We had a long conversation on the subject, and I left with him a copy of the Circular, published by the Board of Inspectors, to whom the plans for the new Gaols were to be submitted, for I take it for granted that gaols must be erected in these two localities.

I should also remark, with reference to the Gaol at New Carlisle, that at the time of my visit there, I found no Gaoler in charge, that is to say, that there was no executive officer regularly appointed and directly responsible for the administration of the Gaol. There were no prisoners, and the whole appeared to be in good order; but notwithstanding the small importance of this prison, which is generally but little required, the fact of the absence of a Gaoler or responsible officer appeared to me a serious matter; this state of things had existed for several months. I gave my opinion upon it to the Sheriff, who told me that he was about to take immediate measures for the appointment of a successor to the office, which had been vacated by the death of the former Gaoler.

The Gaols which I visited beyond the Quebec Division, are:—In Lower Canada, the Gaols at Montreal, Sherbrooke and Aylmer;—In Upper Canada, those of Toronto, Kingston, Belleville, Barrie, Picton, Brockville, Perth, Ottawa, Orignal, Cornwall, Cobourg, Peterborough, Whitby, Milton, Hamilton, Simcoe, Brantford, Cayuga, Welland and Niagara

All these Gaols exhibit radical errors of construction, many of them, the greater number indeed, are in such a condition as to render it impossible to allow them to remain standing much longer.

The description given, in the Preliminary Report of the Board, of the condition of our Common Gaols applies, in my opinion, to all these Gaols in a greater or less degree.

The crowded state of several of these Establishments, and more particularly of the Gaols of Montreal, Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton is extreme.

I deem it needless to enter into any details relative to any of these institutions, leaving to my colleagues the privilege and the duty of furnishing detailed information concerning those situated in their respective divisions.

I may, however, be permitted to extend to the Gaolers a well-deserved measure of praise. With but very few exceptions, the selection of these functionaries has been most happy; the time will soon arrive when these officers will be called upon to modify the system which has hitherto reigned in our Common Gaols, and there is reason to hope that the Board will find in their intelligence, and in the good will which they so constantly manifest, an essential element of reform and success, if they be only furnished with the material means of seconding the efforts of the Board of Inspectors.

VI.

GAOLS IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

During the course of the year I visited all the Gaols now erecting in the new judicial Districts of Lower Canada, and also those in course of erection at Toronto and Kamouraska.

These visits were made at the following dates, viz. :—St. Johns, the 18th January and 12th September ; Kamouraska, the 1st February and 27th September ; Toronto, 2nd March and 24th May ; Rimouski, 21st August ; St. Hyacinthe, 12th September ; Arthabaska, 13th September ; St. Joseph (Beauce), 24th September ; St. Thomas, 26th September ; Malbaie, 29th September ; Ste. Scholastique de Terrebonne, 13th October ; Sorel, 17th October ; Nelsonville, 29th November ; and Chicoutimi, 15th December.

At the time of these visits considerable progress had been made on the erection of some of the buildings, others had only just been begun.

The Board having had to deal with the selection of the sites and plans for these buildings as already decided, the few remarks following will doubtless be sufficient.

The work about these different buildings appeared to me to be very well executed, and the buildings in question exhibit, on the whole, a great improvement on the old system of erecting our Gaols.

The Department of Public Works, conforming to the views expressed in a Report communicated by the Board of Inspectors in relation to the new Gaol, at Kamouraska, has caused the internal divisions which had been erected to be removed, with the view of substituting others suggested by the Inspectors. By so doing they have turned the space to much greater account, and provided more ample means for the classification and separation of the prisoners.

The authorities of the City of Toronto have also willingly adopted important modifications of the original plans for the Gaol which they are now erecting on a very fine site in the vicinity of the City.

Reference will be made in the General Report of the Board to the Memoranda presented to the authorities on the different questions relating to these new erections ; but it is my duty at this point to offer a few observations, the result of my inspections, and which seem to me of the highest importance.

It is a matter of regret that in the construction of the new Gaols in Lower Canada the rule laid down in one of the separate reports, and contained in the Inspectors' Circular, which recommends the continuation of the openings of the cell doors, to the full height of the arched roof, and the addition, in the range of cells of increased means for the admission of light and air, has been neglected.

This provision, which is always beneficial on the score of health, becomes a matter of absolute necessity when the system of ventilation by intra-mural tubes is laid aside.

Another thing which is much to be regretted, is the adoption, in the new Gaols of Lower Canada, of the moveable padlock, in place of the fixed lock, as recommended by the Inspectors to be used in all Gaols. This use of the padlock, as a secure fastening for the cells of a prison, is somewhat more inconvenient, if it be possible, than would be the use of the same fastening to ordinary doors in private dwellings.

If the 800 cells in the Provincial Penitentiary were secured with padlocks instead of fixed locks, as they now are, I do not know how the morning and evening attendance could be proceeded with. This difficulty is so evident that no officer or employé of the Institution could be found who has not made up his mind on the subject ; neither can I imagine how such a decision could find supporters, seeing that, if it be persisted in, it must prove a constant and lasting source of difficulty in carrying on the prison duties, particularly as regards the night cells, which must be opened and shut every night and every morning.

I must not omit to notice the construction of the sewers in the Gaol of Chicoutimi : these are made to pass within the prison under the passages occupied by the prisoners. Such an arrangement, so contrary to the rules of hygiene, must of necessity be altered.

I must repeat, with respect to the manner of executing the works in these new prisons, that, in those things which fall legitimately within the scope of my observation and right of judging, they are very creditable to the Superintendents, Contractors and Conductors. Except a few particulars, which the Inspectors would perhaps have desired to alter, if the plans had not been completed and the works commenced, before their appointment to office. The new prisons are, as described in the Preliminary Report, "notwithstanding the smallness of their dimensions, characteristic of a remarkable progress in the way of improvement in the prison system of Canada."

Whatever provisions, however, may be adopted for Common Prisons in general, they never could be made really subservient to the Penitentiary system ; because the organiza-

tion of a small prison, the inmates of which are constantly coming and going, and in which the number of attendants is very limited, could never meet its requirements.

Our only hope of a complete reform must rest altogether on the establishment of Central Prisons on a large scale.

The plans which I furnished to the Board, and which were adopted for the new Gaol at Quebec, were designed with a view to a Model Central Prison, which was to serve at the same time as a Common District Prison, and as a Penitentiary, in accordance with the plan broached in the Preliminary Report. The proportions of the cells for seclusion and the night cells, the arrangement of the quarters and the provisions for guarding and attending on the prisoners were devised and distributed with a view to the various purposes of such an Institution. Moreover, the material arrangements are such as are necessary in an establishment for carrying on a regular system of probation. The plan of ventilation which I adopted is that of draught-chimneys: a chimney of great size will be supplied with a current from a close room in which all the ventilating tubes of the Establishment will terminate. The extreme branches of these tubes will be carried under the caves-troughs of the basement, which will be laid out in extensive work-shops.

As to the details of doors and fastenings for the cells, they are regulated generally by the adoption of the Circular Letter published by the Board of Inspectors in the month of May last.

I shall not enlarge on the subject of those plans, on which I bestowed a great amount of labor, adding, curtailing, correcting and subjecting all details to the test of an imaginary practical application. It were too long to explain the minutiae of such a work. I thought it incumbent on me, however, to mention the subject.

I availed myself of the wise provision contained in the By-laws of the Board, to put on record in their Minutes the difference of opinion between me and my colleagues, on the subject of the Dietary adopted for Common Prisons. That was an amendment on the Code of Regulations which I submitted to the Board, and which, with that exception, was adopted. I considered it to be my duty to disclaim all personal responsibility for the adoption of such a decision, for the following reasons chiefly: because, in my opinion, such a regimen is not suited to the conditions of our climate, and the temperament and habits of our people; because the allowance of animal food is insufficient; and because the classification required for the distribution of food will be a cause of embarrassment and difficulty in our Common Prisons.

(Signed),

J. C. TACHÉ.

 REPORT OF THE JOINT VISITS

MADE BY

MR. LANGTON AND MR. MEREDITH,

AS A SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD, IN MAY LAST, TO ASCERTAIN
THE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS NECESSARY TO THE

GAOLS IN UPPER CANADA,

LYING TO THE WEST OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

MILTON GAOL.

Visited on the 5th June; went through the Gaol accompanied by the Sheriff and the Gaoler.

The Gaol is nearly new. It is, however, very badly planned, and the accommodation quite inadequate.

There are but 12 cells (rooms rather than cells), each with a privy.

There were 9 prisoners (all males), in the Gaol at the time of our visit.

There have been as many as 23 prisoners in the Gaol at one time.

It was manifest that the Gaol would require great alterations as well as a considerable addition.

We were much gratified to learn, at our interview with the Special Committee of the County Council, that the Council had long felt the necessity of adding to the accommodation for the Court House, and that they thought the best mode of doing so, would be to throw the present Gaol into the Court House, and to build an entirely new Gaol, (after the plan proposed by the Board), detached from the Court House.

It is needless to add, that, we entirely approved of this course. It being understood that the plans for the new Gaol would be submitted to the Board with as little delay as possible.

TORONTO GAOL.

On the 9th of June, we had an interview with the Warden and Committee of the County of York. We were unable to come to any conclusion as to the alterations which would be required in the Gaol at Toronto, it not being yet determined, whether the County will keep it up after the City prisoners are removed, or make arrangements with the City to keep the County prisoners in the new City Gaol. The Warden was to communicate with us, as soon as this point was finally decided.

HAMILTON GAOL.

Visited this Gaol, June 16th. Found 71 prisoners in the Gaol; 44 males and 27 females. The Gaol was very clean.

Had an interview with the Special Committee of the County Council.

After a good deal of conversation with the Committee, it was decided that, it would be premature to discuss the extent of the alterations which would be necessary in the Gaol, until the Government pronounced their views upon the scheme proposed by the Board, of having "Central Gaols," at the large Cities; and if so, whether a Central Gaol should be erected at Hamilton.

There is so little available ground about the Gaol, that it would be hardly possible to put up, on the present site, a building of a sufficient size to serve as a "Central Gaol."

Pending the decision of the Government on the question of "Central Gaols," we suggested some trifling alterations, &c., in the present building, which seemed absolutely necessary.

- 1st. An extension of the present Gaol yard.
- 2nd. A separate exercise ground or yard for the women.
- 3rd. A bath room.
- 4th. Two small Infirmarys.
- 5th. A sink for dirty water in the Gaol yard.
- 6th. An open iron door at the end of the central passage.

LONDON GAOL.

Visited on the 18th June. Found in the Gaol 22 criminal prisoners: 18 males, 4 females; and 1 debtor. The Gaol was very clean.

The Special Committee did not meet us on this occasion, but Mr. Meredith made an appointment with one of their number, to see them on the following Friday, when he submitted to them the views of Mr. Langton and himself, in reference to the alterations required in the Gaol, in which they concurred.

CHATHAM GAOL.

Visited the Gaol, the 19th June, accompanied by the Sheriff and Special Committee. The Gaol is new and better distributed than most of those we have inspected.

Found in it 8 criminal prisoners: 6 males and 2 females; 1 debtor.

There is but one story. The Gaol is divided into two wards. The cells being back to back. There are 15 cells in all. These cells are all used for male prisoners.

There are no cells for females, who are usually locked up in one of the Jury rooms over the Gaol proper.

The day rooms are very large. The ventilation of the day rooms is good, but the cells, although large (being very lofty and long) are not well ventilated, the cell doors being small, and there being no apertures excepting a few auger holes.

The water-closets are in the corners of the day rooms—convenient, but objectionable. The Gaoler says, however, that they are not offensive.

The drainage is good.

The lighting and heating of the Gaol also appear good.

The Gaol walls were covered with rough drawings (not the most moral) and looked dirty.

We submitted to the Special Committee a Memorandum containing our views as to the alterations and additions required in this Gaol.

SANDWICH GAOL.

Inspected the Gaol in the forenoon of the 20th June, accompanied by the Sheriff and Turnkey.

Nine prisoners in the Gaol: 8 males and 1 female.—16 cells.

The cells are very large and lofty, and the day rooms also are much larger than is necessary.

The day room is 47x28 to the back of the cells. The cells are back to back. On one side there is a partition wall, which divides the ward into two parts,—one of which is appropriated to females.

The privies are at the extremities of the day rooms, inside the building.

The drainage and ventilation are both good.

The Gaol was clean.

We left the Special Committee a Memorandum containing our suggestions in detail for the alterations required.

We inquired into the circumstances connected with the recent escape of three prisoners from this Gaol. It appeared that the prisoners had effected their escape by breaking open the padlocks of three of the cells, and getting down into the basement from the privy, (the privies, it should be observed, are at the extremities of the day room), once in the basement, the foundation wall was easily undermined, and the outer walls readily scaled. The Officers of the prison do not appear deserving of blame for this escape. The Gaol is so insecure as to invite attempts to break Gaol. The Sheriff stated that he had represented the insecurity of the Gaol to the County Council, but without any result. Since the escape of the last batch of prisoners, the privy has been made more secure, but nothing further done.

STRATFORD GAOL.

This Gaol was first visited by Mr. Langton alone on the 23rd June, when he met the Sheriff, Warden and Committee, and was subsequently visited by Mr. Langton and Mr. Meredith on the 29th June, when the Council was in Session, and several of the members accompanied us in our inspection.

The plan of the Gaol is a very good one. In the middle of an oblong building, are the Gaoler's apartments, from which open off on both sides, two wards, four in all, each containing three cells, opening off a day room. Up stairs the whole of the space occupied by the two wards below is made into one ward, with three rooms on each side opening off a corridor, with a day room over one of the Gaoler's rooms, and over the rest of the Gaoler's rooms is a large room for a Chapel. There are thus six wards, containing in all 12 single and 12 double cells, and the yard is so arranged that there is a separate yard and separate access to it from each ward. The building is of brick, and the workmanship about the doors and windows bad. The walls, however, are lined with oak within: the partitions of the cells are of oak, one foot thick, the ceiling double oak plank. The doors are of pine sheeted with iron. The yard wall does not enclose the ends of the building, so that 8 of the cells and all the corridors abut upon an outer wall. None of the yards are large enough for work.

The drainage is not good, but might easily be improved.

The number of prisoners we found confined, was two males, and one female. The largest number they have had is 28; but that was when the railway was being built.

We left, with the Special Committee, a Memorandum containing our views as to the alterations, &c., required in this Gaol.

CAYUGA GAOL.

Visited on the 26th and 27th June.

The site of the Gaol is excellent; it is elevated, dry, and easily drained. Everything else connected with the Gaol is bad.

The accommodation is quite inadequate for the County. It contains but 10 cells in all, and there have been at times 24 prisoners in the Gaol.

There is no proper place for female prisoners, and no means of classification; moreover, the prison walls are so badly built that the Gaol is quite insecure.

The walls are of stone outside. The mortar used in the masonry was bad, and has dried up into sand, so that a prisoner can easily pick out the stones, and make his way through the wall. The internal arrangements of the prison are as defective as the walls.

The prisoners, who are all upon the same flat, can readily communicate with one another. They can, moreover, hear everything said in the Jury Room of the Court House, which adjoins the Gaol, and the windows of which open into a very confined inner

court, into which all the passages or corridors in front of the prison apartments look.

The partitions between the cells are of lath and plaster, and are miserably weak.

On two sides of the Prison there are sheds, the roofs of which are just below the windows of the prisoners' cells. These sheds are quite accessible to parties outside, and afford an easy means of communicating with the prisoners.

The Gaol yard is enclosed merely by a weak wooden fence, which could be easily scaled. It is, therefore, impossible to make use of the yard, either for the prisoners to be employed at hard labor, or as an airing ground for the other prisoners.

The drainage of the building is bad, in consequence of the main drain being so large that it is impossible to flush it with water.

We had an interview, by appointment, with the Special Committee of the County. It appeared to us impossible to make use of the present building for male prisoners, in consequence of the insecurity of the walls. We submitted to the Committee a memorandum of the alterations which appeared to us absolutely necessary.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

Visited the Gaol on the 26th June. Found it clean. 12 prisoners: 10 males and 2 females. The privies are very offensive, and the cells very close.

Had a long interview with the Special Committee, respecting the plan approved by the Board some weeks ago. In addition to the recommendations already made, we stated that two good yards are necessary.

SIMCOE GAOL.

Visited the Gaol on the 26th June, with the Special Committee and the Gaol Surgeon.

Found in Gaol 4 prisoners: 3 males and 1 female.

The Gaol was remarkably clean.

The Gaol has two stories, with four wards in each story, each ward consisting of two rooms, one being a dormitory and the other a day room.

There are in each dormitory cells. The Gaol walls are of brick, lined with oak plank, and sheet iron between. There are no privies connected with the building. The night soil is thrown into a large open hole in the yard, which, when full, is covered over with earth. Night buckets of tin are used. The ventilation of the lower story is aided by holes in the ceilings above, with apertures in the outside walls between the ceilings and floors, to allow of the escape of the foul air. In the upper story there is a similar arrangement, excepting that there are no holes made in the outer walls.

Drainage.—There is none whatever. The floors of the upper story are very bad, the planks having shrunk since they were laid down. When these floors are scrubbed, the water gets down into the story below. Prisoners, also, can communicate from one story to another by reason of the defectiveness of the floor.

There is but one small Gaol yard. The Gaol windows on one side overlook the public thoroughfare; to prevent the prisoners from communicating with persons outside, boards are placed in front of the windows, and thus the passage of light and air into the building is prevented.

A memorandum was left with the Special Committee, giving in detail our views as to the alterations, &c., necessary to the Gaol.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

Visited the Gaol, 28th June. 18 prisoners in Gaol: 16 males (4 boys), and 2 females, (lunatics). The Gaol is by no means clean, and requires whitewashing very much.

For general description of the Gaol, see Report of Mr. Meredith's visit.

We had an interview with the Special Committee, and handed them a memorandum containing our views as to the alterations, &c., necessary in this Gaol.

GODERICH GAOL.

Visited the Gaol, June 28th, in company with the Sheriff, Judge, Warden and Committee.

There were 13 prisoners confined, all males. The largest number has been 26.

The Gaol is upon the same plan as those at Guelph and Barrie, but a little larger and with an upper story, all in one room, formerly used as a Court-House. *Vide* the Report of Mr. Langton on Barrie.

We handed the Special Committee a memorandum explaining fully our views as to the alterations and additions necessary in this Gaol.

BERLIN GAOL.

Visited this Gaol, 29th June, and met the Warden and Council. Only 1 male at that time confined, but there have been 25 or 30 prisoners in the Gaol at one time.

The outer walls are very substantial, but the interior arrangements are bad; the cells abutting on the outer walls, and there being much space lost.

The building is of an oblong shape, divided in the middle by the entrance and staircase. Below, the half next to the Court-House is occupied by the Gaoler, and three rooms in the other half, leaving three ill-arranged cells for women. At the end is a bathing house. Above, there is the same arrangement of a corridor running up the middle, and cells of unequal sizes against the outer wall, seven at each end, and privies in each ward. Although the outer walls are of good stone work, all the walls are lined with plank, which is made to encroach so much on the windows as to render them much too small. The cells are all divided with either oak plank or double pine, with sheet iron between. All the doors are solid.

We handed the Special Committee a memorandum of the alterations and additions which we thought necessary in this Gaol.

GUELPH GAOL.

Visited the Gaol, 30th June, in company with the Committee and Warden. It is on the same plan as Barrie and Goderich, with this difference, that the octagonal yard wall has been surrounded by an outer wall enclosing a large yard of irregular shape. As at Barrie and Goderich, only two of the four wings originally contemplated have been built, and as the accommodation is very insufficient, we submitted our views as to the alterations and additions necessary in this Gaol. In the additions were included a new wing and a residence for the Gaoler.

PICTON GAOL.

On the afternoon of the 14th of November, we proceeded to inspect the Gaol at Pictou, having previously notified the Warden of our intention, and requested him to notify the Special Committee of the County, in order that we might have a conference with them about the Gaol.

We arrived at Pictou at 8 o'clock, P.M., and proceeded at once to the Gaol, accompanied by the Warden and another member of the Special Committee. We examined

the Gaol that evening, and the following morning, the 15th, the Sheriff and Mayor of the Town accompanied us to the Gaol. We thought, at first view, that it would be practicable, by gutting the Gaol, to re-distribute the interior in such a way as to make a proper Gaol. After a more careful examination, however, of the partition walls, windows, &c., we decided that such a proceeding would be hardly practicable, and from the great strength of the internal walls the experiment would necessarily be very costly. It would, moreover, have been out of the question to remedy thus one of the greatest evils of the present building, its dampness, occasioned by the fact that the lower story is several feet (4 or 5) below the level of the ground.

The Sheriff and the Special Committee informed us that great inconvenience was felt by the public, in consequence of the want of Offices in the Court House for the several County Officers, none of whom at present can procure accommodation at the Court-House. All the required offices could be adequately accommodated in the present building, if the Gaoler and prisoners were provided for elsewhere. Under these circumstances, it appeared to us far the simplest and best, and, probably, the most economical mode of proceeding, to build a new building for the Gaol and Gaoler's residence, and give up the present building wholly to other County purposes. As the number of prisoners in this flourishing and orderly County is but small, rarely exceeding eight or ten at a time, a very small Gaol would suffice.

As the County of Prince Edward is the only County in Upper Canada that is absolutely free from debt, it can well afford to expend a small sum upon a new Gaol. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether a new Gaol would cost anything more than altering the old one, while, by building a new one, accommodation for all the County Officers would be secured for a mere trifle.

WELLAND GAOL.

Visited the Gaol on the 7th November, 1860. 14 prisoners: 12 men and 2 women, in the Gaol at the time of our visit.

The South Wing is in a worse state than when visited last. There are large cracks in the walls, and the whole of the prison appears to be separating from the main building, the Court-House. This is ascribed partly to the fact that the corner of the foundation of the Gaol rests on the drain, and that the building has sunk there. The masonry, however, of the entire building is wretched. The yard wall is falling in, and the iron gates have fallen out of the wall, and broken it in two. The stone jambs of many of the cell doors are falling down.

The cells are unnecessarily large for night cells (6 x 10), and would answer for night and day cells. In each cell there is an air duct for carrying off the foul air into the main air duct. This duct is stopped up at the entrance, and the holes in the cells should also be bricked up, as they weaken the walls and allow of communication among the prisoners.

There are two tiers of cells in each wing, all except the upper tier of the female wing being divided into cells. The upper story of the female wing consists merely of two associated dormitories and the day room; one of the cells, in each flat, is used as a water closet.

In the ceilings of the corridors there are openings to allow the hot air to pass through. These are objectionable, as they carry up with the hot air the foul air of the lower story.

We had an interview with Mr. Cummings, the Warden of the County, at Chippewa, and left a memorandum containing our suggestions.

We had not time to visit together all the Gaols in the part of Upper Canada assigned to us by the Board. Those Gaols, however, which were not visited by us jointly, were visited by one or other of us.

The notices of these visits will be found in our separate Reports.

(Signed),

JOHN LANGTON,
E. A. MEREDITH.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

D. Æ. MACDONELL.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—According to the understanding arrived at, at the last Meeting of the Board of Inspectors at this Institution, I have visited the Jails at Belleville, Brockville and Perth. That at Belleville was inspected on the 24th instant, and found all as well as could be expected, making allowance for want of room, as well as the fact that male and female prisoners can hold conversation through the apertures intended for the ventilation of the cells.

The Jailer, Mr. Dafoe, informs me that it is impossible for him to restrain this most improper intercourse. It is also a matter of serious neglect, there not being a jail yard, in which the prisoners could be employed at useful labour, or to take exercise for the promotion of health. I was pleased to find a good supply of water within the jail, to which access can be had at all times. The jailer, M. Dafoe, appears to be very attentive to his duty.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Inspector of Prisons, &c.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—On the 27th instant, I visited the jail at Brockville, which I regret to make mention remains in the same state as on my previous visit with Mr. Inspector Taché. No action whatever has been taken by the County Council to protect the building from being further injured by the opening or crack in the walls, particularly in the jailer's quarters, and I regret to find that the jailer has been deprived of the use of the garden spot and out buildings; both so very necessary to such an Institution. Water has to be carted a great distance for the general purposes of the jail. In fact there seems to be something so extraordinary in the public transactions in connection with the jail of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, that I would beg leave to propose a general enquiry by the Board of Prison Inspectors, to ascertain why such a state of opposition should be kept up to the prejudice of the public service.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Inspector of Prisons, &c.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December 1860.

A REPORT for the information of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, etc., on the condition of the Court-House and Jail appertaining to the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

On the 2nd instant, I inspected the Court House and Jail as above noted, which edifice is situated on lot number sixteen, North side of Water Street in the Town of Cornwall; its frontage is towards the River St. Lawrence, but since its erection the St. Lawrence Canal has been constructed between it and the River. The outward part of the building is composed of cut stone, and possesses a substantial though plain appearance. It is seventy-six feet in length by fifty-six in breadth. In height it is thirty-two feet from the ground to the jet of the roof.

The water closets are within the building, they are situated between the Debtors apartments and the Day-room of the Criminal prisoners. Owing to the interior construction of the building, the Prison is considered quite insecure, and prisoners have escaped therefrom at various time. There are four cells butting upon the rear wall, as also two interior cells, all of which have doors opening into the prisoners' Day-room. There is not any separate place of confinement intended for Female prisoners. There are three apartments for Debtors with an entrance hall, which may be classed as a Day-room. A new brick dwelling has lately been erected at the west end of the main structure, to constitute the jailer's quarters, size, thirty-four by twenty-six feet. He having formerly had such in the west end of the prison building, so that the room formerly occupied by him may eventually be used for prison purposes.

The upper flat of this edifice embraces a spacious Court-room; off which are situated the Judge's-room, Grand Jury-room, two Petit Jury-rooms, Sheriff's office, and also the office of the Clerk of the Crown and County Court. The County Offices are in a building proximate to the north-easterly corner of the jail. In this structure the Town Hall was formerly located. The Jail yard is a spacious one, being one hundred and thirty-five feet in length and seventy in breadth, the wall surrounding which is thirteen feet in height, and built of stone. The lot of land on which these Public Buildings have been erected was originally set apart by the Government, for the purpose now appropriated to, and embraces one acre and a fifth.

The United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry are not remarkable as being the resort of thieves and vagabonds; the original inhabitants were composed of the Loyalist settlers, and emigrants from Scotland. The descendants of these worthy settlers, have in general inherited the honesty of their forefathers, besides there is the emigrants who have gradually acquired lands in these united Counties and they have also proved themselves a valuable class of settlers.

I am of opinion that improvements may be effected in the present Jail, to suffice for some time to come, or the whole of the present structure may be converted into a prison, and a new Court House, with the necessary Public Offices, may be erected adjoining the present one and on the same lot of land.

The Sheriff of these United Counties, Daniel E. MacIntyre, Esq., whom I called upon on my arrival at Cornwall, kindly favored me with his attendance while viewing the building, as also did the jailer, Mr. Duncan MacLellan, who is an active and efficient officer. I am satisfied that the views of the Sheriff, on the important subject touching a Court House and Jail will be very valuable to the Board as well as to the County Council. As it may be a question hereafter if it would not be advisable to erect the Court House and Jail on more lofty site in the town of Cornwall.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Inspector of Prisons, &c.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
Kingston, 7th May, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that on the 28th instant, I visited the gaol at Perth, and found it quite too small for the requirements of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. On this occasion I accidentally fell in with the Warden of these Counties

Daniel Gilbraith, Esq., and found him well disposed to make the necessary additions to the Jail; he, as well as the Counties Council, being fully sensible that it is on too contracted a plan. On the same occasion I saw the Reeve of the Township of Drummond, Both he and the Warden seemed anxious that an early day should be named for a meeting with the Board, in order that an understanding should be come to, as to the extent of additions and changes that may be necessary in the construction of a sufficient Jail. The yard attached to the Jail is a very good one, but on too small a scale for general purposes.

I am pleased to be enabled to state, that I found the Jailer, Mr. Robert Kellog, anxious in the performance of his duty, well informed, and the prisoners appeared to obey his orders with alacrity.

I was informed that there was some idea of a separation between these United Counties, but this should not retard our further investigation of what is to be done to render this Jail available for the purposes for which it was intended.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Inspector of Prisons, &c.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1860.

SPECIAL REPORT
OF
MR. INSPECTOR LANGTON,

UPON THE VISITS MADE BY HIM, IN THE YEAR 1860.

GAOL OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE, BARRIE.

I visited the gaol, January 25, and also on the 12th and 13th June, following. Upon the latter occasion I met the Warden and Committee, and we discussed together the alterations which it will be necessary to make in the existing buildings.

The gaol is built upon the same plan as those of Goderich and Guelph, but without the upper story of the former, or the large yards of the latter. The whole building is in very bad repair. For want of sufficient accommodation, the gaoler is obliged to occupy with his family a large part of the building, which is already too confined for a convenient prison. There are four wards, each containing three cells and a small day-room adjoining. There is hardly any ventilation. It is evident that nothing can be done in the way of improvement without a considerable addition to the present building.

I left with the Warden a memorandum of the alterations and additions which I had agreed to with him and the Committee.

GAOL OF THE COUNTY OF YORK AND CITY OF TORONTO.

I visited this gaol, January 26 and July 4.

As the City is now building a new gaol, and it is understood that the County will use it also, it is unnecessary to make a detailed Report upon the present building. The want of sufficient yards and of the necessary means for classifying the prisoners, renders the present building quite inapplicable for the number of prisoners now usually contained in it. The worst ward is that for the women—where there has not been and cannot be any classification. It is about 60 feet by 20, and is divided off into six rooms, with a central passage, and in this space there has been confined as many as 111 females.

GAOL OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC AND CITY OF KINGSTON.

This gaol was visited by Mr. Inspector Taché and myself, June 1st. The Inspectors have made a detailed report of this gaol.

GAOL OF THE COUNTY OF GREY, OWEN SOUND.

Visited the gaol in company with the Sheriff, June 11th, but I was not fortunate enough to meet with the Warden, whom I had appointed to meet.

The prison consists of two wings attached to the Court House, each of two stories.—The lower story of the south wing is appropriated to the male prisoners, and consists of four cells, abutting on the outer wall and opening into a passage, on the other side of which is a day-room; all the internal partitions are of logs, which have settled to such an extent that it is difficult to open and shut the doors. The openings between the logs are very wide, and there is only an inch and a-half board dividing the cells below from the debtors' apartments above. The day-room is the only secure place in the ward, and in winter it cannot be properly heated. All the doors and windows are very unsafe. The lower story of the north wing is used for females, the upper story is occupied by the Gaoler's family. The yard is very insecure; there is no drainage, and the night buckets are emptied into an open cesspool, immediately under the day-room windows.

It is evident that nothing can be made of this building, and that a new one will be necessary. I wrote to the Warden upon this subject, with a Report shewing the inconveniences of the present gaol, and pointing out the additions which will have to be made.

GAOL OF THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON, SARNIA.

Visited the gaol, June 21st, and had an interview with the Warden and Committee, and afterwards with the full Council, which was in Session.

The prison is insecure, being built of rubble,—which can be easily broken through,—upon a sandy soil, so that it can be undermined. The cells are formed of partitions of double oak plank, with boiler plate between—several attempts have already been made to escape by cutting or burning through the plank. The windows are insecure, and have been two-thirds blocked up with solid oak. The drainage and water supply are both defective. The yard is not used, as being unsafe, and there is not any access to it from outside, so that wood and stone cannot be conveyed into it for the hard-labour prisoners.

The ward in the rear may be used by making some alterations, on re-opening the windows and improving the ventilation of the cells; but the other ward, consisting of 5 cells, is absolutely uninhabitable, receiving no air or light except from two windows opening into the entrance hall, and these more than half blocked up with oak. The smell of it was insufferable, although there was no prisoners in it on the occasion of my visit. There were only two prisoners in the gaol, but there have been as many as seventeen in the two wards. I gave the Warden a memorandum of the change wanted in the old building, and of the plan of the addition which its proposed to make behind the present building.

GAOL IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH, STRATFORD.

I made one visit June 23, and another June 29, in company with Mr. Meredith.—We have given a detailed description of the building in our Joint Report to the Board.

GAOL OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, PETERBOROUGH.

I visited the gaol, in company with the Sheriff, July 16.

The old building is entirely detached, and consists of two stories, each with four cells; at one end of the passage is a cooking place, and at the other a place for depositing the night buckets. It may be useful when the present gaol is full, but prisoners cannot be confined there long.

The new building is a very good construction, and is connected with the Gaoler's apartments in the Court House by an ante-room, in which is a dark cell. The lower ward consists of a large day-room, off which open 8 cells, with open grated doors; above is the debtors' prison, which is much larger than necessary, but might easily be divided so as to give another ward. In the Court House building, the old debtors' rooms

can be used as an Hospital. The principal faults which I remarked are that the privies are in the day rooms instead of being attached outside, and that there should be a communication from the upper ward to the yard otherwise than through the Court House.

Understanding from the Sheriff that some improvements were contemplated, I did not think it necessary to leave any formal recommendations for the Warden, whom I had not the pleasure of meeting.

Besides the gaols in Upper Canada, my visits to which are reported above and in the Joint Report of Mr. Meredith and myself, I also visited the following institutions individually, besides the visits on the occasion of the regular meeting of the Board in Kingston and Toronto.

Provincial Penitentiary.—The monthly visits for January, July, and October, and again in August and December.

Reformatory, Penetanguishene.—January 4th alone, and June 11th in company with Mr. Meredith.

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.—January 27, Sept. 28; Nov. 5 and Dec. 10.

“ “ “ “ *University Park.*—January 19.

“ “ *Beauport.*—October 19, with Mr. Meredith.

(Signed), JOHN LANGTON.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

MR. INSPECTOR MEREDITH,

FOR THE YEAR 1860

QUEBEC, April, 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the visits made by me, as a member of the Board of Inspectors, during the year 1860.

I may premise by remarking that my ordinary duties, as Assistant Provincial Secretary, have necessarily occupied the greater portion of my time and attention during the year, and have left me comparatively little leisure for the performance of the arduous and important duties of Prison Inspector.

Since the first organization of the Board, I have, moreover, acted as their Secretary, and in that capacity have had the sole charge of all the books, papers and records, and conducted all the official correspondence, of the Board. These duties have, of necessity, engrossed much of my time, and prevented me from making as many or prolonged visits of inspection to the various institutions under the supervision of the Board, as I should otherwise have done.

I shall first give a statement of my visits to common gaols, either alone or with one or more of my colleagues, and then offer a few remarks upon some of the other more important Institutions which I visited during the year.

Before entering on the details of my visits to the common gaols, it may be well to remark, that the main object of the visits to the gaols last year, was to ascertain, (in accordance with the enactments of the 16th sec. of chap. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada,) how far those gaols satisfied the requirements of that Act.

In all the visits made by me to the gaols, this important object was kept constantly in view.

It is not necessary here to enumerate all the defects (which are legion) of the common gaols, or of the additions and alterations which were recommended to be made in them. Such a detail would be tedious, and in the absence of plans, unintelligible. I shall content myself with more general statements, except in some special cases where (nothing having been done by the Municipal authorities to improve the gaol,) it seems desirable to show the actual condition of the prison, somewhat in detail, in the hope that it may lead to a change for the better.

COBOURG GAOL.

Visited this gaol on the 17th of February, and again on the 7th of June.

This gaol is in the basement of the old Court House (now unoccupied), and is about a mile from the new Court House now in use. The Gaol is, perhaps, rather far from the Court House—in other respects the site is good, being high, dry, and easily drained.—The site is, however, the only thing to be approved of in this wretched gaol: two rows of cells

(6 in each row), back to back, form the whole of the accommodations for prisoners (exclusive of debtors,) in this gaol, where the number of prisoners reaches sometimes upwards of 40 persons.

One row of cells is appropriated to the males, and the other to the females. This separation of the sexes (which the governor of the gaol states was, until lately, by no means an effectual one,) is the only classification which the gaol admits of at present.

The cells are roomy, about 6 by 11 feet, and are evidently intended for more than one person. Three or even four prisoners sometimes occupy one cell at night. At the time of my visit, there were only 11 prisoners in the gaol—6 men and 5 women. The Governor of the Gaol, however (more indulgent than wise), informed me that he allowed two prisoners to sleep together in a cell, "because they liked it better." I directed him, in future, not to consult their likings in this particular, and never to keep more than one prisoner in a cell at night, unless from the number of prisoners it was impossible to avoid it.

The cell doors are solid wood, having each a small grated aperture about 6 inches square.

The privies, which are at the end of each corridor, are very offensive, and the sewerage is very bad.

The corridor for the male prisoners is tolerably well lighted and ventilated by windows looking out into the exercise ground, but the corridor and cells for the female prisoners are very dark and dirty, badly lighted, and badly ventilated. Until lately, the windows of the corridor looked out on the public place in front of the gaol; now a wooden enclosure runs in front of the windows. Before the wooden enclosure was made, the prisoners could see and communicate with persons outside the gaol, with perfect ease. Prisoners were in this way frequently supplied by persons outside the gaol, with spirits and means to effect their escape. To prevent this, some of the windows were closed up, and the present wooden fence run up in front of the others; the consequence of these precautions is, that the female portion of the prison is very dark, and badly ventilated.

The heating is done by large box stoves, one in each corridor.

There is no employment whatever for the prisoners.

There are no authorized Prison Rules.

There is a large exercise ground, enclosed by a high wall for the male prisoners, to which they are allowed access in the summer; in winter, however, they remain altogether within the walls of the prison, using the corridors as day rooms.

Neither here nor in any of the other gaols which I visited, are the prisoners supplied with gaol clothing.

There are two rooms in the second story of the prison appropriated to debtors, there being four beds in each room. These rooms were empty when I visited the gaol.

On the occasion of my second visit to this gaol, on the 7th June, I met, by appointment, the Special Committee of the County Council, with whom I had a protracted interview. I communicated to them my views as to the alterations necessary in the gaol, and urged very strongly the necessity of some immediate steps being taken to improve the gaol. As the whole of the upper portion of the building (formerly used as the Court House,) is now available for gaol purposes, there is ample room to provide all the additional accommodation required in this gaol.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

Inspected the gaol on the 24th February alone, and on the 28th June with Mr. Langton.

This gaol is comparatively new, having been finished in 1855. It is built of white brick, and is about 100 yards from the Court House.

The gaol consists of two tiers of cells facing each other, with two corridors running through the building from bottom to top, one transversely, the other longitudinally, thus making on each flat four divisions of cells, containing 3 cells each—24 cells in all. There are also 2 day-rooms at each end of each tier of cells. There are thus 24 cells, and 8 day-rooms.

The Prison walls are not well built; and, as all the cells abut on the outer wall, escape is comparatively easy. The window fastenings of the day-rooms are altogether too weak.

The arrangements here for classification, though imperfect, are much better than they are in the great majority of the Upper Canada Gaols.

The ventilation is tolerably good; the heating of the cells is effected by two large furnaces in the lower corridor, which appears to answer tolerably well. The day rooms are heated by small stoves.

The Gaoler informed me that there were no drains from the building, and that it was in consequence very damp in wet weather.

There are four cesspools, one in each of the enclosed yards, connected with the gaol. There are no drains, however, for any of them.

Delf urinals are used at night, and emptied every morning. During the day box closets are used, there being one in each day-room; these are emptied every evening.

There is no means of employing the prisoners, save in sawing wood for the prison.

The Prison needs whitewashing very badly.

It is a noticeable fact that this gaol possesses a Library of upwards of 200 volumes of good books. The Gaoler informs me that many of the prisoners avail themselves of the privilege of reading the books.

LONDON GAOL.

Visited the gaol and inspected it carefully on the 24th and 25th February alone; also, on the 18th and 19th June, accompanied by Mr. Langton; and a third time alone, on the 3rd November.

The gaol is close to the Court-house. The site is good; it is airy, high and easily drained, there being a rapid fall from the gaol to the river of about 50 feet. A roomy hall runs through the centre of the building, extending from basement to roof, with a skylight in the centre. The gaol is thus divided into two equal parts.

At present one side of the building is almost altogether unoccupied, never having been finished. There are only two small, dark, ill-ventilated rooms on that side now used. Here the unfortunate female prisoners are usually kept.

The basement of the occupied side is divided into three separate rooms, each having six cells off it, for male prisoners.

The cells are unnecessarily large for night cells; the windows of the day rooms, however, are too small, and the cell doors are solid, with very small grated apertures in each.

There is a privy in each day room; in summer (the gaoler informed me) these privies are very offensive.

The upper portion of the occupied side of the building is now appropriated to debtors; it consists of three rooms: the two smaller would be ample for the purpose.

The roomy central hall, with a large window at one end, affords excellent natural ventilation for the building. The doors from the day rooms into the hall should be very high and open above, to aid in the ventilation of those rooms.

All the windows of the building appear to be too small, and should be enlarged.

There are no locks on the doors of the six cells of this room, so that in fact there is no separation of the prisoners in this room at night: good locks should at once be procured: it would be very desirable that, at the same time, the wooden doors of these cells should be replaced by open iron doors, these cells could then be used for solitary punishment.

A portion of the large airing ground should be appropriated for the women.

The ceilings require to be repaired.

2nd Nov.—Went through the whole gaol. It has not been touched by the County Council since my last visit. An attempt had been made by some of the prisoners in the hard-labour ward to escape. There are no locks on the doors of the night cells—a fact to which the attention of the Council had been called by me on my last visit. I spoke to one of the Special Committee again about the matter. I was gratified to learn that the plans for the alterations in the gaol, in accordance with our suggestion, had been forwarded to Quebec.

The gaol was perfectly clean, and appears to be very well kept. The gaoler complains that the County Council will not supply him with anything he requires for the gaol, not even with straw for the bedding.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

Visited the 25th of February and the 22nd June, being alone on both occasions.

The gaol at St. Thomas is the exact counterpart of that at Brantford. The remarks made, with reference to the latter gaol, as to the general plan of the interior, and as to its heating, ventilation, and drainage, are therefore equally applicable to the gaol at St. Thomas; indeed, in the St. Thomas gaol, there is no attempt whatever made to heat the night cells by stoves or otherwise.

There is no proper gaol yard. The yard in which the hard-labor prisoners are occasionally employed at work, is enclosed by a low wooden fence merely.

The gaol was tolerably clean on my first visit; it was very clean at my second visit.

The outer walls of the gaol are of stone, very strongly built; and the interior, if properly distributed, would afford ample accommodation for the prisoners of this small County. The present internal arrangements are in every way so radically bad, that I cannot suggest any mode of altering them so as to conform to the requirements of the law, except by entirely pulling down all the present internal walls and building up new partition walls, upon another plan. A difficulty, however, presents itself as to the disposal of the prisoners while these alterations are being made, as they could not possibly be kept in the gaol. The subject is now under the consideration of the Executive Government.

The 'Special Committee' of the County had been invited, through the Warden, to meet at the gaol on the occasion of my second visit: from some unexplained cause, however, the Committee did not attend.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

Visited this gaol alone on the 27th February, and again on the 26th of June, accompanied by Mr. Langton.

The plan of the gaol is very bad. It is a parallelogram, with a small central court, or rather funnel, (8 feet by 5) into which all the cells look. The funnel is topped by a skylight. There are two stories, with 6 night cells in one story and 5 in the other. A very narrow passage runs round the cells, between them and the outer walls. The cells are of irregular shapes and very various dimensions. On each flat there are three day rooms.

The ventilation of this gaol is very bad.

The night soil from the privies is received into a cesspool at one corner of the gaol, and allowed to accumulate there, there being no drain to carry it away.

There are no means of heating the night cells, unless, indeed, by small stoves in the narrow passages. These stoves are quite inadequate for the purpose. Indeed, this expedient is attempted on the lower story only. In the upper story, the only method of heating the night cells is the very simple one of putting two or more prisoners in one bed and piling on bed-clothes.

The day rooms are not secure. The gaol was tolerably clean.

As there have been as many as 42 prisoners at one time in the gaol, while there are but 11 night cells, it is plain that a large number of additional night cells is absolutely necessary.

There is no possibility of classifying the prisoners. Both male and female prisoners occupy the upper story, and the only separation between them is a grated iron door. When in the cells the prisoners can, of course, all converse together, as all the cells open into the common court already referred to.

GUELPH GAOL.

Visited this gaol alone on the 27th February, and again on the 30th June, accompanied by Mr. Langton.

This Gaol is an octagon, with two wings, extending at right angles to two of the sides.

The octagon proper is occupied by the gaoler, and contains also the day rooms intended for the cells.

In each of the wings there are two tiers of cells, there being 3 cells in each tier—12 night cells in all. All the cells are tolerably large, (6x7 feet,) and each cell is provided with a tin tube for the purpose of ventilation; the tube commences near the floor, and is carried up to the ceiling, and then out of the cell to a large tube running through the corridor in front of the cells. The cells back on one wall of the wing and face on the other. Notwithstanding the size of the cells, and the arrangements for their ventilation, those in the lower flat are damp and close.

The doors of all the cells are of solid wood, as are also the doors leading into the corridors, and the windows in the corridors are much too small. In the cells in the lower tier, there is moreover an aperture over each door, but in the upper tiers of cells this aperture is wanting.

The cells are heated by furnaces at the extremities of the wings, which generally work well. Upon a recent occasion, however, the female prisoners, who are in the upper tier, were nearly suffocated by the fumes from the furnaces.

The natural drainage is better than the artificial; the soil is light and gravelly, and water quickly soaks through it. The sewers from the privies do not work well.

There is a small yard connected with each of the day rooms now in use, and in each yard there is a privy.

In addition to the small yards connected with the day rooms, there is a large yard where the prisoners at hard labour could be employed during the summer.

Here, as at many other gaols, I found the prisoners in one of the day rooms playing at chequers, the board being scored upon the pine table, and the men manufactured from their firewood.

This gaol possesses a small Library for the use of the prisoners.

The roof is in bad order and leaks.

The building is dirty and dark, and would be greatly improved both for the purpose of cleanliness and health, by being whitewashed more frequently. The cast-iron bedsteads used in the gaol, are objectionable. They readily furnish either a dangerous weapon, or a valuable tool in attempting to escape.

SARNIA GAOL

Visited the gaol on the 29th October.

This is indeed a most wretched gaol.—(For description, see Report of Mr. Langton.)

There were six men and three women in the gaol when I visited it. There being but 5 cells which could be used for males, two were of necessity placed in one cell—tried and untried being all mixed up together. There were two prisoners charged with murder. The old gaol is very insecure, the foundations, which are laid in a low sandy soil, being very easily undermined. The prisoners on a recent occasion availed themselves of this fact, six of them effecting their escape in one night. One prisoner, having got out of his cell, broke the padlocks (a thing easily done) of the other cells, and lifted up a loose plank in the floor of the corridor; the prisoners then made their way under the outer wall of the gaol into the yard, the wall of which they readily scaled.

There is no provision for females in the prison, and when there are no debtors, the debtors' apartment is used for the women. When the debtors' room is occupied, the gaoler is obliged to keep the women in his own part of the premises.

The debtors' apartment is quite cut off from all communication with the gaoler, either by day or night. The gaoler informed me, that some years ago some prisoners confined in this part of the prison were very nearly burnt to death, in consequence of the impossibility

of communicating with the gaoler: a fire broke out during the night, and the cries of the unfortunate wretches who were in the cells could not be heard by the gaoler.

It is absolutely necessary that care be taken here and elsewhere to provide means of communicating by day and night with the gaoler or turnkey, from all parts of the prison.

I was glad to find in the stone deposited in the yard, evidence that the work of building the new prison had been commenced. It is expected to have the foundations laid this season. I went over the plans with the gaoler (an intelligent man), the contractor, and the warden of the county.

I should have observed, that the six prisoners who effected their escape recently were materially aided in their work of undermining the walls, by portions of the iron bedsteads then in use in the prison. This is another instance of the impropriety of employing iron bedsteads in prison. Since this "general gaol delivery," the prisoners have been deprived of iron bedsteads and made to sleep on the floor. This is as objectionable on sanitary grounds, as the iron bedsteads on the score of facilitating escape.

SANDWICH GAOL.

Visited this gaol on the 20th June, accompanied by Mr. Langton, and again on the 31st October, alone. (*See Joint Report.*)

Nothing whatever had been done to improve the gaol since the date of my visit of the 20th June, the County Council having declined to carry out the suggestions of the Board.

The gaol wants whitewashing; there are no bedsteads used in the gaol, the bedding of the prisoners is placed upon the floor.

CHATHAM GAOL.

1st Nov.—Visited the gaol at 10 o'clock, a.m.; was gratified to find that the additions, &c., to the gaol were in progress. The gaoler's residence is far advanced, and the new gaol walls are also nearly completed. The work appears to be very well done, and the contractors are pushing it forward very vigorously. It is expected that the whole of the additions and alterations will be finished by the end of the year.

The prison was very clean.

The prisoner's diet cost here, the gaoler told me, 10 cents per day only.

I went to the Foundry and saw the iron cell doors—they are of the same pattern as the old cell doors, and are made for padlocks. I saw three of the members of the Special Committee, and called their attention to the fact that they had not adopted the patterns for doors and locks, recommended by the Board—those of the models in the Penitentiary. They stated that it had been overlooked, but promised to have any of the doors and locks (not yet made,) made after the approved pattern. I expressed myself very much pleased with the activity displayed by the County Council.

HAMILTON GAOL.

November 3rd.—This gaol continues to be kept remarkably clean. The floors of the cells and corridors are lime-washed once a-week. As the gaol is very crowded, there being generally three or four prisoners in each cell, and each cell having its own privy, it is very fortunate that the gaol is kept clean. The ventilation of the cells is very bad, the openings over the door are very small, and the doors themselves are solid. The cells were very close and disagreeable.

The County Council have, at the suggestion of Mr. Langton and myself, made at our last visit, closed up the apertures in the floor of the third story, which, consequently, was

not nearly so close and offensive as formerly; they have also made a sink in the yard, to carry off the dirty water and slops thrown out of the prison.

The sewerage of the gaol would be very much improved if the Water Works were carried into the gaol. A constant supply of water for the general purposes of the gaol, would also be secured thereby. At present the reservoirs, which are supplied with the rain water from the roofs, occasionally fail them in dry weather, and much inconvenience is consequently felt.

I am inclined to think that there must be a new gaol here, but the size of the gaol will depend on whether the gaol at Hamilton is to be used as a central gaol or not. The present prison is only fit for a lockup.

Besides the visits referred to in the foregoing Report, and in the Joint Report of Mr. Langton and myself, I visited also the following gaols in Upper Canada, namely:—

The Toronto gaol twice.

The new gaol in course of erection at Toronto, once with Dr. Nelson and Dr. Taché, and once alone.

The gaol at Kingston, accompanied by Dr. Nelson, Dr. Taché and Mr. MacDonell.

Also, to the following gaols in Lower Canada, namely:—

The gaol at St. Johns, with Dr. Taché.

The gaol at Montreal, with Dr. Nelson and Dr. Taché.

Notices of these visits will be found in the Reports of the Inspectors of the Divisions to which these several gaols belong.

Before leaving the subject of common gaols, I may observe of all those visited by me, that in none of them was there any proper classification of prisoners, any adequate provision for their religious or secular instruction, or any means of employing them at hard labour. In some the separation even of the sexes was not secured; all were miserably defective in everything, at least, which could be of use for the reformation of the prisoners. Having made myself acquainted with their real condition, I am not surprised to find that the convicts leaving the Penitentiary should invariably make the same answer to the questions put to them by the warden, as to the effect on their character of their imprisonment in gaol, namely, "that they left the gaol worse than when they entered it."

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Visited this asylum on the 20th and 21st of June, and again on the 30th and 31st of October.

This place appears to me very judiciously selected as the locality for an additional Lunatic Asylum for Upper Canada.

Standing on the banks of the St. Clair, about 40 or 50 yards from the river, the buildings, formerly a fort and barracks, occupy a site which combines almost all the requisites which are considered essential for an asylum, namely: elevated ground, extensive and cheerful prospects, dry soil, a plentiful supply of water, and ample means of drainage.

The climate, too, of the southern portion of the western peninsula of Upper Canada is peculiarly healthful and agreeable, and not subject to the sudden variations which characterize the climate of the greater portion of the province.

There are about 58 acres of good land attached to the asylum, and extending for a considerable distance along the banks of the river. The extent of land is amply sufficient both for the employment and recreation of the patients. No one, however, who has witnessed the manifest delight which many of these poor creatures feel in roaming over their wide domain, would think that the space allotted to them was at all too much. Plenty of free space appears to be a matter of paramount importance for the insane.

It is indeed regrettable that all the principal buildings are of wood, as the danger of fire, a calamity so much to be dreaded in asylums, is thereby so seriously increased. The danger from this cause is also augmented from the fact that the only available method of heating the buildings is by stoves, a method much more hazardous than the modern method of heating such buildings either by hot water or by steam. In order to provide against future accidents from fire, it was decided, at the suggestion of the Medical Superintendent,

to make two large reservoirs of water near the centre of the quadrangle formed by the buildings, which would be available at once should a fire break out in any part of the building.

The buildings themselves are much better adapted for the purposes of an asylum than could have been anticipated, seeing that they were built for a barrack.

The dormitories, it is true, are all associated dormitories, and all of the same size, each holding about 10 or 12 beds. It would be certainly more convenient if there were some dormitories for single patients. The noisy, filthy, and dangerous patients could then be separated from the others, to the very great advantage of the latter. The medical superintendent intends dividing one or two of the end dormitories into rooms for single patients, and it is thought that this will tend not a little to promote the comfort of the patients in the associated dormitories.

Any one who knows what was the condition of the buildings and grounds when first taken possession of by the Medical Superintendent in the fall of 1859, would hardly credit the improvements which have since that time been effected in both.

Extensive and important alterations and repairs have been made in almost every part of the old buildings, which when first occupied were found to be in a very defective state. The whole of the grounds have been surrounded by a substantial wooden fence; good drains too have been made wherever they were necessary, and a large number of acres have been brought successfully under cultivation for farming and garden purposes, and already the Institution is enjoying the inestimable advantage of abundance of good and fresh vegetables raised within its own grounds. The levelling of the grounds between the asylum and the river has very much improved the general appearance of the place. Nothing, however, has contributed so much to this as the sloping and sodding down with turf of the river banks, which previously were rugged and broken by frequent gullies. From the combined effects of the washing of the waves at the foot of the bank and of the surface water, large portions of the banks every year were loosened and fell down into the river. The simple and inexpensive method which the Medical Superintendent has adopted to prevent this rapid wasting away of the bank, will, it is believed, be found effectual, and will add greatly to the beauty of the place, especially when seen from the river.

I suggested the propriety of planting some trees about the grounds, which are now perfectly naked. The trees would not only serve to embellish the place, but would also afford the poor lunatics a grateful shade during the summer months.

I also suggested the propriety of planting a few shade trees within the quadrangle, for the benefit of such of the patients as were too old or too infirm to wander far from the buildings.

The change which has been effected in the buildings and grounds in so short a time is remarkable and gratifying, but it becomes still more remarkable and more gratifying when found to have been done at so small a cost. The Medical Superintendent, with the assistance of his colony of patients, has done everything. The materials only have been bought.

To the zeal, energy, and judgment of the Medical Superintendent, it is due that results so satisfactory have been brought about with means apparently so inadequate, and at so small a cost to the country.

The food given to the inmates appears to be of good quality and sufficiently varied—the bread especially was excellent. The appearance of the patients seemed to indicate that they were in all respects well cared for and generally contented.

I made a careful enquiry into the circumstances connected with the fire, which broke out on the 13th of October, in the Asylum, and destroyed the ironing and drying room, and came to the conclusion that the fire was purely accidental and that it must have been occasioned from some defect in the chimney of the drying room.

On the occasion of my first visit, I had recommended that an insurance should be effected on the buildings, and had instructed the Medical Superintendent to take all the necessary preliminary steps for effecting an Insurance.

The Board concurred in my views and submitted the matter to the Government. The Government, however, on general principles decided against the Insurance, and orders were accordingly sent to the Medical Superintendent not to complete the Insurance, which would otherwise have been effected before the occurrence of the accident. At the time

when the fire broke out the wind was fortunately blowing from the main building, and to this circumstance it was owing the fire was confined almost entirely to the Ironing and Drying Room, in which it commenced. The whole loss, therefore, was comparatively trifling, about \$400.

REFORMATORY FOR UPPER CANADA, PENETANGUISHENE.

Spent part of the 11th, the whole of the 12th, and part of the 13th of June at the Reformatory.

During my stay I examined thoroughly every part of the establishment, and walked over the extensive grounds attached to the Reformatory.

The boys look generally healthy and contented, and everything indicates that the Institution is conducted satisfactorily.

There is, however, a pressing necessity for increased accommodation, as the present buildings are quite inadequate even for the number of youths now confined there.

The boys are obliged to sleep in large associated dormitories, a very objectionable thing, and these dormitories are already too much crowded.

Additional room can be provided, either by extending the present building, or by putting up a new building on some other portion of the Reformatory grounds. As the site of the present buildings is low, being only a few feet above the level of the lake, and the plateau immediately above them presents a splendid and elevated site for such a building, it appears to me that there is no room for doubt as to the propriety of erecting a new building upon some portion of this beautiful plateau. The present buildings might, for many years to come, be used as workshops, and for other important purposes connected with the Institution.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

This Institution is not under the supervision of the Board, but I am glad to have an opportunity of referring to it, as an example worthy of imitation in other cities.

Toronto, 9th June.—Went with Mr. Langton, at the invitation of the lady managers, to visit the "Boys' Home," on King Street. This interesting Institution has not been many months in existence, but it has already been productive of great good among the class of destitute and neglected children for whose benefit it was established. There were upwards of 30 boys in the institution when we visited it. Many of these little fellows had been rescued (as the lady Manager informed us,) from the most abject misery and destitution. They looked clean and happy, and were busily employed at their lessons when we saw them. It would be a wise economy, on the part of our city corporations, to aid Institutions of this sort. The annual cost of such an establishment is very trifling, and the benefits resulting from it, moral, social, and economical, are incalculable.

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MARINE HOSPITAL.

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Quebec, 18th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the annual Report of the Trustees of the Marine Hospital, together with a summary of the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the Hospital, during the year 1860.

The delay which has occurred in presenting them, has been caused by the fact that several parties, to whom accounts were due by the Hospital, neglected to furnish me with statements in proper time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. WELLS, *Secretary.*

To the Secretary of the Board of
Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

The Trustees of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, have the honor to present their annual Report, as follows, together with the Report of the House Surgeon, relative to admissions, discharges and deaths in the Hospital, for the year 1860.

The latter may be summed up, as follows, that is to say —

No. of Sick in the Hospital on the 31st December, 1859.....	22
“ Admissions	828
“ Discharges	800
“ Deaths.....	27
“ Sick, remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1860.....	25
Average number of days in Hospital.....	22
Total.....	18,810
Percentage of Deaths.....	3.23

The above estimates do not include six persons whose deaths occurred less than 24 hours after admission.

Of the number of sick admitted, there were

Seamen	611
Emigrants.....	28
Residents, paying.....	138
“ on charity	51

Independently of the sick who have passed through the wards of the Hospital, there have been treated at the Hospital —

Seamen and Emigrants.....	73
Residents.....	394

YEARLY RETURN of Sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital,

Description.	Remained.	Since admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASES.																		
							Feb. Internat.	Feb. Continua.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Pleuritis.	Endo-Carditis.	Pericarditis.	Hepatitis.	Peritonitis.	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Nephritis.	Orethite.	Phrenitis.	Ophthalmia.	Cynanche.	Variola.	Scarlatina.	
Men	12	717	729	693	26	10	29	10	10	14	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	11	1	8	1
Women	9	115	124	105	7	12	1	4																	
Children	1	2	3	2		1																			
Total	22	834	856	800	33	23	30	14	10	15	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	11	1	8	1	

Yearly Return of Emigrants.

Yearly Return of Emigrants.						Outside Patients, Sailors and Emigrants.					
Men	2	18	20	18	2	Men	2	60	62	62	
Women	2	9	11	11		Women	4	13	17	17	
Children	1	1	1	1		Children					
Total	4	28	32	30	2	Total	6	73	89	79	

Yearly Return of Citizens and Strangers.

Yearly Return of Citizens and Strangers.						Destitute Citizens and Strangers.						
Men	7	82	89	73	9	7	Men	3	162	165	159	
Women	7	106	113	94	7	12	Women	7	143	150	148	
Children	1	1	2	1		1	Children	2	89	91	88	
Total	15	189	204	168	16	20	Total	12	394	406	395	11

Yearly Return of Seamen.

Yearly Return of Seamen.					DISEASE																			
Seamen	3	617	620	602	15	3	DISEASE																	
Paying Patients.																								
	Men.	Women	Children	Total.	Men	Feb. Internat.	Feb. Continua.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Pleuritis.	Endo-Carditis.	Pericarditis.	Hepatitis.	Peritonitis.	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Nephritis.	Orethite.	Phrenitis.	Ophthalmia.	Cynanche.	Variola.	Scarlatina.	
Citizens	23	28		51	Men	6	1	5	4	31	1	29	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	16	7	
Strangers					Women					15	16	19	1							3	1	5	23	
Total					Children					6	6	7	4	7	4	3	22	3	2	18	19	1	21	32

Quebec, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

DISEASES.																													
Scabies.	Febricula.	Tonsillitis.	Paralysis.	Del. Tremens.	Hysteria.	Odontalgia.	Menorrhagia.	Rubeola.	Epilepsia.	Cephalalgia.	Tinea Capitis.	Scrofula.	Colica.	Parotiditis.	Otitis.	Hydrocele.	Hæmorrhoides.	Furuncul.	Pleurodynia.	Psoriasis.	Spermatorrhoea.	Neuralgia.	Hernia.	Tonsillitis.	Nyctolopia.	Scorbutus.	Of the Spine.	Total.	
1	1	1	4	4	2	2	1			15	2	2	4	1	2	2	5	6	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	717
1	1		2	2	2		1	1	1								1	1											115
2	2	1	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	15	2	2	4	2	2	3	6	6	2	3	1	2	5	2	1	2	1	2	834
Number of Days in Hospital.													Death after 24 hours.																
Seamen	9751												Religions:—Episcopalians										512						
Emigrants	1705												Catholics										320						
Residents	7354												Infidels										2						
Total	18810												Total										834						

OF OUTSIDE PATIENTS.

Roscola.	Morbi Cutanei.	Diarrhoea.	Rubeola.	Ulcus.	Orethitis.	Vulnus.	Lepre Vulg.	Menorrhagia.	Abscessus.	Bronchitis.	Tonsillitis.	Lumbago.	Subluxatio.	Luxatio.	Fractura Ti. and Fibi.	Scrofula.	Ophthalmia.	Hæmorrhoides.	Stricture.	Hernia.	Fistula Lacry.	Tumor.	Total.
.....	2	8		4	1	29		7	1	2		3			6	2	3	4	3	1	1	2	222
1	4	12		3		3	1	4		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	6		4			156
2		46	4			2										2							89
3	6	66	4	7	1	34	1	11	3	1	1	4	1	7	4	5	10	3	5	1	2		476

NUMBER of Deaths during the year 1860.

	Countries.	
1	England	222
2	Scotland	177
3	Ireland	192
4	Canada	87
5	Norway	34
6	Jersey	4
7	Newfoundland.....	1
8	Denmark	7
9	New Brunswick.....	5
10	Nova Scotia.....	6
11	United States.....	9
12	Germany	16
13	France	2
14	Portugal.....	2
15	Holland	4
16	Austria	3
17	Spain	3
18	Greece.....	4
19	Sweden	6
20	China	2
21	East & West Indies	6
22	New Zealand.....	1
23	Barbadoes	1
24	Prussia	11
25	Italy	3
26	Shetland Isles.....	5
27	P. E. Island.....	1
	Total.....	834

DESCRIPTION.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Phthisis	3	1	...	4
Fever.....	3	2	...	5
Small Pox	3	...	...	3
Pneumonia.....	3	...	...	3
Fract. Cranii	3	...	...	3
Pleura-Pneumonia	2	...	...	2
Disease of the Knee-joint.....	1	...	...	1
Psoas abscess.....	...	1	...	1
Old age (95)	1	...	...	1
Dropsy	1	...	...	1
Paralysis	1	1	...	2
Diarrhoea .....	...	1	...	1
Softening of the brain.....	1	...	...	1
Disease of the heart.....	1	...	...	1
Dysentery	1	...	...	1
Gun-shot wound.....	1	...	...	1
Disease of the spine.....	1	...	...	1
Syphilis .....	...	1	...	1
Total	26	7	...	33

Deaths after 24 hours of admission 27

Deaths within the 24 hours 6

OPERATIONS.

- Amputations.—Of the Leg—in a case of compound fracture.
- do —Of the Forearm—in a case of cancer of the hand.
- do —Of Fingers—7.
- Resection of bones—of the Tibia—in a case of compound fracture of the leg.
- Trephining—in a case of compound fracture of the *os frontis*.
- Removal of Tumours—one on the hand and one on the neck.
- do Hemorrhoidal Tumours.
- Division of the tendo Achillis, in a case of Talipes equini.
- Operation for Fistula lachrymalis.
- Tapping for Ascites, 3; Hydrocele, 5.
- Cupping, 25; Venesection, 3.

OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

- Amputation.—Of the Hand—of Fingers—5.
- Tapping for Hydrocele, 2; Removal of Tumours, 2.
- Removal of necrose bones from the leg—extractio dentes—52.

F. D. ROY, M.D.,
House Surgeon.

On comparing the statistics with those of the last four or five years, it will be found that the tendency already evident to a decrease in the mortality, and in the "number of days in Hospital," is also apparent in the returns for the year just ended.

This decrease, which is highly important of itself, becomes doubly significant in its bearing upon the hygiene and internal management of the Hospital.

Notwithstanding an increase of one-eighth in the number of admissions during the past year, as compared with the previous year, the Trustees have the pleasure to state, that there has been only a very trifling increase in the expenditure, as may be seen by comparing the present return with those of 1859. This comparative decrease in the expenses will be more apparent on taking into account the fact, that, in consequence of the Hospital having been obliged to take part in the demonstration on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, two items of its expenditure, (light, and carpenter's work,) have been much larger than they would otherwise have been. Besides, the increase in the number of patients, as above, necessitated a corresponding addition of one-half, or at least an important increase in, the number of attendants.

This comparative decrease in the expenditure, is in part the result of the changes effected in the staff of the Hospital, from which, in their Report of last year, the Trustees predicted the most desirable results, and in part of savings which the Trustees, with the help of the subordinate officers, have been enabled to effect in certain items of expenditure—that of light, for instance—(the quantity of gas consumed during the 12 months ending 1st February, 1861, having been reduced to 96,000 from 136,000 feet, the number for a like period, ending 1st February, 1860.

The sum of \$14,259 81, expended in the maintenance of the Hospital during the year 1860, consisted of:—

Defrayed by Government.....	\$13877 56
Ground Rents.....	205 00
Sale of Ashes, &c.....	35 34
Paid by Patients.....	141 91

There is one point to which the Trustees would more especially call attention, namely, the incessant efforts made by the Corporation of this City to induce the Government to give them possession of the beach lot, lying east of the Hospital, to be used, ostensibly, as an unloading ground. On the 26th April, 1858, the Trustees entered into correspondence with the Department of Public Works, in relation to the said beach lot, and on the 20th March last year, in a letter addressed to the Provincial Secretary, they pointed out the efforts made by the Corporation, and showed the evils which would result from the Hospital being deprived of it, inasmuch as, at the time when the Hospital was established, one of the chief reasons which induced the Government to give the Trustees possession of the beach to low-water mark, was to give an easy means of access by water to the Hospital, at any moment of the day, and at all stages of the tide. They pointed out, in fine, that the objects sought to be attained would be frustrated if the Hospital were to be hemmed in on that side, and prayed that the petition of the Corporation might be rejected.

If, in addition to these considerations, the matter is looked at in a sanitary point of view, it acquires still greater importance. Once the Corporation get possession of the beach they may make it the outlet for the city sewers; they may erect buildings which would impede, by their proximity, the ventilation of the Hospital; and, in any case, the filth which would certainly be deposited there, would seriously affect the salubrity of the locality.

In concluding this Report, the Trustees desire to acknowledge the effectual and enlightened co-operation which they have received from the medical staff of the Hospital, and the uniform zeal displayed both by the Steward and by his subordinates, in the discharge of their respective duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

P. WELLS, *Secretary.*

Quebec, February, 1861.

SUMMARY OF THE EXPENSES OF THE MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, 1860.

Salaries—Officers and Servants	\$5293 52	
Allowance to Chaplains for visits	288 00	
“ to Apothecary for Board.....	120 00	
Provisions for Steward and Servants	1130 25	
		6831 77
Dieting of the Sick.....	1990 09	
Luxuries for “	35 26	
Wine, Beer and Spirits	92 00	
		2117 25
Fuel, 243½ cords of Wood.....	1168 74	
Light.....	383 53	
Ice.....	19 00	
Interments	87 50	
Straw	28 45	
Washing.....	559 36	
Water, (18 months,).....	600 00	
		2890 12
Advertisements, Printing and Stationery.....	188 35	
Gratuity.....	50 00	
Crockery ware.....	73 22	
Dry Goods.....	210 56	
Hardware.....	35 41	
Insurance Premiums.....	65 00	
Sewing.....	25 50	
Sundries	48 63	
Expended in providing for Children born in Hospital..	400 00	
Cutler work.....	12 30	
Goldsmith work	4 95	
Carpenter “	544 65	
Painter “	9 50	
Plumber “	220 64	
Blacksmith “	181 29	
Tinsmith “ Gas apparatus, Chinese Lamps, &c.....	178 04	
		2276 04
Total.....		<u>\$14259 81</u>

REPORT
OF THE
PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
AT TORONTO.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c., of Canada

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the provisions of the Statute relating to the government of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, I have the honor of presenting to your Board, the following Report on the operations and condition of the Institution.

The Asylum was first opened, as a temporary establishment for the relief of the insane, on 21st January, 1841, in the old gaol, in the centre of the city,—a building in every respect unsuitable to the purpose to which it was, from mere necessity at that time, appropriated. In the course of a few years it was found requisite to occupy two other buildings, within the City, as Branch Asylums, until the completion of a portion of the building destined for the future lodgment of the insane of Western Canada, which was commenced in 1845, and was entered on 26th January, 1850; at which date 211 patients were transferred to it from the three temporary establishments, above noticed. The same fact has been realized here as in all other places where asylums have been entered when only half built; and it is to be deplored that ours has not yet been redeemed from this most injurious imperfection.

The total admissions, into the temporary institutions, appear to have been 889; the discharges 554, and the deaths 211. In the period since elapsed, the admissions have been 1540; discharges 770, and deaths 354.

A comparison of the above figures would appear to show that the operations of the temporary asylums, notwithstanding all the disadvantages connected with them, were better than those of the new institution have been,—the discharges in the former period having been equal to 62½ per cent. on the admissions, whilst, in the latter, they have been only equal to 50 per cent. The deaths in the former were 22½ per cent. on the admissions, and in the latter nearly 23 per cent.

Figures may be used to prove any thing; and in skilful hands they have sometimes established, as facts, statements palpably antagonistic to common sense. In my report of last year, I had occasion to draw attention to the unreliable character of the early Statistics of the Asylum; I then shewed that the proportion of early, relapsing, or uncured patients re-admitted in that period, was more than threefold that of late years. Three cases were instanced which had enriched the statistics with no less than 18 discharges, though the patients were certainly, throughout incurable. Two of them died in the Asylum, after long ultimate residences; the third had vanished from the records.

The discharges of actually recovered patients, in the first nine years of the institution, did not probably exceed two-thirds the number shewn in the books, and instead of being rated at 62 per cent. on the admissions, they should stand but little above 40 per cent. With regard to the comparative mortality of the old Asylums and the new, the rates stand nearly equal.

Premature burial is not so common a mistake as premature discharge; yet, in comparing the mortality of the first and second periods, we must make a large allowance for those deaths which have taken place in the latter, among the incurables remaining from the former. Probably one-third of the 354 deaths of the last ten years were of this divi-

sion. It must thus be evident that in comparative mortality, the new Asylum stands superior to the old. The comparison of legitimate discharges would be no less favorable. Taking the proportion of recovered patients, in the last ten years, as, say, nearly equal to one-half the admissions, comparison with the results of other Asylums, in Europe and America, is by no means unfavorable. The proportion of recoveries to admissions, however, depends more on the character of the cases admitted than on the treatment; and it is not to be regretted that, in Canada, Asylum statistics are held subordinate to humanity. A few months ago, I received a letter from a relative of one of our patients, residing in a large American town, in which I was informed that 108 lunatics were lodged in a neighboring poor-house. I fear this is not a solitary fact in the neighboring country; and unfortunately it has its parallels, far too numerous, in our mother country.

From all that I have read and observed, I am led to believe, that there is no country in christendom, excepting perhaps the State of Massachusetts, in which so large a proportion of the insane is provided with Asylum lodgment, as in Western Canada. This has been accomplished chiefly by the establishment of Branch Asylums, for quiet incurables,—a measure which, in consequence of the non-completion of this building, and the increased numbers of claimants for admission, had become a public exigency not to be disregarded. It is an interesting coincidence, that in Canada this plan should have been initiated simultaneously with the very same in several places in England; and it is gratifying to know, that there, as here, it has proved, so far, satisfactory. It will continue satisfactory so long as these appendages are regulated and managed as the parent institutions are, and no longer. The success of our University Branch, and of the more recently established Malden Branch, has not been a matter of accident. The former has been conducted as a neighboring appendage of the chief Asylum, and has been under the immediate charge of a humane and experienced Steward, who learned his duties in the chief Asylum, and who was placed in his present position, solely because of his fitness for the office. The latter has been organized by Dr. Fisher, a gentleman eminently qualified for the duties of Superintendent, from his intimate acquaintance with nearly all the patients, acquired during his residence in the chief Asylum, as assistant physician, and from his amiable and benevolent disposition, conjoined with administrative tact, rarely perhaps exceeded. He has by his skill in the direction of the labour of his patients; and by his ingenuity and untiring industry, saved the public much expense in the preparation of the buildings and premises, and I am certain that his highest pleasure is the happiness of all under his care. In recommending him, I felt that I was faithfully meeting the wishes of the Government, by whom I was consulted; fitness for the office, was the sole consideration stipulated.

The close affiliation of our Branch Asylums, with the parent institution, will be a matter of vital importance to the well-being of their inmates, and to the public interests. If they continue to be conducted on enlightened and humane principles, they will prove eminently useful. If, however, they lose identification with the parent institution; I can see no reliable guarantee for their future humane and correct management, and I should apprehend, that in the course of years, they might retrograde into the condition which characterized establishments for the insane, before asylum management had become a science.

Strong objections have been urged against the establishment of Asylums distinctively for incurable lunatics, chiefly on the ground that the recognition of insanity, in any form, as a malady beyond the reach of curative means, must eventually paralyze all persistent effort in the direction of mental restoration. It certainly accords with human experience, that men work reluctantly, or apathetically towards that which they believe to be unattainable. Kindness in the treatment of the insane, has become a universal law of modern Asylums, not because it has ever been the leading doctrine of christianity, but because it has been proved to be the best curative appliance, and by far the most potent and easy mode of government. But sound practical kindness, in the management of the insane, is not the spontaneous growth of instinctive benevolence; there are multitudes in the world, whose hearts would do much good, if guided by clearer heads; and I have seen a few who have started with the best intentions and kindest dispositions, flag in their efforts, and become finally unfit for the position which their peculiar softness seemed to promise they would most appropriately fill. Kindness to the *insane* inmates of an Asylum, sometimes demands of those in command, the execution of much that is considered very unkind to their *sane* attendants. Small faults must be promptly dealt with, otherwise great ones will

spring from the overlooking of them. Even an ill-natured attendant may be kind to a good and obliging patient; it requires a vigilant oversight to secure from the best tempered attendant, the like treatment of the malevolent and perverse.

Perfect discipline in an army, is not best preserved in its outlying small detachments, and if these were cut off from all connexion with head-quarters, they would soon cease to be efficient for the purposes of war. The organization of our Branch Asylums, was devolved upon me, as Superintendent of the chief Asylum, and I executed the duty entrusted to me as faithfully as I was able. I have my own views as to the appropriate mode of managing these establishments, but I restrict myself, on this occasion, to the expression of the wish, that the relation between the chief Asylum and its Branches, should be defined.

The withdrawal from the chief Asylum of all its quiet old residents, and the introduction in their stead of all the *worst* cases presented by the country, has, as was foreseen, rendered still more necessary the completion of this building, in order to present those means of classification which are *beyond all other requirements*, essential in the treatment of insanity. It is very strange that a fact so manifest, should have received so little public consideration, notwithstanding the frequency with which it has been urged. Probably there is not a newspaper in Canada, which would withhold its approbation from the establishment of a Branch Asylum in its own village. We have enough of this sort of sympathy with the insane, but far too little of the more disinterested and truly christian form.

Within the past five years a large number of insane persons, from the more respectable classes of society, have had to be sent to institutions out of the country, because this asylum could not, in its present unfinished state, afford them that appropriate accommodation which their position demanded; and thus they have been forced to seek among strangers, at double or treble the expense which it might have cost them at home, that relief which they required, and which it is disgraceful to us to have been unable to afford them. This is an evil which touches but the few, and the sufferers are not at all disposed to proclaim their grievance; but surely they are not to be neglected on that account. The very class who contribute most largely to the public revenue out of which the asylum is supported, and who also contributed most largely to the tax out of which it was built, are denied a proper return for their contributions. Whilst we bestow a due attention on the insane poor, should we be regardless of those who support them, and who would pay liberally for their own support in an asylum fit for the reception of their friends?

ADMISSIONS IN 1860.

The admissions during the year have amounted to 185; being the largest number yet received in one year. Of the above 185, 96 were men, and 89 were women; of the 96 men, 47 were married, and 49 single; and of the 89 women, 54 were married, and 35 single. The total admissions, since the first opening of the asylum, have been 2429, viz.:

Of married men	-	-	-	-	-	579	}	-	-	-	-	1321
“ single	“	-	-	-	-	742						
Of married women	-	-	-	-	-	709	}	-	-	-	-	1108
“ single	“	-	-	-	-	399						

The total males admitted exceed the total females by 213.

This excess in the male admissions arose many years ago, not, I believe, from any difference in the incidence of insanity in the sexes, but from the fact that female lunatics, unless paupers, were then more generally detained at home than they have been of late years. Of 1047 patients admitted by me, in 7½ years, 517 have been men and 530 women, thus showing a very close approximation of the rate of insanity in the two sexes.

The numbers of single men and married women admitted in 1860 have fallen below the average. This variation may be purely accidental, and no proof of improved morals in the former, or in the husbands of the latter.

No question is so frequently put to the physician of a lunatic asylum as that which calls upon him to state the most productive cause of insanity. Those who are most familiar with insanity find themselves the least able to reply to this question. The reader of one

book, or the doctor of one patient, is sure to understand disease and its cure much better than the student of half a century. So, also, he who has never seen half a dozen of lunatics, and has never thoroughly sifted the history of a single case, may be found very dogmatical on the question under notice, and may propound articles of belief which the patient investigator might hesitate to subscribe to.

Not very long ago there appeared in a Canadian newspaper a letter from a medical gentleman, who stated that he was inspector of liquors in Cincinnati, and amongst other large assertions in the epistle, was one to the effect that he had himself often been called on to certify to the lunacy of quite a number of patients daily—candidates for the county lunatic asylum. The figures were, very certainly, far beyond the capacity of the asylum, or of all the four asylums in the State of Ohio; and if all the other members of the profession sent in patients only one-tenth as multitudinously as this gentleman, twenty asylums as large as that at Cincinnati would be insufficient for them. This letter was published by one of our worthiest advocates of temperance, who certainly would not have given it to the public had he not believed it to be strictly true. He might, however, have published another, which was strictly true, though showing very different figures, illustrative of the amount of insanity caused by intemperance.

If we would reform the vices of society, we should keep strict, but honest, accounts with them. If we charge them with more than their just liabilities, the verdict of public opinion is sure, ultimately, to be corrected. Morality and virtue require not untruth for their support.

It is much to be regretted, that some of the advocates of human reformation, in their zeal for the accomplishment of good, occasionally lose sight of the limits of reliable fact, and give utterance to expressions which, though they dazzle or confound the uninformed, yet cause but sorrow to the sober inquirer. *Lord Shaftsbury* is reported by the newspapers, recently to have used the following language:—"I speak from my own knowledge. I have acted as a Commissioner of Lunacy for the last 20 years. The result of my experience is, that *full six-tenths of all cases of insanity, to be found in these realms, arises from no other cause than from the habits of intemperance.*" There is not, in the British realms, an asylum physician who would confirm *Lord Shaftsbury's* assertion. Certainly, as far as Canada is concerned, it is a huge over-statement; and although in the large towns of England and Scotland, intemperance is more largely productive of insanity than it is in other places, yet I was quite unable, in my visitation of their asylums, to obtain any such information as that given by his lordship.

Intemperance is unquestionably one of the worst and most prolific of the causes of insanity; but it is *only one* of the legion; and let us remember, that it is often very difficult to decide as to what is truly *casual* in the evolution of insanity, and what is but *resultant*. Still, in which ever light we view intemperance, it is a monstrous evil; and its havoc is infinitely greater outside the limits of insanity than within them.

In former reports I have alluded to the very imperfect and unreliable character of the information furnished in medical certificates of lunacy, under the head of *Causes*.—

Medical examiners of lunatics, in Canada, are seldom able to possess themselves of that full information which is required to enable them to certify distinctly to the origin of the malady; consequently in a very large proportion of cases, no cause is named, or if named, it is given perhaps merely on the affirmation of the relatives of the patient; and in such cases it is generally but one of the early manifestations of the insanity, rather than its cause,—and as to hereditary taint, the admission is very reluctantly, if at all, made.

The following abstract, from the Admission Register, exhibits the assigned exciting causes during the year 1860:

Religion, 15; Intemperance, 10; Epilepsy, 8; Masturbation, 6; Fright, 5; Menstrual disturbance, 5; Puerperal do, 3; Parturition, 3; Cold, 3; Fever, 3; Love, 4; Death of Son, 2; Family troubles, 2; Anxiety, 2; Excessive study, 2; Lactation, 2; Puerperal Convulsions, 1; Uterine disturbance, 1; Death of Brother, 1; Sickness of Wife, 1; Jealousy, 1; Loss of money, 1; Loss of money or Love, (?) 1; Intemperance and Religion, 1; Excessive smoking, 1; Unkind Husband, 1; Abuse by Husband, 1; Leaving England, 1; Desertion of Husband, 1; Death of Husband, and Epilepsy, 1; Drunken Father, 1; Spiritualism, 1; Fear, 1; Imbecility of Mind, (!!) 1; Politics, 1; Pregnancy, 1; Hard Work, 1; Fatigue, 1; Sunstroke, 1; Fall from a Horse, 1; Cut on Head, 1;

Matter on Brain, 1; Meningitis, 1; Recent Cephalic attack, 1; Ill health, 1; Anxiety about Family, 1; Family in Slavery, 1; Business perplexity, 1; Weakness, 1; Critical period, 1; Measles—16 years before, 1; Accident—long ago, 1; Unknown, 74.—Total 185.

In the above total of 185, no cause is assigned in 74, or two-fifths of the whole number. Had the whole 185 been thrown under the same head, perhaps the real interests of psychological truth would not thereby have been much damaged.

The editor of a respectable Western paper, in noticing my last annual report, suggested, that if on a future occasion I should write at some length on the causes of insanity, I might thereby render useful service to the public. No intelligent person who will read the preceding list of *assigned* causes, closing as it does with a two-fifths unknown portion, will believe that I am prepared to throw much additional light on the already sufficiently beclouded subject alluded to.

It is, nevertheless, a fact that the information conveyed in the assigned causes of insanity is often of much practical value; and it is occasionally of much negative importance.

In the list of assigned causes above given, the following may be regarded as genuine, viz.: Epilepsy, Masturbation, Excessive smoking, Puerperal convulsions, Over-lactation, Hard work, Fright, Injuries to the head, Religious excitement, Intemperance.

The following are of equivocal value: Love, Jealousy, Excessive study, Sunstroke (as it probably never happened), Politics (not required), Pregnancy (as it was only imaginary), Leaving England, Matter on the Brain (of the doctors?), Sickness of wife, Measles (16 years before), Imbecility of mind (a discovery!).

In my last report, I alluded, as delicately as possible, to the destructive results of a certain vice, more familiar perhaps to the American than to the English asylum physician. The opinion I then gave on the spread of this vice in the present time, was questioned by a Canadian journalist, who asserted that it was confined to the lowest and most ignorant class of society. I must, however, state that the observation of asylum physicians throughout America goes to affirm the contrary. In my report for 1857 I quoted from the talented and experienced President of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Asylums, an eloquent extract on this subject, a brief passage from which I here introduce:—

“It is a fact of deep importance,” writes Dr. McFarland, “that this vice recruits its victims, not from the ranks of the naturally low and sensual, but from a class comparatively high in the social scale.”

Dr. McFarland did not make the above statement without sufficient grounds, and it has never been controverted by any one competent to offer an opinion on the subject.

Ages of 185 patients admitted:—Under 20 years, 15; 20 to 30, 50; 30 to 40, 51; 40 to 50, 32; 50 to 60, 26; over 60, 11. Total, 185.

These figures coincide very closely, proportionally, with those of 1859.

Religion of the above 185:—Protestants, 134; R. Catholics, 42; Unknown, 5; None, 4. Total, 185.

Birth-places of the above 185:—Ireland, 64; Canada, 38; Scotland, 34; England, 32; U. States, 9; Germany, 3; N. Scotia, 2; W. Indies, 1; P. Ed. Island, 1; Unknown, 1. Total, 185.

The following have been the proportions as to the admissions in 1859 and 1860:—

	1859.	1860.
Ireland - - - - - (per cent.)	40.80	34.60
Canada - - - - -	18.40	20.54
Scotland - - - - -	16.80	18.38
England - - - - -	12.80	17.30
U. States - - - - -	7.20	4.86
Other countries - - - - -	4.00	4.32

The educational classification of the 185, admitted in 1860, was as follows:—

Able to read and write - - - - -	119
“ read, only - - - - -	35
Neither - - - - -	19
Unknown - - - - -	12

Total - - - 185

About one-third of the patients admitted in 1860, had been committed to prison "as lunatics dangerous to be at large." This system of magisterial and municipal provision for the imbecile pauper, would now appear to be the most lofty conception of Christian duty existing in Upper Canada; and if Government will but go on in the establishment of institutions for the lodgment of the destitute, there is not the least reason to apprehend that they will not be furnished with inmates.

Among the "dangerous to be at large" lunatics, sent from our gaols in 1860, was one paralytic in the lower extremities, and who, in the Asylum, is as gentle as a child. I have inquired, from the relatives of this patient, how he came to be committed to gaol as a dangerous lunatic. The reply was, that they were unable to support him, and the "authorities" pointed out that he might be got into the Asylum, if he were committed to gaol; and so this man was committed,—as a dangerous lunatic, I suppose,—because he could *not* go at large. The fact of his paralysis was concealed, until he was brought to the Asylum; and though the By-laws of the institution were violated in admitting him, it appeared to me, that, to send him back to the "authorities" of his locality, would have been a murderous extradition.

Along with the above patient was brought another "*dangerous lunatic*," who is certainly one of the most gentle creatures I have ever seen in this house. I could easily lengthen the list of instances of committals such as the above. How do the parties, swearing, manage the task; and how do the magistrates permit the oaths to be taken? In some instances it has happened that when advice of vacancy for a "dangerous lunatic" has been forwarded to the County gaol, the patient was no longer in custody, having apparently been committed, merely as a sort of facilitating formality, in the process of admission into this Asylum.

In the present hard times, no doubt the "authorities" regard every person, who has nothing to eat, as dangerous to be at large; and, as the Asylum is known to be a good boarding-house, they conclude that it cannot be turned to a better purpose than that of relieving themselves from the duty of supporting their poor. It is certainly high time that Upper Canada should think of providing for the destitute, through its otherwise efficient system of municipal government. Where can be the propriety of filling the beds of this Asylum with quiet, chronic lunatics, to the certain *exclusion* of acute, improvable, or truly dangerous ones? On the average, every one of the former, admitted, costs the Province perhaps eight times as much as a curable patient; and if sufficient accommodation for *all* does not exist, every incurable keeps out eight curables, who, in consequence, may pass into the same hopeless condition.

The first duty of this Institution is to restore the insane to reason: whatever surplus benevolence it may have at command, should be extended to the most exigent of the incurable insane. By this course the largest possible number would be benefited; by a different one, much public evil must be inflicted.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges in the year have been 75; and the average period of residence of those discharged, has been 10 months and 22 days. Deducting, however, the long residence of 5 patients, amounting to 25 years, 7 months, and 15 days, the average for the remaining 70, is 7 months and 12½ days. One of the five long residents was discharged from the University Branch: she had been in 6 years and 20 days. Two were discharged from the Malden Branch; one of whom had been an Asylum resident for 7 years, 9 months, and 29 days; and the other, 5 years and 9 months. Cases of recovery, such as these, should teach us to be slow in giving up hope. At one time, all the three were very unpromising.

The shortest periods of residence occurred in twelve cases, varying from 11 days to 3 months. Three of these cases were but temporary results of intemperance, one of which indeed was not truly insanity; two were of the physico-religious class; two, puerperal; one, recurrent insanity from lactation, the fourth or fifth attack, and not probably the last; the remaining four presented nothing of especial interest. Nine of the twelve were

taken home by their friends, sooner than I believed advisable ; but only one of the number has relaxed.

Of the 75 discharged, 42 were men and 33 were women ; 13 of the men were married, and 29 single ; 20 of the women were married, and 13 single.

No reliable comparisons can be founded on figures covering so brief a space ; yet the proportion between the married and *single* men discharged, is unusual.

DEATHS.

The deaths in the three asylums amounted to 40 ; of which 22 occurred in men, and 18 in women. Disparity between the mortality of male and female lunatics, is a well known fact in Asylum Statistics. In a larger aggregate the mortality of male lunatics is to that of the other sex, probably, as 4 to 3.

An obvious consequence of the lower mortality of women, is the accumulation of female incurables in all asylums where they are retained ; and this disparity is increased by the disproportion between male and female recoveries. Female insanity is, in a large proportion of cases, merely a reflex disturbance of the brain. Insanity in men, much more extensively involves cerebral lesion ; and their mortality is proportionally increased.

Intemperance is very rarely the cause of insanity in females, but when it has been the cause in men, the malady is very largely incurable, or fatal.

Some of the autopsies held during the year, I have regarded as very interesting ; and as information on this head is always much valued by the medical profession, I submit details of a few cases, as briefly as possible.

Case 1 (Regist. 2275).—R. H., married ; aged 28 ; mother of two children ; a large and powerful-looking woman ; had a brother epileptic. She was admitted on Sunday morning, 4th March ; had been four days and nights in a state of frantic excitement, and was restrained constantly by three or four men. Her mania was of the physico-religious form, but her friends denied that she had been recently subjected to religious disturbance. She was much exhausted when admitted, and had a little wine administered, and a warm bath and a sedative ordered for the evening. When taken to the bath, she became instantly excited, and it was found inexpedient to attempt undressing her. She was taken to bed, and continued screaming, raving, praying, and manifesting many of the usual phenomena of puerperal mania, though her case had not that origin.

Wine and beef tea were prudently administered. Her bowels were freely moved on the second night, and her excitement was considerably moderated. On the third day, five evacuations were again effected, of fetid character. On the night of the fourth day, the pulse fell off in force, her aspect became anxious, and indications of vital exhaustion were manifested.

On the fifth day, a tendency to coma was observable ; respiration was laboured ; frequent sighing occurred, and the heart's action was troubled and feeble. A large blister was applied over the chest, and cordial stimulation was used freely ; but motive impairment extended from the respiratory muscles to those of deglutition.

On the 6th day, she became entirely comatose, and died in the evening.

Post Mortem.—The head only was examined, about twenty hours after death.

The scalp was in a normal state.

The cranium was thicker than common. The dura mater presented a limited adhesion to the skull, near one parietal protuberance. The pia mater showed a few opaque spots. The vessels on the surface of the brain, and all their branches dipping between the convolutions, were turgid with dark blood. The left ventricle contained about half an ounce of serum. The right ventricle had only the usual moisture. The substance of the brain was normally consistent.

The above case exhibits the usual condition of the brain, in acute mania speedily terminating fatally.

Case 2, (Register 2206).—J. McA., aged 34, a married man, of good appearance, but reported to have been "irregular" in his habits, and to have been insane for two and a-half years. When admitted he was apparently in good health, had a great appetite,

said he was quite well; and his friends had been told by the doctors, it would not require long to restore him to reason.

The case was most distinctly one of *general paralysis*, and the disease took the usual course. During his residence, I learned that about eight years before he had been struck on the head with a heavy poker, and had lain in a state of insensibility for some days.—He had, however, recovered, and resumed his usual occupation, at which he continued till about a year prior to his admission into the Asylum.

Post Mortem.—The head only was examined.

The scalp and cranium were normal, showing no marks of injury.

The dura mater was normal in appearance, but extensively adherent to the skull, all over the base.

On opening the dura mater a large mass of blood coagula, intermixed with serum, was found covering the whole superior and lateral aspect of the left cerebral hemisphere. The deposit was contained in a smooth, firm, membranous sac, resembling the arachnoid thickened, but quite distinct from this membrane, and required no separation. The entire size of the deposit was about that of an ordinary hand. On dissection, it was found to be of loose texture near the outer surface, and its contents fluid, but more firm as the knife was carried deeper. On squeezing water from a sponge, so as to let a gentle stream fall on it, it assumed a shreddy fibrillated appearance, and seemed to consist of a number of superimposed layers of flat sacs, the deepest of which lay upon the inner or cerebral fold of the membrane.

Neither the arachnoid, nor the pia mater, presented any important marks of disease.

The left cerebral hemisphere was less than the right, to an extent equal to the size of the deposit. The whole brain was unusually firm but free of lesion. The ventricles contained no unusual moisture.

This case must be regarded as unusually interesting. The insanity and the muscular impairment, were markedly those of General Paralysis, yet the malady was unassociated with any structural degeneracy of the brain itself, though undoubtedly proceeding from the presence of a large adventitious morbid deposit on its surface, the origin of which most probably dated from the period at which he received the injury before noticed.

That most constant symptom of General Paralysis, a gluttonous appetite, with good digestive power, was present in this case, in full perfection. What is the cause of this symptom? What relation had it, in this case, to the graduated pressure of the deposit, or the vascular disturbance connected with its formation? Why was the insanity so late in its development, or why did it come at all? The fact is now pretty well established, that all the physical symptoms of General Paralysis have frequently been met with without mental impairment, and in such cases, I believe, post mortem examination has shown lesions, quite as formidable as those found after insanity. Only a few days ago I was consulted by a patient from the country, in a very advanced stage of the disease, but whose mind was as clear as it ever had been.

Instead of the term *general paralysis*, some use that of "*paralysis of the insane*;" and others, reversing the idea, speak of "*insanity of the paralytic*." But the insane are subject to ordinary paralysis, as other people, and then their insanity differs not from that of ordinary cases. Those who assert that the insanity of the *general paralytic* is not *sui generis*, have, I apprehend, seen very little of the disease.

A second case of traumatic *general paralysis*, differing considerably in its autopsical details, from the preceding, was presented in the past year, and I submit it, in conjunction.

Case 3 (Register 2326).—T. L., a married man, aged 30, of temperate habits and good character; admitted 16th June. He had about a year before received a blow on the head from a prisoner in the Penitentiary, where he was a keeper. Some time afterwards paralysis appeared on one side, and he "*had three or four fits.*"

He was certified to be violent at times, and disposed to wander. In the Asylum he was very quiet, and as to his wandering tendency I believe it was merely the result of defective memory which rendered him unable to distinguish localities, or to find his way.—His appetite was keen; he said he had occasional pain in the head; there was ptilosis of the left eyelid, and the left arm and leg were defective in power. He had the self-complacency of general paralysis, without its ambition.

A month after admission he was seized with a severe epileptiform fit, such as is usually observed in the progress or at the close of general paralysis, and this was succeeded by six others, in close succession. He died in nine hours from the accession of the first fit.

Post Mortem.—The head was examined on the day after death.

The cranium was of ordinary thickness.

The dura mater was free of adhesions to the skull.

The brain and its envelopes were much congested. A little anterior to the right parietal eminence it presented a broken rough surface, which, under the finger, felt firm and nodulous over an extent of one inch in diameter. This portion was highly vascular and of a dark red colour, and when dissected out it was found to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, and to consist of four parts or quarters, each as large as a garden pea, flattened and elongated. These bodies, cut through, showed firm white nuclei, each in volume about three-fourths of the whole, around which a beautiful vascular, striated zone was spread; and the four bodies were conjoined by a looser, vascular texture, of fainter colour.

The medullary substance of the brain, beneath these bodies, had become exceedingly soft; and further dissection showed this change to be extensive. The walls of the ventricles, the pons varolii, and the four crura, were all so softened as not to bear manipulation.

In front of the left anterior lobe was found a soft vascular tumour, about the size of a flattened chesnut; and on dissection this body was traced downwards and found to extend backwards as far as the sella turcica. The left portion was much larger than the right, and had pressed on the olfactory nerve along its tract to the cribriform plate. The two anterior lobes were united by this body in the inferior part of the fissure. About six drachms of serum was found on the base of the skull.

In the foregoing case we have an extent of lesion rarely met with in insanity; and I am disposed to believe, that in all cases of traumatic insanity a similar fact may be realized where life terminates within a limited period from the infliction of the injury to the brain. Obscurity of prognosis, in such cases, outside of asylums, would appear to be not uncommon. In both this instance and the preceding one, the wives of the patients had been led to indulge strong hopes of recovery. Insanity succeeding to severe injury to the head, is a far more significant fact than seems commonly to be supposed. It is but the unavoidable mental indication of fatal lesion, perhaps in a brain not at all predisposed to the malady, and consequently resistant against it to the utmost possible extent, therefore we should regard the intellectual aberration as the courier of early dissolution, when it is accompanied or has been preceded by muscular or other physical impairment.

In ordinary or idiopathic cases of *general paralysis*, errors both in *diagnosis* and *prognosis* are frequent. Within a few days past, a patient, called a lunatic, has been sent into the Asylum, in the very last stage of the disease—indeed in *extremis*. It is hardly credible that his respectable relatives would, on the very verge of dissolution, when the power of swallowing had ceased, and almost total muscular motion had disappeared, have placed him in a lunatic Asylum, *but to die*, had they been made aware of the proximity of death.—How much might have been spared to their feelings, had the physicians been more candid, or better informed.

In my last report I alluded to the erroneous views which have been entertained, as to the majority of cases of general paralysis being produced by intemperance. The experience of another has tended to confirm my belief that, *in this country* at least, the disease presents itself almost exclusively in temperate men.

The first well-marked case of general paralysis which I have met with, in this Asylum, in a woman, was admitted about two months ago, and I am watching it with much interest. The mental disorder, and the physical impairment, are both quite analogous to those observed in male cases; this exception proves, to me, the rule.

Case 4.—Acute mania.—(Register 2274.)—J. F., a married man, aged 47, of temperate habits, but long afflicted with dyspepsia. He had been all his life actively engaged in business. About six weeks before his admission, the first indications of mental disorder were observed in the form of despondency and loss of confidence in his own business capacity. This conviction became daily more terrible to him, as he occupied a position of great responsibility, and had always been a zealous and faithful officer. Ultimately his malady assumed the form of suicidal acute mania, and in this state he was brought to the Asylum.

He refused all nourishment, and it was with much difficulty sufficient aliment to sustain life was administered. About two weeks after admission, he became affected with paralysis of the bladder; and the regular use of the catheter became indispensable. This symptom subsided about a week before death, which took place one month and twelve days after his entrance.

Post Mortem.—Cranium of ordinary thickness. Dura mater congested, but free from adhesions. Slight serous effusion on the surface of the arachnoid; but no diseased condition otherwise. The blood-vessels of the brain a good deal congested. The ventricles were filled to distension with serum; and a considerable quantity flowed from the *theca vertebralis*. The consistence of the brain was quite normal. The lungs were healthy, but presented a few pleuritic adhesions. The transverse colon was deflected as low as the umbilicus. The other viscera were healthy.

Case 5th (Register 2266).—E. M., a married woman, said to be 51 years old, but apparently much older; most determinedly suicidal. Died in about four months after admission.—(Insanity said to be recent.)

Post Mortem.—Skull very hard and thick; no adhesions of membranes worth notice. The entire brain was much softened, but more especially its inferior parts. The ventricles had each about half an ounce of reddish serum; all the blood-vessels of the brain much congested. Lungs sound (though she had a severe cough for a long time). Heart soft and pale. Liver enlarged, soft, and of a pale tawny color. The cardiac portion of the stomach much congested, and its mucous membrane softened. The pylorus thickened and rigid.

Ileum showed several softened dark patches. Spleen enlarged and hardened. Right kidney absent, and the left nearly double the usual size.

The brain of this patient presented diseased marks, which are seldom exceeded in general paralysis, yet the patient was never paralytic.

Case 6, (Register 1733).—L. A. L., a married woman, aged 73. Resident 4½ years. Insanity of some years' duration, preceded by intemperance.

She was very fond of reading the scriptures, and she conversed on religious subjects sensibly. About a year before her death she had an apoplectic seizure, which deprived her of moving power for some time; but she finally was able to resume her former habits.—On the morning of 30th June, her nurse took her out for a little walk, in rear of the University Branch. She sat down on a bench, and asked the nurse to go in for something she had forgot. Before the nurse reached the building, the patient was observed to fall forward from her seat, and was found to be dead.

Post Mortem.—The skull was remarkably thin, and the dura mater was extensively adherent to it. Neither the arachnoid, nor the pia mater showed any marks of disease. About 2½ ounces of serum was found effused over the cerebellum.

The entire cerebrum was softened to a mere pulp. A cyst, as large as a hen's egg, was found in the inferior part of the right central lobe, containing a pulpy mass, analogous to the substance around it, but more disintegrated. The superficial grey matter was so wasted, as to be barely perceptible.

I shall now submit the notes of two cases in which the brain was not the organ fatally implicated, though in the second it shared in the general disease.

Case 7, (Register 2165).—J. H., aged 38; a married woman, much emaciated, and desperately suicidal. The form of her insanity was religious despair; she was prevented from self-destruction only by the most incessant vigilance. She became, finally, less disturbed, and listened to religious consolation with deep interest and apparent relief.

She complained of pain in the abdomen, and referred to a "lump" in the umbilical region, but would hardly suffer the part to be touched. She had daily hectic, but no cough or expectoration at any period of her illness. She died in ten months after admission.

Post Mortem.—External aspect, that of extreme emaciation. The ribs seemed drawn inwardly, as if from tight lacing.

The lungs were universally adherent to the ribs by old dense deposits, and their entire substance appeared to be but a mass of tubercles, which, in a few places, had broken into cavities. The tight-lacing had all been inside.

The liver was atrophied, and its anterior and superior surfaces were adherent to the contiguous parts.

The entire colon was displaced, and its transverse portion lay along the brim of the pelvis.

The stomach presented hour-glass contraction, but did not shew a diseased condition.

Case 8, (Register 2143).—W. B., aged 53, a powerful man, in whose family insanity was deeply hereditary, was admitted in March 1859, and died in August 1860.

His insanity was characterized by a strange admixture of religion and profanity, turbulence and harmlessness. He had been very roughly handled at home, and consequently his *friends* manifested much suspicion as to our course. This is a fact familiar to all asylum superintendents.

The patient was once visited by one of his quondam keepers.

After leaving the ward, the assistant physician observed to the visitor that the case was one of unusual character, "Oh, yes, replied the man," when he was at home the first thing we had to do, on entering the room, was to knock him down."

I think this mode of reasoning was hardly necessary, for he was very susceptible of kindness, and although vociferous and very restless, he was devoid of malice.

During his residence, he had one or two fits of a *quasi*-epileptic character, and he said he had formerly been subject to such.

Three months prior to death, anasarca of the limbs appeared, and resisted treatment. He continued, however, to enjoy his food, and would have eaten very ravenously, if allowed all he wished. On the morning of his death, he took his breakfast as usual, and shortly after called, in a loud voice, for some mutton. The attendant presently entered his room and found him dead, leaning over against the wall, adjacent to which he had been sitting in his bed.

Post Mortem.—Anasarca general over the lower parts of the body.

Skull unusually thin, and the dura mater adherent to it, in a few places near the summit.

The arachnoid was thickened and opaque, over all its superior aspect.

Each lateral ventricle contained about an ounce of serum. The substance of the brain was softer than normal.

The lungs showed old pleuritic adhesions, and contained tubercles, but none yet advanced to maturation. A considerable quantity of water was effused in both cavities, as well as in the pericardium. The heart was much hypertrophied. Granular deposits were largely found on the valves.

The transverse colon was deflected to the umbilicus.

The kidneys were enlarged and indurated. There was but little water in the abdomen.

I learned, after this patient's death, that one or two of his near relatives had also died suddenly.

It would be incompatible with the limits of this report, to extend those notes by additional details of cases, though I am well aware the intelligent reader always attaches much importance to such information, and only in Asylums for the insane can it be procured.

As I consider it more necessary that the Superintendent of an Asylum should exhibit the wants and imperfections of the institution under his care, than that he should proclaim its merits, I avoid details of the improvements of the past few years, both inside the building and in the surrounding grounds. Those who have seen the institution as it *was*, may see it as it *is*, and judge for themselves.

The sabbath-day religious services still continue to be rendered gratuitously, by clergymen of the city, and prove generally acceptable and profitable, though it is hardly to be expected that occasional mistakes, in addressing an insane assembly, may not be made by those who are not familiar with their malady. A regular chaplain, attached to an Asylum, possesses the advantage of individual intimacy with his auditory, and thereby learns what is best to be said, and what is better unsaid.

The Reverend S. Givens still gives his kind attention to the University branch.

The Roman Catholic Clergy, and the Sisters of Charity, make frequent and always welcome visits to the members of their Church.

The press has the thanks of our people for the continued gratuitous supply of newspapers sent to the institution.

The distribution of patients at the end of the year, is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the Chief Asylum - - -	170	175	345
“ University Branch - - -	6	62	68
“ Malden Branch - - -	94	85	179
	270	322	592

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed)

J. WORKMAN, M. D.

Medical Sup't, P. L. A.

REPORT OF THE BURSAR.

To the Chairman and Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor, in obedience to the requirements of the Act 22nd Victoria, Cap. 110, to submit the accompanying Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, including that of the Branch Asylum, University Grounds, for the period of one year, being from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty.

As also, Statement of Income and Expenditure on account of the Orillia Asylum Building, for the year ended thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JAMES MCKIRDY,

Bursar.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Toronto, 9th Feb., 1860.

STATEMENT of the Income and Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, for one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

— Dr. —

EXPENDITURE.

Balance Liabilities, 31st Dec., 1859.....	\$ 9197 67
Medical Department.....	51987 12
Household Expenses, (Food).....	18873 41
Bedding and Clothing.....	3626 03
Fuel, Light, Washing and Cleaning.....	8566 96
Miscellaneous.....	34617 20
Expenditure of Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....	\$67670 72

Branch Asylum, University Grounds, for one year, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1860:

Medical Department.....	\$ 227 85
Household Expenses, (Food).....	3109 59
Clothing.....	418 11
Fuel, Light, Washing and Cleaning.....	801 67
Miscellaneous.....	2293 92
Expenditure of Branch Asylum.....	\$ 6851 14

\$68719 53

REPORT OF THE BURSAR.—(Continued.)

— Cr. —	
INCOME.	
Articles Sold.....	\$ 649 58
Paying Patients.....	2799 36
Malden Lunatic Asylum	3010 37
Branch Asylum	600 55
	\$ 7059 86
<i>For Branch Asylum:—</i>	
Malden Lunatic Asylum	\$ 51 98
Articles Sold.....	30 53
Cash on deceased patient.....	7 00
	89 51
Warrants	71535 84
	\$78685 21
Balance.....	5034 32
	\$33719 53

STATEMENT of the Income and Expenditure for Orillia Asylum Buildings, for the year ended 31st December, 1860.

— Dr. —	
EXPENDITURE.	
Excavator, Mason, Plasterer and Material	\$6480 00
Carpenter, Joiner and Tinsmith.....	4225 00
Painting and Glazing.....	750 00
Out-Buildings and Fences.....	2230 00
Architect	572 75
Clerk of Works.....	262 00
Balance	270 00
	\$14789 75
— Cr. —	
INCOME.	
Warrants.....	\$14789 75
Balance.....	\$270 00
	\$14789 75

JAMES McKIRDY,
Bursar, P.L.A.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum on the 1st January, 1860	185	224	409
Admitted during the year.....	57	49	106
	242	273	515
Under treatment during the year.....			
Discharged during the year, as follows :			
Recovered	16	14	30
Improved	3	2	5
Unimproved	2	1	3
Eloped.....	1	...	1
Died	27	23	50
	49	40	89
Total discharged.....			
Remaining on the 1st January, 1861.....	193	233	426

J. DOUGLAS,
by his Attorney, C. Frémont.
C. FRÉMONT, M.D.

REPORT
OF THE
MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Board of Inspectors, of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c., of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor, in accordance with the requirements of the Asylum and Prison Inspection Act, to submit to your Board the following report of the Lunatic Asylum at Malden, for the year 1860.

In submitting this report it may not be out of place to give a brief history of the institution which was opened in 1859, as a receptacle for the quiet incurable insane of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, in order to afford room in the latter for recent and violent cases.

The buildings were originally constructed for the Soldiers stationed at Fort Malden; but had been unoccupied for a number of years. They are mostly wooden structures of the simplest style of architecture. Numerous repairs, to render them habitable, and various alterations and improvements, to fit them for the custody and treatment of the insane, had to be made. Among the repairs may be enumerated, roofing the principal buildings, restoring rotted and worn out portions, and putting up new eaves. Provision also had to be made for a supply of water; for drainage; and for heating water; and window-guards, water-closets, baths, furnaces and boilers, &c., had to be put up.

The buildings are situated in close proximity to the Detroit River; and an efficient system of drainage was effected by laying a main sewer of 12 inch draining tile from the principal buildings to the River, with smaller branch-drains of the same material, running into the main sewer. Through this drain, and its branches, the various water-closets, baths, sinks, washing-troughs, &c., &c., empty their contents into the River, the current of which is rapid, and soon carries the impurities away.

An abundant supply of good water is obtained from the same River, by means of a horse-power forcing pump which throws the water into cisterns, constructed for that purpose, in the attics, from whence it is distributed to the baths, water-closets, sinks, kitchen, and wash-house. Furnaces and boilers were put in excavations under the first floor, for the purpose of heating water for the baths, &c. The suction-pipe of the pump, of two inch cast iron, is carried over 100 ft., from the shore into the River, until the deep and pure water is reached. This pump can also be used as a fire engine, and sufficient hose has been procured to reach from the pump to any of the buildings.

A horse-power forcing-pump cannot be considered the most reliable, yet, so far, it has usually given satisfaction; and, regarding it in an economical point of view, it is probably the cheapest method that could be devised for the purpose. The daily consumption of water in the institution amounts to about 2000 gallons. This quantity is forced up into the cisterns in about one hour's pumping.

The Asylum is pleasantly situated on the Detroit River, near Lake Erie, in one of the healthiest locations in Canada. The climate is mild and salubrious, and in the summer

months the prospect is delightful. Sailing vessels and steamers are constantly passing up and down the River, all the lake navigation between the East and the West having to pass through this channel. These, with the numerous green Islands opposite us in the River, render our situation, in Summer, one of the most charming on the continent. We possess the grand essentials for the location of an Asylum, in a pleasant, healthful, and easily accessible position.

The two principal buildings, used for the lodgment of patients, are frame, two stories high. The larger, occupied by males, is 150 by 36 ft., and contains 12 rooms, each 20 x 36 ft., and 3 small rooms, 10 ft. square. The building occupied by females, is 125 by 36 ft., and contains 9 rooms, each 20 x 36, two, 20 x 18, and two, 10 ft., square.

When I first came here in June, 1859, all my attention was given to the preparation of the buildings for the reception of patients. The additional accommodation was urgently called for, to meet the necessities of the Province, for the care and lodgment of lunatics, and no trouble was spared in having the desired arrangements completed as speedily as possible.

In July 1859, I removed, from the Chief Asylum, 20 quiet working male patients, to assist in carrying out the various works in repairs, alterations, and improvements. Each of these patients would perform as much work as an ordinary labouring man, and their loss must have been seriously felt at the parent institution.

In October of the same year, 64 more patients, consisting of 32 males, and 32 females; and in December 62, 31 each, male and female, were transferred to my care, making a total of 146 patients removed from Toronto to Malden in 1859.—Of these two male patients died in December, leaving, on 1st January 1860, 81 males and 63 females, 144 in all.

On 17th June 1860, a detachment of 45, 20 males, and 25 females, was transferred from the Asylum at Toronto to this institution.

The movements of patients, during the year 1860, may be conveniently represented in a tabular form:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, 1st January, 1860	81	63	144
Received, 17th June, "	20	25	45
Total during the year.....	101	88	189
Died, during the year	3	1	4
Eloped.....	2	1	3
Discharged, cured.....	2	1	3
	7	3	10
Remaining, 1st January, 1861.....	94	85	179

Of the four deaths, two resulted from pulmonary consumption; one, from consumption, combined with destructive scrofulous ulceration of the bones of the ankle joint; and one, from disease of the kidneys.

The female who eloped, was quite well when she escaped, and no search was made for her. Her insanity, which is of a very questionable nature, is recurrent, and it is probable that her name will again appear on the Asylum Register. One of the eloped males, was picked up at St. Mary's and taken back to the parent Asylum; and the other, a quiet inoffensive working man, has not since been heard from.

One of the males discharged as cured, has been employed in the institution, and is somewhat eccentric in his habits. The other male, and the female, have returned to their friends.

Four deaths, in an aggregate under treatment of 189, gives a percentage of 2.12 nearly. This is a low figure, but the chronic insane, who have become habituated to Asylum residence, seldom figure extensively in the death lists.

The general health of the inmates of this Asylum has been remarkably good. No fatal epidemic, or endemic disease has visited the wards. A number of the patients are slowly fading away under the influence of tubercular phthisis, which with its concomitant

evils, carries off a larger number of the incurable insane than any other disease. Our system of heating is not so well adapted for tender lungs, as that which is in use in the Asylum at Toronto, and consequently, the latent germs of this fatal disease are more rapidly developed here.

The period of residence in the Asylum, of each of the four patients who have died during the year, is:—

	Years.	Months.	Days.	
One	12 years,	7 months,	9 days.....	0 10 27 in Malden.
"	7	7	16 ".....	0 7 21 "
"	6	4	20 ".....	1 0 26 "
"	5	3	0 ".....	0 9 25 "

Of the 3 eloped patients, the first had been an Asylum inmate for 1 yr. 7 mo. 28 days.
 The second " " for 9 " 10 " 17 "
 The third " " for 3 " 1 " 22 "

The discharged patients had been respectively 5 yr. 9 mo. 10 days; 0 yr. 10 mo. 20 days; and 7 yr. 9 mo. 28, Asylum inmates.

The buildings are heated by means of stoves and stove-pipes. Wood is the fuel used. These have always afforded a satisfactory amount of heat, and our day and sleeping rooms have always been comfortably warm, even during the coldest weather. This system of heating entails, on the Superintendent, a large additional amount of responsibility; and requires a far greater degree of watchfulness, on the part of the keepers and nurses, than is required in establishments heated by means of hot-air, steam, or warm water. We have, however, been remarkably fortunate with our stoves and pipes. No patient has been seriously burned, or otherwise injured, in consequence of their presence in the rooms. The exemption from casualties of this nature has been chiefly due to the vigilance exercised in reference thereto. Where a danger is known to exist, great care and watchfulness will be brought to bear in order to prevent its occurrence. I need scarcely remark to the Board that I have, during high winds and very cold weather, spent a large portion of my time in watching the fires. We have no means of artificial ventilation; nor do we need them. All of our sleeping and day-rooms open on each side into the external air, without the intervention of halls or apartments, to prevent the free circulation of air through the rooms. I say, without hesitation, that no Asylum on this continent, not even those which have the most efficient and costly systems of ventilation in use, have purer air than that which prevails in our wards; and we have a fair sprinkling of filthy patients, to assist in contaminating the atmosphere of the house.

This plan of placing sleeping, day, and dining rooms, on each side of long halls, as is almost uniformly done in building Asylums, cannot be too strongly condemned. Long corridors are almost indispensable for the patients to take exercise in, when the weather is such as not to admit of their going out; and their want is much felt here at this season of the year. But surely it is sufficient to place rooms on one side of the corridor, and leave the other to open by means of windows into the external air. Asylums are always built in isolated positions, and the atmosphere which surrounds them is consequently pure. Why then erect the buildings in such a manner as to obstruct the free circulation of the healthy invigorating air through them, thus rendering them almost as bad as a residence in the heart of a populous city, and creating the necessity for introducing some contrivance for artificial ventilation. Nothing tends more to the sustenance of sound bodily health than good air. It is quite as indispensable, if not more so, than good diet. The air is constantly furnishing us with respiratory food, and lung tissue is less qualified to select the good and reject the noxious qualities of its food than the stomach and intestines. Besides, impurities introduced into the system through the lungs, find their way much more rapidly into the circulating fluid than such as are taken into the stomach, and have to go through the various processes of digestive purification before entering the blood. The first step towards the cure of the insane, or the amelioration of their condition, is the restoration of sound bodily health; and nothing tends more to promote this desirable end than an abundant supply of healthy air.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of your Board, was pleased to authorize the expenditure of \$100 in books and pictures during the year; and I accordingly procured from the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada a select

library of 176 volumes, 82 scripture object lessons, 9 maps, and a phantasmagoria magic lantern, with a complete set of astronomical diagrams, and a number of other interesting slides, as views, natural history, objects, &c. These have afforded an immense amount of amusement and instructive reading matter to the patients. Our library has latterly been augmented by a valuable donation of 63 volumes, from the humane and talented Superintendent of the Asylum at Toronto.

Among our Republican neighbours, if the Republic can still be said to exist, the public purse is seldom called into requisition to establish libraries, or furnish amusements for the denizens of public charities. Munificent private donations supply such wants; and extensive libraries, with independent library buildings, built and furnished in this manner, exist in connexion with many of the American Asylums. How long will the wealthy citizens of my native Canada remain in the background? In our young country, the millionaire thinks the government should do every thing, and provide every thing.

A dance is given to the patients every Wednesday evening during the winter months. This agreeable and healthy pastime is greatly enjoyed by a number of the patients, who look forward to the coming of Wednesday night as a great event in their monotonous asylum life. The dancing begins at 6, and ends at 9 o'clock. A limited number of visitors from the Town are admitted, and mingle in the dances with the patients. This weekly reunion of the sexes, exercises a beneficial influence on the insane, and many of our most excitable lunatics conduct themselves with the most perfect decorum, and go through the dances in a manner that would do credit to sane people. Religious services have been regularly performed, every sabbath morning, by the Revd. F. Mack, Minister of the church of England in Amherstburg. These observances have a soothing effect on the minds of the patients; and I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing my feelings of obligation to Mr. Mack for the regularity of his attendance, and the unvarying interest he has always manifested in the welfare of the inmates of this institution. The Roman Catholic patients have always enjoyed the benefits of the spiritual ministrations of the Rev. Joseph Daudet, whose kind heart, and zeal in the cause of religion, have caused him to be universally respected and beloved by all classes in this neighborhood.

As early in the Spring as the weather would admit, we commenced fencing in the portion of land, about 58 acres, attached to the Asylum as grounds. This work was completed in June. The season was so far advanced, before our grounds were enclosed, that but little farming and gardening could be performed.

In the Fall we pitted about 1000 bushels of potatoes, besides having used of our crop for daily consumption, for several months, prior to the final digging. Of other vegetables, we raised sufficient to supply our household until the middle of the month of December.

The untilled land was used as pasturage for milch cows and horses.

The value of our farm products, in addition to a plentiful daily supply of good milk from the cows, may be set down at—

1000 bushels potatoes at 25 cents,	- - - - -	\$250
Other vegetables,	- - - - -	60
9 hogs, fattened, at \$10	- - - - -	90
		\$400

During the summer and autumn, a distance of 335 yards of our River front has been secured, from the wasting action of high water and spring thaws, by driving piles in the water a short distance from the bank, and laying a break-water of the pickets of the old Barrack fence, filling behind the break-water with rubble stone, and sloping down the bank. This work, which was urgently required to prevent the annual wasting of the land in the spring, has done more to improve the appearance of the place from the River than all the other improvements which have been effected about the buildings and grounds.

The irregularities of the surface, caused by the entrenchments, between the buildings and the Detroit River, have been levelled; and a number of ornamental trees have been planted.

All the various works, above enumerated, have been performed by the Patients and Keepers, at a very trifling cost, and have furnished abundant out-door employment for our

working men. I trust to be able, during the present year, to have a much larger amount of work in the way of ornamentation performed; and, likewise, to have farming and gardening operations carried on much more extensively.

Nothing tends more to promote order among the insane than out-door exercise, and with this view all the male patients, who can be induced to work, are regularly employed outside, in Agricultural and other pursuits. The other males, and the females, are sent out for air and exercise when their health, and the state of the weather, will permit. A number of minor alterations and repairs, which time did not permit me to have done in 1859, were executed in 1860; and many more remain to be performed. Each month will develop fresh wants, and demand some trifling improvements; but these can mainly be executed by our own hands, without entailing further expenditure than the cost of the material. Our wooden structures, with their lathed and plastered partitions, are not well calculated to restrain violent patients; and it is not to be expected that among 180 lunatics, however carefully they may have been selected with a special reference to a residence in these buildings, there would not be found a number of troublesome and mischievous patients. The physician of an Asylum for incurable insane, knows that the endeavor to restore his patients to reason, must in the great majority of cases prove useless, and he is compelled to adopt some other line of usefulness for himself. Here the greatest scope is given for the exercise of an enlarged humanity, forbearance and kindness: and he must be sadly wanting in the amiable qualities of the heart, who fails to find sufficient employment in endeavoring to ameliorate the sad condition, and soothe the mental anguish of a large number of the hopeless insane. In institutions of this nature, the same principles of moral and medical treatment that are adopted in curative establishments, must, as far as practicable, be carried out; and an occasional cure will be effected to encourage the Superintendent in his task.

In the neighbouring United States, Lunatics, after having for a limited time enjoyed the benefits of Asylum residence and discipline, are, if uncured, sent back to the Counties from whence they came, and left to the tender mercies of poor-house benevolence or wandering vagrancy. The course adopted by our own Government of providing a suitable home, supplied with all the necessaries and comforts of life, for these unfortunate sufferers, must be highly commended by the truly philanthropic of every country.

In the month of October, a fire broke out in the loft of the ironing and drying house, and although it was early discovered, yet the building was so dry that all our efforts, aided by the kind assistance of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Town of Amherstburg, to save the buildings from destruction, were futile. The adjacent pump-house and wash-house were so injured by the fire as to require new roofs, caves, and other minor repairs. The fire must have originated from some defect in the chimney which ran through the loft, which loft was not used for any purpose, and no person had access to it.

The following is a list of the articles made up by the female patients and their nurses during the year:

Quilts, - - - - -	138	Skirts, cotton, - - - - -	26
Comforters, - - - - -	108	Chemises, - - - - -	90
Sheets, - - - - -	118	Shirts, - - - - -	162
Bed-ticks, - - - - -	130	Do flannel, - - - - -	47
Pillow-ticks, - - - - -	118	Table-cloths, - - - - -	10
Pillow-slips, - - - - -	163	Socks, pairs, - - - - -	105
Sun Bonnets, - - - - -	24	Stockings, pairs, - - - - -	49
Dresses, - - - - -	76	Window-blinds, - - - - -	10
Neck-ties, - - - - -	36	Towels, - - - - -	86
Skirts, flannel, - - - - -	57		

A quantity of men's clothing (36 coats, 36 vests, 54 pairs pants and 24 caps), were kindly made up for us at the Parent Institution in Toronto, of the Canadian grey cloth ordinarily worn by the male patients.

In conducting the various departments of this Institution, I have endeavored to exercise the strictest economy, consistent with the comfort and security of the patients.

Annexed you will find an analysis of the expenditure for 1860.

It will be seen that the cost of provisions amounts to \$7387.23. The average number of patients 166, and of employées 22, makes a total average of 188, who have been boarded for the year for this sum. This gives \$38.75 a year or nearly 11 cents per day for each person. And our tables have always been abundantly supplied with the necessaries of life.

The sum expended for the ordinary working of the Institution \$17984.59, taking the average number of patients as 166, gives an annual cost of \$108.34 for each, for provisions, bedding and clothing, fuel and lights, salaries and wages of officers and servants, &c.

The amount \$3,146.48 for alterations and repairs cannot be considered an average yearly expenditure. In young Institutions, where repairs, alterations and improvements of all kinds have to be extensively carried on for the first few years, the liabilities for these items must be proportionally heavier than in older establishments where everything is more mature.

The Legislative appropriation of \$23,000 has exceeded our wants; and I have every reason to believe our expenditure, during the present year, will be less than that of the year just closed.

Trusting to your Board for a continuance in the future of the kind sympathy and support which has been accorded to me in the past, and looking to an all-wise Providence for counsel and direction to render my efforts worthy of that support and sympathy.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW FISHER, M.D.
Med. Supt.

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Amherstburg, 15th Jany., 1861.

ABSTRACT.

Dr.	CASH.	\$ cts.	CONTRA.	\$ cts.
To amount of Warrants.....		16531 15	By Current Expenses	17984 59
To Pension of Geo. Mahoney.....		22 27	By Alterations and Repairs.....	3146 48
To Articles Sold.....		39 10		
Balance.....		4538 55		
		<u>\$21131 07</u>		<u>\$21131 07</u>

ANDREW FISHER, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Amherstburg, 15th January, 1861.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

THE WARDEN'S REPORT

FOR 1860.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

REPORT of DONALD ÆNEAS MACDONELL, Esquire, Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, for the year 1860.

GENTLEMEN :—The period having again arrived that renders it necessary for me, as Warden of this extensive Institution, to make my Annual Report to the Board of Inspectors, on the general transactions in connection therewith for the past year. In approaching that duty, I do so with great diffidence, being aware of the importance of this vast Institution, and the interest that is felt by the public in its progress and success.

Before entering into the general detail of our proceedings for the last year, I beg leave to assure the Board, that I have been most anxious to carry out their views and instructions as conveyed in their various Minutes, and I have much pleasure in being enabled to remark that the views contained in those Minutes are reasonable and well calculated to advance the usefulness of the Institution generally.

I am much pleased to have it in my power to state, for the information of the Board, that the year just elapsed has passed over without the occurrence of any accident involving the loss of life; this is most satisfactory, particularly when we reflect upon the general building operations, which have been carried on by convict labor, both within the walls of the Penitentiary and at Rockwood, where many of these unfortunate men have to carry large stone aloft, which work becomes more dangerous as the building advances in height. The non-occurrence of accidents, I may principally place to the credit of the Architects, Messrs. Horsey and Coverdale, as well as to the vigilance of the overseers and guards.

One or two accidents have taken place in the Contract Shops, caused principally by the carelessness of the Convicts themselves in working the circular saws, which turn with great velocity, and require to be worked with extreme caution. They are necessary evils in all workshops where machinery is used, both in and outside of the Penitentiary, therefore we cannot complain of their use. These accidents have not been attended with loss of life or limb, but in one instance a Convict was seriously injured by having his left hand mutilated.

WORKS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1860.

Within the Penitentiary, has been the completion of the dome of the main prison buildings, the galleries and stairs within the same to connect with the various ranges of cells in each of the prisons. This has been a costly undertaking, as well as one taking time; but the prisons were in an unfinished condition without it, and the great necessity for its completion has warranted the labour and expense of its erection.

It has been a matter of surprise to parties who are not acquainted with our Penitentiary transactions, that we should from year to year be employed in building. But the fact is, in other countries prisons are built and made ready for the reception of Convicts. The difference arises, that this Institution was built by the Convicts as necessity required ; and it may be well to remark that temporary divisions had to be made in the ends of the prisons for the safe keeping of the Convicts, which divisions have now been taken down, being considered as unnecessary, owing to the completion of the dome, from which a full view of the different ranges of the prison can be obtained.

The next building of importance carried on within the walls during the past season has been the erection of an Engine-House and Dry-Kiln, undertaken by order of the Board of Inspectors, as contained in the Minutes of the 1st June, 1860, for the use of the Agricultural Implement Contractors, which was rendered necessary in consequence of the burning of the one attached to the shop when in use in seasoning their material for manufactures.

I have also, according to the purport of your Minute of the 3rd September, 1860, erected a substantial Engine-House in connection with the Cabinet Shop, which is built of stone, and the roof covered with sheet-iron, being also lined in the inside.

The Architect, Mr. Edward Horsey, is at present employed in carrying out the works for the ventilation of the prisons.

WORKS OUTSIDE OF WHAT WAS FORMERLY TERMED THE PENITENTIARY.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in building the Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, at which from seventy to eighty Convicts have been employed during the past season ; these were mostly labourers, and the few that were masons are supposed to have made very good progress. Although the Architect, Mr. William Coverdale, is satisfied with the work that has been performed by the Convicts, still it is an undertaking which is the cause of much anxiety, and will be more or less so till its completion.

I am much pleased to have an opportunity again of expressing my approval of this important undertaking, which must be urged on with renewed energy next Spring ; and I trust that constant vigilance and determination on the part of the Officers will be the means of preventing escapes. One attempt has been made, but the party was overtaken and prompt action taken with him, since which no further occurrence of the like has ensued. A number of stone-cutters and carpenters have been constantly employed within the Penitentiary in preparing material for the building as above alluded to.

Exclusive of the works at Rockwood, a large Lime-kiln is in progress outside of the Penitentiary wall ; most of the excavation for this work has been in stone. This undertaking was on the eve of being completed last Autumn, when further procedure was arrested by stormy weather. The road approaching this work has also been nearly completed, and when finished will prove a lasting improvement.

Exclusive of these works, a number of Convicts were employed in quarrying stone for the building at Rockwood ; so I have every reason to hope that during next summer all our able-bodied Convicts can be usefully employed in works both outside of the Penitentiary as well as within.

When on the important subject of labour, it is proper I should bring under the notice of the Board, a remark that is frequently made by persons totally unacquainted with the system of our convict labour, the purport of which is to ascertain why the Penitentiary could not be made self-supporting. In explanation, if any were necessary, it may be said that there is not any competition for convict labour in Canada, which in some parts of the United States is eagerly sought after. But when we take in consideration the fact of this great establishment having been built by its inmates, and that convict labour is now carrying on extensive improvements at Rockwood, and in the Penitentiary as well, I feel satisfied that their labour is accomplishing full as much as could be expected ; and it is pleasing to see, from the progress that has been made, that they will establish a lasting memorial of their industry and perseverance.

The experience which has been obtained for the last eighteen months in outside labour for the Convicts, convinces me that a number of them may be advantageously employed in

that way until such time as they can be more satisfactorily engaged within the Penitentiary proper.

The name of having upwards of seven hundred Convicts within the walls, would naturally induce the public to expect the performance of extensive operations in the way of labour from them, without making any allowance for the number of useless beings with whom the Institution is encumbered.

A general statement of the labour will be included in this Report, and I have every reason to hope that the distribution of the work will be satisfactory to the Government, as also to the Board.

The following is a Return of the number of Convicts, male and female, remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada on the 31st December, 1859, including those received from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1860. Also the number that have been discharged by expiration of sentence; the number who have been pardoned by His Excellency the Governor General, as well as those transferred by warrant of His Excellency to the Reformatory Prison at Penetanguishene; the numbers found necessary to send to the temporary Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and the number who have died in the Hospital of the Institution.

Male Convicts in Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1859	733
Female Convicts.....	68
	<u>801</u>
Male Convicts received in Provincial Penitentiary, during the year 1860...	196
Female Convicts.....	34
Male Convict Lunatics, received from temporary Lunatic Asylum.....	7
Male Convicts, returned from Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1
	<u>1039</u>
Male Convicts, discharged by expiration of sentence in 1860.....	182
Female Convicts.....	26
Male Convicts pardoned, during the year 1860	13
Female Convicts.....	1
Male Convicts transferred to Penetanguishene, who were received in 1860	1
Male Convicts transferred to Penetanguishene, who were received previous to 1860	1
Male Convicts transferred to temporary Criminal Lunatic Asylum in 1860	11
Male Convicts who died in Hospital during 1860	18
Female Convicts.....	2
	<u>255</u>
Total Male & Female Convicts, in Provincial Penitentiary, Dec. 31, 1860	<u>784</u>
Male Convicts in Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1860	711
Female Convicts.....	73
Total	<u>784</u>

Average of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1860.

Male Convicts 732 | Female Convicts 711

In reference to the foregoing Statement, it is satisfactory to be enabled to report that a less number of convicts have been received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1860 than in the previous year, there being a decrease in the numbers received of twenty-six.

I am sorry to notice an increase has taken place in the number of female convicts received during the year 1860; thirty-four having been committed, which is twelve over the number received in 1859. There were seventy-three female convicts in this Institution on the 31st of December, 1860, and since then there is a further increase.

In making up the general numbers in the Penitentiary throughout the year 1860, there is only a difference of seventeen on the 31st of December last, less than at the 31st of December, 1859. Although the decrease is not so extensive as could have been expected, still it is pleasing to find that crime is not progressing; and it is to be hoped our numbers may still continue to diminish during the current year.

It is with extreme regret I find there is an increase in the number of female convicts, there being a difficulty in furnishing them with prison-room. It is, therefore, a matter of serious consideration for the Board of Inspectors, at their first meeting, to devise means for further temporary prison accommodation until such time as an ample female prison can be erected.

In the number of convicts sent to this Institution during the year 1860, there are two male and two female from the Reformatory at Isle-aux-Noix, Canada East. I am much pleased to observe that the conduct of these convicts has been very satisfactory.

It is also very pleasing to be enabled to remark that some of the convicts sent to the temporary Criminal Lunatic Asylum have been enabled to return to the performance of their work; and others of them, whose term of sentence had expired, have been discharged in a satisfactory condition.

The convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year 1860, were convicted in the following districts in Canada East; United Counties and Counties in Canada West, and they number as follows:—

Districts in Canada East.

District of Montreal, 43; Quebec, 7; St. Francis, 13.

United Counties in Canada West.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 9; Leeds and Grenville, 5; Lanark and Renfrew, 1; Northumberland and Durham, 11; Peterboro' and Victoria, 3; Prescott and Russell, 3; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 1; York, Peel, and City of Toronto, 33.

Counties in Canada West.

County of Brant, 12; Carlton, 5; Elgin, 4; Essex, 3; Grey, 4; Halton, 1; Haldimand, 1; Hastings, 4; Kent, 3; Lincoln, 3; Middlesex, 9; Norfolk, 2; Ontario, 3; Oxford, 7; Penetanguishene Reformatory, 1; Prince Edward, 3; Simcoe, 7; Waterloo, 3; Welland, 2; Wellington, 4; Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 20. Total, 230.

The foregoing statement represents the various localities from which Convicts have been sent to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1860. It will be noticed that the Cities and populous Districts, United Counties and Counties in which the Cities and principal Towns are situated, have been more exposed to the depredations of Robbers and Thieves, than less populous localities. Still there has been a falling off, in the number of Convicts sent to this Institution in 1860, of twenty-six less than in 1859. The populous City and District of Montreal shows an increase of seventeen over the number sent in 1859. The frontier District of St. Francis exhibits an increase of eleven. City and District of Quebec an increase of five. City of Kingston, and United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, an increase of two. City of Ottawa, and County of Carlton, an increase of three. County of Prince Edward, an increase of two. County of Simcoe, an increase of four. United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, an increase of four. United Counties of Prescott and Russell, an increase of three. County of Waterloo, an increase of one.

STATEMENT OF THE VARIOUS CRIMES OF WHICH CONVICTS COMMITTED TO THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, IN THE YEAR 1860, WERE CONVICTED, AND THE NUMBER SENTENCED ON EACH CRIME:—

Arson, 4; Arson and Burglary, 1; Arson and Jail-breach, 1; Accessory to burglary, 2; Aiding and abetting larceny, 1; Aggravated assault, 1; Assault with intent to rape, 1; Assault with intent to kill, 2; Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Assault and robbery, 1; Assault with intent to ravish, 2; Bigamy, 1; Burglary, 8; Burglary and Larceny, 1; Burglary and Assault, 1; Burglary, Larceny, &c., 1; Breaking into and stealing from a counting-house, 1; Breaking into and stealing in a shop, 2; Breaking into a Church and stealing, 1; Burglarious attempt, 1; Carnally knowing a child under twelve years of age, 1; Cattle stealing, 1; Felony, 5; Felonious assault, 1; Felonious stabbing, 1; Feloniously firing a stack of hay, 1; Feloniously receiving stolen property, 1; Forgery, 7; Horse stealing, 7; House breaking and Larceny, 1; Incurri- bility, 1; Larceny, 108; Larceny in a shop, 1; Larceny and receiving, 2; Larceny, stealing cattle, 1; Murder, 4; Manslaughter, 3; Obtaining Money falsely, 1; Obtaining Goods falsely, 1; Poisoning, 1; Rape, 5; Robbery, 9; Receiving Spurious Coin, 1; Shop Breaking, 1; Stabbing, 2; Stabbing with intent to Murder, 1; Setting fire to a Barn, 1; Stealing Sheep, 1; Stealing Money, 4; Stealing from the Person, 8; Stealing from a Dwelling, 1; Stoning Railway Carriage, 2; Theft, 2; Uttering, Undertaking for Money, 1; Uttering Forged Notes, 2; Uttering Counterfeit Coin, 4; Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 2,—230.

On examining the foregoing Catalogue of Crimes, for which Convicts were committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1860, it will be perceived that in atrocity there is not much difference from the list of offences committed in 1859. In fact, relating to those of a heinous nature, there is very little difference. There is a discrepancy in the number of Horse Thieves, being a decrease of thirteen from those received for a similar offence in 1859, and there is also a less number in the admissions for the Crime of Larceny.

Duration of Sentences passed on Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1860.

Eighteen months, 2; two years, 79; two years and three months, 1; three years, 72; four years, 21; five years, 24; six years, 2; seven years, 12; eight years, 1; nine years, 2; ten years, 3; twelve years, 1; fourteen years, 2; twenty-nine years, 1; life, 7; total, 230.

Touching the duration of sentences passed on Convicts received in this Institution during 1860, there appears a difference of one over the number sentenced for life in 1859. In the sentences for seven years, there are two more in 1860 than in the preceding year, and the sentences for four and five years are as near as possible upon a par, with the exception of there being one less on the four years' term in 1860. There is also the remarkable circumstance of convict Antoine Deloche, who was sent from the City of Quebec on a sentence to imprisonment for twenty-nine years, there being no less than fourteen indictments against him for theft. I would observe that the Convict, as above alluded to, had been previously in this Penitentiary at three different periods.

Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1860, have said they were natives of the following Countries.

England, 23; France, 4; Germany, 4; Halifax, 1; India, 1; Ireland, 59; Province of Canada, 98; Scotland, 15; United States of America, 25; Total, 230.

The above is a statement of the nativity of convicts as given by themselves, on their entrance to the Penitentiary. The most remarkable difference is in the admission of natives of the United States of America; there being fifty-six sent to the Penitentiary in 1859, and in 1860 only twenty-five admissions, thus exhibiting a discrepancy of nearly one-half. There is also a disproportion of eight less in the reception of natives of England. But in

the admissions of those born in the province of Canada, I am sorry to notice an increase of nineteen over the numbers received in the previous year. The increase or decrease in others is so trivial, that it is not worth noticing, yet the difference is generally less, there being a decrease in the commitments.

Statement of Commitments of Convicts to the Provincial Penitentiary, whether on first, second, third or fourth imprisonments, for the year 1860.

Male Convicts,	}	1st Imprisonment,	}	168
Female "				33
Male-Convicts,	}	2nd "	}	22
Female "				1
Male Convicts,	-	3rd "		3
do. do.	-	4th "		3
Total,				<u>230</u>

In the first commitments there is only one of a difference from those received in 1859, which is as follows:—First imprisonments during the year as above noted, two hundred and two, first imprisonment in 1860, two hundred and one. In the second imprisonments there is also a discrepancy in favour of 1860, being four less. There is also a difference of two in favor of 1860; of those on third committal, being two less. On fourth term of imprisonment there are three re-admissions in 1860, whereas in 1859 none were received.

The fact of re-commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary is a convincing proof of how difficult it is to reform a thief. One would naturally suppose that two or three years confinement in this Institution would be a sufficient warning, but liquor and bad company exercise a powerful influence on the minds of these unfortunate persons.

Religious Persuasion of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1860:—

Baptists, 5; Church of England, 99; Methodists, 20; No Religion, 1; Presbyterian, 18; Roman Catholics, 86—230.

Races of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1860.

Whites, 213; Negroes, 12; Mulattoes, 4; Native Indians, 1.—230.

The above is a Statement of the Races of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary in 1860. The greatest difference is in the number of negroes admitted, being twenty less than in the previous year; there is also a variation of five in favour of the Mulattoes and Native Indians, but an increase of two in the number of Whites.

Statement of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1860, denoting whether Married, Single, Widowers or Widows.

Married, 84; Single, 138; Widowers, 3; Widows, 5.—230.

Statement of Trades and Occupation of Convicts, committed in the Provincial Penitentiary in 1860, as reported by themselves on their entrance in the Prison.

Barber, 1; Blacksmiths, 8; Bricklayer, 1; Butchers, 4; Cooper, 1; Cabinet Makers, 5; Carpenters, 12; Clerks, 8; Cooks, 2; Confectioner, 1; Compositor, 1; Daguerreotypist, 1; Doctor of Medicine, 1; Editor, 1; Finisher, 1; Founder, 2; Gardener, 1; Joiner, 1; Laborers, 98; Law Student, 1; Masons, 2; Machinist, 1; Painter, 1; Printer, 1; Tailor, 1; Saddlers, 2; Stone Cutters, 3; Shoemakers, 22; Storekeeper, 1; Seamstresses, 34; Tin Smiths, 3; Tailors, 4; Turner, 1; Watchmaker, 1; Wheelright, 1; Whitesmith, 1—230.

Ages of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1860.

YEARS OF AGE.—Twelve years, 1; Fourteen, 2; Fifteen, 6; Sixteen, 2; Seventeen, 7; Eighteen, 7; Nineteen, 14; Twenty, 10; Twenty-one, 21; Twenty-two, 20; Twenty-three, 14; Twenty-four, 6; Twenty-five, 7; Twenty-six, 11; Twenty-seven, 2; Twenty-eight, 11; Twenty-nine, 6; Thirty, 8; Thirty-one, 5; Thirty-two, 8; Thirty-three, 6; Thirty-five, 5; Thirty-six, 3; Thirty-seven, 5; Thirty-eight, 4; Thirty-nine, 3; Forty, 2; Forty-one, 2; Forty-two, 3; Forty-three, 2; Forty-four, 2; Forty-five, 4; Forty-seven, 1; Forty-eight, 2; Fifty, 4; Fifty-one, 2; Fifty-three, 2; Fifty-four, 1; Fifty-five, 1; Fifty-six, 1; Fifty-seven, 1; Fifty-eight, 1; Sixty, 2; Sixty-six, 1; Sixty-seven, 1; Seventy, 1. Total, 230.

REMARKS ON THE NECESSARY DEGREE OF DISCIPLINE MAINTAINED IN THE
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY OF CANADA.

The discipline is the most difficult subject in connection with prison matters ; and after all the study and experience of gentlemen conversant with the management and superintendance of penal institutions the result to be arrived at is, to establish and carry into effect a wholesome state of order and regularity, without the imputation of cruelty to convicts. In fact, to carry out properly the discipline required in a prison may be considered a science, which can only be acquired by long acquaintance and experience with such matters, as also needing a close observation of the dispositions of the various convicts with whom you are continually brought in contact.

My constant anxiety has been to carry out a necessary degree of coercive correction, without having recourse to corporal punishment. Not that I can yield to the idea that this or any other similar institution, where the congregate system of labour is established, could be properly conducted, or the necessary degree of order maintained, without its being fully impressed that the most severe and imposing punishment can be resorted to, which I consider to be the infliction of the cats. Nevertheless, I am free to acknowledge they should only be applied when all other means had failed to effect an all-important object, which is the preservation of the Rules and Regulations of the Establishment.

In some prisons we find there are most extraordinary modes of punishment in practice, such as the water shower bath and yoke, as well as others which it would be difficult to afford a description of so as to be understood. Both the water shower bath and yoke were introduced in this Institution, and were occasionally made use of, but have since been totally discontinued by order of the Board of Inspectors.

What have been termed "dark cells" in this Institution have been used as places of punishment. They were erected in the West end of the East Prison, and in the East end of the West Prison ; but they are so situated that their efficacy has been destroyed by their contiguity to the ordinary sleeping cells. A prisoner confined in one of these dark cells can hear what is passing in the vicinity of him, and can disturb the whole of the convicts during the night by calling aloud, stamping on the flooring, or drumming on his cell door, either of which practices is frequently the case with vicious prisoners, and is often the cause of further punishment.

It is most important that a few solitary cells should be erected in localities where the occupants could not hear what was passing in their immediate vicinity ; and they should be aware that any noise made by them would be confined to the cell in which they would be undergoing punishment. This system would, with many dispositions, have a better effect than the cats, and most certainly would be more satisfactory to the officers of the prison than having recourse to corporal infliction. Such cells would prove satisfactory if connected with both Male and Female Prisons, and it has only been the continual necessity for the erection of various buildings that has prevented their being constructed.

In comparing the number of punishments inflicted on convicts with the cats during the year 1860 with that of 1859, I perceive that in 1860 six hundred and fifty-four lashes were imposed on twenty-four convicts, which, if equally divided, would be nearly twenty-seven lashes administered to each of the twenty-four convicts so punished. In 1859, twenty-seven convicts were punished with the cats, and six hundred and sixteen lashes inflicted ; so that although a less number of prisoners were so punished in 1860, still twenty-eight lashes more were inflicted than in the preceding year. In other modes of punishment there has been quite a decrease.

On the entrance of convicts into the Penitentiary every precaution is taken to make them acquainted with the Rules and Regulations of the place. They are no sooner washed and clothed in the garb of the Prison than the Rules and Regulations to be observed are carefully read over to them ; besides, every care is taken to impress upon them the necessity for the observation of these rules, as well as the consequences attending disobedience ; likewise, the pleasure it will afford the authorities of the Prison if they pass through the period of their sentences with fortitude and resignation.

In respect to the ordering of punishments on individual convicts, this painful duty is discharged by the Warden in such a manner as to do justice to the peace and order of this important Institution.

As a Board of Inspectors, I shall, at all times, be most happy to meet your views in carrying out the discipline; but the Warden being continually at his post, has the best opportunity of judging of the necessary degree of penal restraint. I have therefore, by constant attention to the preservation of good order, done all that was possible to impress upon the convicts the great necessity for obedience and general resignation to the Rules of the Penitentiary, and in cases where violence or gross disobedience of any convict has rendered an example necessary, such has been made with reluctance, but still with promptness and determination, which is at all times necessary in such an Institution.

FEMALE PRISON

I have much pleasure in the reflection that this department of the Provincial Penitentiary continues to be well-conducted by the Matron, Mrs. Walker. In general the convict women are obedient, and respect the Matron for her virtues as also her able management.

It is with extreme regret I have to notice that in this Department we are very limited for prison room, so much so that I apprehend difficulty from any further accession to the number of female convicts. I have been extremely anxious to have a new Female Prison commenced, but the great necessity for the completion of a part of the Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, has as yet prevented the undertaking, and this will continue to be the case throughout the present year.

General Return of Crimes of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, on 31st December, 1860.

Arson, 27; Arson and Burglary, 1; Arson and Jail breach, 1; Accessory to Burglary, 2; Aiding and abetting Larceny, 1; Aggravated Assault, 2; Assaulting and Stabbing, 1; Assault with intent to Rape, 5; Assault with intent to Kill, 3; Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3; Assault with intent to ravish, 3; Attempt to Murder, 2; Attempt of Rape, 1; Attempt to procure Abortion, 1; Bestiality, 2; Bigamy, 2; Burglary, 22; Burglary and Larceny in a Shop, 1; Burglary, Sacrilege, and Larceny, 1; Burglary and Larceny, 4; Burglary and Horse Stealing, 1; Burglary, Larceny, &c., 1; Burglary and Assault, 1; Burglarious Attempt, 1; Breaking Jail, 2; Breaking into and stealing from a Counting House, 1; Breaking into and stealing in a Shop, 5; Breaking into a Shop and stealing therefrom, 2; Breaking into a Church and Stealing, 1; Carnally knowing a child under twelve years of age, 1; Cattle Stealing, 9; Child Murder, Accessory, 1; Coining, 1; Cutting, Stabbing, Wounding, 1; Destroying Trees in Orchard, 1; False Pretences, 1; Felony, 33; Felony and Murder, 1; Felony and Burglary, 2; Felonious Assault, 2; Felonious Stabbing, 1; Feloniously Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Feloniously breaking into a dwelling house and Larceny therein, 3; Feloniously engraving Bank Notes without authority, 1; Feloniously uttering a forged Note, 1; Feloniously stealing from the person, 1; Feloniously firing a Stack of Hay, 1; Feloniously receiving stolen Property, 1; Forgery, 28; Forgery and Felony, 3; Fraud, 3; Having forged Notes in his possession, 1; Highway Robbery, 1; Horse Stealing, 44; Horse, Saddle, and Bridle Stealing, 1; Horse and Cattle Stealing, 1; Horse Stealing and Larceny, 1; House Breaking and Larceny, 4; Incendiarism and threatening Letters for Money, 1; Incurriability, 1; Larceny, 295; Larceny in a Church, 2; Larceny in a Shop, 3; Larceny in a Warehouse 1; Larceny and destroying Letters, 1; Larceny and Shop Breaking, 2; Larceny from his Master, 1; Larceny after conviction for Felony, 2; Larceny in a Dwelling House, 2; Larceny and Receiving, 2; Larceny and Stealing Cattle, 1; Murder, 49; Manslaughter, 22; Misdemeanour, 22; Misdemeanour and making Moulds, 1; Obtaining Post Office Letters under false pretences, 1; Obtaining money falsely, 2; Ox, Cow, and Horse Stealing, 1; Poisoning, 1; Possessing and uttering forged Notes, 1; Passing Counterfeit Money, 2; Rape, 20; Robbery, 16; Robbery with violence, 4; Robbery from the person, 1; Receiving Stolen Goods, 5; Receiving Stolen Goods, know them to be stolen, 1; Receiving Goods under false pretences, 1; Receiving Stolen Money, 1; Receiving spurious Coin, 1; Rescue, 1; Riot and Assault, 3; Sacrilege and House-

breaking, 1; Shop-breaking, 2; Shop-breaking and Larceny, 2; Sodomy, 2; Stabbing, 2; Stabbing with intent to murder, 5; Stabbing, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3; Setting fire to a Barn, 1; Stealing wheat, 1; Stealing sheep, 12; Stealing sheep, and house-breaking, 1; Stealing watches, 1; Stealing money, 6; Stealing money from a shop, 1; Stealing money from his Master, 1; Stealing from the Person, 11; Stealing from a dwelling, 1; Stealing in a Warehouse and Shop, 1; Stealing in a Church, 2; Stealing from a Shop, 2; Stealing and house-breaking, 1; Stealing in a dwelling-house, 1; Shooting, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 2; Stoning Railway Carriage, 2; Theft, 2; Turning a Switch on the Railroad, 1; Uttering, undertaking for money, 1; Uttering forged Notes, 5; Uttering forged Receipt, 1; Uttering Promissory Note, forged endorser, 1; *Unnatural crime, 1; *Uttering counterfeit Coin, 5; Wounding and Robbery, 1; Wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3.—784.

In a very great number of cases the crimes of convicts, as above noted, are of a brutal nature; in fact, to read over the foregoing catalogue, is sufficient to cause a feeling of horror. The offences of Murder, Arson, Rape, and brutal attempts at violence, as well as wounding to do grievous bodily harm, and various other attempts of outrage, are so common, that the Law cannot be too stringent in its enforcement.

The heinous crime of Arson cannot be too severely dealt with, in some instances it is coupled with revenge, and in other cases as an act of intended gain. The dreadful result of the crime of Arson, may at once involve the destruction of property, which has been erected by the toils of a long life of industry and care, and in a few hours public possessions, which have cost vast sums of money, may be swept away by the acts of unseen depredators. Let us depict to ourselves the comforts that frugality, industry and perseverance may have acquired, and at once to be destroyed by the act of an incendiary demon. A murderer is a dreadful being. What must be his inward feelings? In some cases I regret to state there is not the remorse that so fearful an act should entail upon the perpetrator; and time alone, in some instances, seems to obliterate the horror of the crime. In comparing the crime of murder with that of arson, the latter is more of a stealthy character; in fact, the perpetrator of arson is an assassin in the dark. Murder may take place without premeditation; but the man who secretly seeks his victim, acts from revenge or prospect of gain. Such a crime should be punished in the most degrading manner. In fact, the two offences, as above alluded to, may go hand in hand;—I cannot say which is the worst.

In perusing the foregoing record of crime, the reader may be surprised at the manner in which they are designated, but they are recorded in the books of this Institution as entered in the commitments. The warrants of committal from the Courts in Eastern Canada are drawn up with great care, certified by the proper officer, and the seal of the Court affixed. In drawing up the list of crimes of convicts in this Institution, I consider it important, as conveying public information, as well as having a deterring effect upon young persons, as also awakening in the community its dreadful effects.

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Religious Persuasion of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1860.

Baptists, 24; Church of England, 308; Lutherans, 3; Methodists, 117; No Religion, 11; Presbyterians, 66; Roman Catholics, 254; Sectarian, 1.—784.

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Statement of the Districts in Canada East; former Districts, United Counties, and Counties in Canada West, from which the Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1860, were sent.

DISTRICTS IN CANADA EAST.

District of Kamouraska, 4; Do. of Montreal, 115; Do. of Ottawa, 2; Do. of Quebec, 23; Do. of St. Francis, 23; Do. of Three Rivers, 11.

FORMER DISTRICTS IN UPPER CANADA.

Colborne District, 1; Gore do., 4; Home do., 4.

UNITED COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 38 ; Do. of Huron and Bruce, 6 ; Do. of Leeds and Grenville, 16.

United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, 4 ; Do. of Northumberland and Durham, 39 ; Do. Peterboro' and Victoria, 14 ; Do. Prescott and Russell, 3 ; Do. Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, 1 ; York and Peel, and City of Toronto, 90.

COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Brant, 30 ; Carlton, 10 ; Elgin, 12 ; Essex, 12 ; Grey, 5 ; Halton, 8 ; Haldimand, 17 ; Hastings, 15 ; Kent, 23 ; Lambton, 5 ; Lincoln, 23 ; Middlesex, 47 ; Norfolk, 15 ; Ontario, 13 ; Oxford, 28 ; Penetanguishene, 1 ; Perth, 7 ; Prince Edward, 5 ; Simcoe, 18 ; Waterloo, 12 ; Welland, 5 ; Wellington, 11 ; Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 64.

Ages of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st Dec., 1860.

Fourteen years of age, 3 ; Fifteen, 6 ; Sixteen, 5 ; Seventeen, 11 ; Eighteen, 12 ; Nineteen, 25 ; Twenty, 33 ; Twenty-one, 44 ; Twenty-two, 50 ; Twenty-three, 46 ; Twenty-four, 39 ; Twenty-five, 29 ; Twenty-six, 42 ; Twenty-seven, 24 ; Twenty-eight, 31 ; Twenty-nine, 24 ; Thirty, 34 ; Thirty-one, 30 ; Thirty-two, 19 ; Thirty-three, 15 ; Thirty-four, 17 ; Thirty-five, 15 ; Thirty-six, 8 ; Thirty-seven, 19 ; Thirty-eight, 14 ; Thirty-nine, 16 ; Forty, 15 ; Forty-one, 16 ; Forty-two, 16 ; Forty-three, 18 ; Forty-four, 7 ; Forty-five, 9 ; Forty-six, 12 ; Forty-seven, 5 ; Forty-eight, 7 ; Forty-nine, 9 ; Fifty, 6 ; Fifty-one, 8 ; Fifty-two, 3 ; Fifty-three, 8 ; Fifty-four, 3 ; Fifty-five, 2 ; Fifty-six, 3 ; Fifty-seven, 4 ; Fifty-eight, 2 ; Sixty, 5 ; Sixty-one, 2 ; Sixty-two, 2 ; Sixty-three, 2 ; Sixty-four, 1 ; Sixty-six, 1 ; Sixty-seven, 1 ; Sixty-eight, 1 ; Seventy, 1 ; Seventy-two, 2 ; Seventy-seven, 1 ; Eighty-one, 1.—Total, 784.

Races of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st Dec., 1860.

Whites, 699 ; Negroes, 62 ; Mulattoes, 18 ; Native Indians, 5.—Total, 784.

Calling of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st Dec., 1861.

Apothecary, 1 ; Barbers, 4 ; Bakers, 2 ; Blacksmiths, 36 ; Boiler Makers, 3 ; Bricklayers, 7 ; Butchers, 8 ; Chairmaker, 1 ; Chandler, 1 ; Coopers, 6 ; Carriage Maker, 1 ; Cabinet Makers, 14 ; Carpenters, 44 ; Clerks, 14 ; Cooks, 2 ; Confectioner, 1 ; Compositor, 1 ; Dentists, 2 ; Daguerrreotypist, 1 ; Doctors of Medicine, 2 ; Engineers, 2 ; Editor, 1 ; Finishers, 2 ; Founders, 2 ; Gunsmiths, 3 ; Gardener, 1 ; Joiner, 1 ; Looking-Glass Maker, 1 ; Locksmith, 1 ; Labourers, 405 ; Law Student, 1 ; Malster, 1 ; Miller, 1 ; Moulder, 1 ; Masons, 11 ; Medical Student, 1 ; Machinists, 4 ; Polisher, 1 ; Painters, 3 ; Plasterers, 3 ; Printers, 7 ; Sailor, 1 ; Saddlers, 4 ; Stone-Cutters, 12 ; Shoemakers, 57 ; Storekeeper, 1 ; Seamstresses, 73 ; Teachers, 5 ; Tinsmiths, 5 ; Tailors, 9 ; Turner, 1 ; Tanners, 2 ; Upholsterer, 1 ; Watchmakers, 4 ; Wagonmakers, 2 ; Weavers, 2 ; Wheelwright, 1.—Total, 784.

Statement of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1860, denoting whether Married, Single, Widowers, or Widows.

Married, 300 ; Single, 450 ; Widowers, 26 ; Widows, 8.—Total, 784.

Duration of sentences of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary, on the 31st of December, 1860.

Eighteen months, 2 ; two years, 150 ; two years and three months, 1 ; two years and four months, 2 ; two years and six months, 4 ; three years, 228 ; three years and two months, 4 ; three years and three months, 1 ; three years and four months, 1 ; three years and six months, 1 ; four years, 71 ; four years and six months, 1 ; five years, 101 ; five years and two months, 1 ; five years and six months, 1 ; six years, 14 ; six years and six

months, 1; seven years, 69; eight years, 7; nine years, 6; ten years, 17; twelve years, 2; thirteen years, 1; fourteen years, 28; fifteen years, 1; twenty years, 2; twenty-eight years, 1; twenty-nine years, 1; life, 65; total, 784.

Nativity of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary, on the 31st December, 1860.

England, 102; France, 10; Germany, 21; Halifax, 1; India, 1; Ireland, 185; New Brunswick, 1; On Sea, 2; Province of Canada, 285; Scotland, 44; St. John's Isle, 1; United States of America, 131.—784.

Statement of Commitments of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1860.

First Imprisonment—Male Convicts, 613; Female Convicts, 70. *Second Imprisonment*—Male Convicts, 76; Female Convicts, 2. *Third Imprisonment*—Male Convicts, 13; Female Convicts, 1. *Fourth Imprisonment*—Male Convicts, 8. *Fifth Imprisonment*—Male Convict, 1.—Total, 784.

STATEMENT of distribution of Convicts in Provincial Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1860, and of the average number employed at each trade or occupation during the year.

WHERE EMPLOYED.	Distribution.	Average.
Shoe Shop	292	262
Blacksmith Shop	10	38
Agricultural Implement Shop	41	41
Cabinet Shop.....	26	12
Rockwood Asylum Buildings.....	59	102
Tailors' Shop.....	27	20
Kitchen, Dining Hall, and Wings.....	38	38
Hospital.....	28	6
Carpenter Shop.....	25	26
Stone Sheds, (Masons, Bricklayers, &c.).....	33	38
Quarry, Wood Yard, and Oakum Sheds, (general labourers).....	121	88
Men	711	671
Female Ward..... Women.....	73	70
Total.....	784	741

GENERAL Statement of Penitentiary Convict Labour in 1860.

PENITENTIARY.		
Stone Cutters, Masons, Plasterers, and Builders.....	11387	
Carpenters, Painters, and Tinsmiths.....	8111	
General Labourers.....	27624	
Days.....		47622
Hospital Orderlies.....		1878
Tailors.....		6107
Cooks, Cleaners, &c., in Kitchen, Dining Hall, &c.....		11894
<i>Under Contracts, viz.:</i>		
Shoemakers	82055	
Agricultural Implement Makers	12981½	
Cabinet Makers.....	5636½	
Blacksmiths.....	11976½	
		112650
		180151

GENERAL STATEMENT of Penitentiary Convict Labour in 1860.—(Continued.)

ROCKWOOD BUILDINGS.			
Quarriers.....		11810	
Masons.....		16781	
Carpenters.....		3418	32069
Men's labour.....			212160
Female Convict's Sewing, Binding, Washing, &c.....			21882
Total.....			234042

REMARKS ON EXPENDITURE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, AND FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1860.

In taking a view of the expenditure for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary for the past year; In that branch of the outlay which is confined to the support of the convicts, I find that for rations, the cost during the year 1860, has been less than the previous year. There is also a reduction in the amount for clothing, but the contract for woollen cloth and flannel has not yet been brought to a close.

The cost for fuel, which is also a large item, has in like manner been less than the preceding year.

In stable and forage expenses incurred, there is an increase, the price of hay having been much higher than during the previous year; additional work requiring more horses; there has also been a greater consumption of straw than usual.

The expenditure for the support of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum has also increased, this is partly owing to further accommodation having been required in the Female Asylum at Rockwood.

In the building operations, within the Penitentiary, there has been an increased outlay during the past year, which has been caused by the erection of two buildings, which were not foreseen, namely:—The Dry-Kiln and Engine House for the use of the Agricultural implement contractors, as also an Engine House for the Cabinet contractor. The Dry-Kiln and Engine House attached to the Agricultural implement Shop, had been destroyed by fire while in use by the contractors. The old Engine House, attached to the Cabinet shop, was a wooden structure and very dangerous, it had been on fire at three different periods. The present one is built of stone and cannot ignite accidentally.

In considering the building operations in progress during the past season within the Penitentiary, I trust you will find that every exertion has been made to procure the necessary material at the cheapest rates, and that the buildings and other improvements are constructed in a solid and lasting manner.

In doing justice to my predecessors, in the early progress of this Institution, it is important to note that much temporary work had to be done in order to furnish accommodation for convicts, but as the place enlarged these erections had to be removed. Thus we find that each of the three prison buildings were closed at the end where it was intended they should join the Rotunda; this work was all, for the time being, quite necessary at the period of its erection. Now, in completing this important structure, these partitions have all been removed, and the various ranges of cells can now be viewed from the center of the prisons, as well as being communicated with by stairs and galleries from the inner part of the Rotunda.

The Cupola or Dome over the Rotunda has also been completed during the past year; these works have been in progress for a part of the last two building seasons, and as far

as I can judge are very satisfactory improvements. The want of this erection, covering the centre of the prisons, has prevented the Tinning of the Roofs of the four main prison buildings; but as they are now joined to the Rotunda, the Tinning can be proceeded with, when the season arrives that such work can be performed. The necessity for this covering has been urgent and manifest for years; being at present much exposed to accidents, by sparks of fire falling upon the wooden shingles, and being found leaky and defective.

The progress made at the new Asylum Building is very satisfactory, and every exertion is being made to have it sufficiently advanced so as to receive patients during next winter. The guarding of the convicts, while employed at Rockwood and at the Quarry North of the Penitentiary, must be carried out with extreme caution as well as determination. But as far as the health of the convicts is concerned, I am satisfied that outside labour is the most healthy, the only draw back, being the extra cost of watching them.

I am quite satisfied with the progress of Convict labour. A large sum has been realized and paid in by Contractors, and for other branches of work as well. And the various edifices which they have erected are of more substantial value to the Country, than if these unfortunate men were confined to workshops.

Gentlemen, when you revise the general progress of the Institution for the past year, I feel confident you will do justice to the exertions that have been made in this Institution to carry out the public service with vigour and that degree of attention which is at all times necessary in like establishments.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

D. Æ. MACDONELL,

Warden P. P.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
5th January, 1861.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON, 25th January, 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty to refer you to my two last Reports for an account of the moral state and religious improvement of that portion of the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, under my charge. I do not see that any material change has taken place in their conduct since my last Report, deserving of any notice. They continue, in appearance, at least, to be desirous of receiving religious instruction, and are very attentive during divine service.

The number of Catholics remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the thirty-first of December, 1859, was two hundred and fifty-nine. In 1860, sixty-nine males and seventeen females were received. Three convicts returned from the Lunatic Asylum. Of the whole number, seventy-four males and eleven females were discharged by expiration of sentence. Three died, and six were sent to the Asylum. No one pardoned. The number remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1860, was two hundred and fifty-four, showing a decrease of five on the previous year.

Of the eighty-six Catholics received in 1860, eighty-five were whites, one a mulatto, two of them were blacksmiths, one a bricklayer, one a butcher, two carpenters, one a confectioner, four clerks, one a furniture finisher, one a founder, thirty-seven laborers, one a law student, one a mason, one a machinist, ten shoemakers, two stone cutters, seventeen seamstresses, two tinsmiths, one whitesmith, and one wheelwright. Fifty-seven of them were sent for the first time, nine for the second time, two for the third time, and one for the fourth time. The seventeen female convicts were all for the first time. Twenty-six of them were married, fifty-eight single, and two widowers. Four of them were born in France, one in Germany, thirty-one in Ireland, forty-six in Canada, one in Scotland, and three in the United States of America. Their ages were as follows:—Two of them were sixteen, two seventeen, two eighteen, nine nineteen, seven twenty, twelve twenty-one,

eleven twenty-two, two twenty-three, two twenty-four, four twenty-five, two twenty-six, one twenty-seven, five twenty-eight, two twenty-nine, two thirty, two thirty-one, two thirty-two, three thirty-three, two thirty-six, one thirty-seven, one forty-two, two forty-four, two forty-five, one fifty, one fifty-three, two sixty, one sixty-seven, and one seventy. Two of them were sentenced for eighteen months, twenty-nine for two years, thirty-two for three years, five for four years, seven for five years, one for six years, three for seven years, one for nine years, two for ten years, one for twelve years, one for fourteen years, one for twenty-nine years, and one for life. Thirty-four of them were sent from Montreal, seven from Quebec, five from St. Francis, three were from Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, four from Leeds and Grenville, one from Northumberland and Durham, one from Peterboro' and Victoria, ten from York and Peel, one from Brant, one from Carlton, one from Essex, one from Grey, one from Hastings, one from Kent, one from Middlesex, two from Oxford, four from Simcoe, one from Waterloo, two from Wellington, and five from Wentworth.

One of them was sent for arson, one for arson and burglary, one for arson and jail-breach, two for being accessory to burglary, one for aiding and abetting larceny, one for assault and robbery, one for assault with intent to kill, one for bigamy, one for breaking into a church and stealing, one for breaking into and stealing from a counting-house, two for burglary, one for burglary and larceny, one for cattle-stealing, four for forgery, four for horse-stealing, one for house-breaking and larceny, forty-three for larceny, one for larceny from a shop, one for larceny and stealing cattle, one for manslaughter, two for robbery, one for stealing sheep, six for stealing from the person, two for stealing money, one for setting fire to a barn, two for stoning Railway carriages, one for uttering a forged note, and one for wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

I remain, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) ANGUS MACDONELL, V.G.

THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

December 31, 1860.

To Wolfred Nelson, M. D., President; Jean C. Taché, M. D., Donald Aeneas MacDonell, John Langton, and Edmund A. Meredith Esquires, Inspectors of Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, touching the moral discipline, religious instruction and improvement of the Convicts under my pastoral oversight, the following Report for the year now closing, 1860.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HANNIBAL MULKINS,

Chaplain.

I.—Report.

At the close of another year it becomes the duty of the Chaplain to submit to you a Report upon the Religious Instruction, the intellectual, moral and religious improvement of the Convicts under his pastoral oversight, the moral discipline, in fact, by which it is intended to enlighten their minds, to correct their morals, to implant the seeds and the love of virtue in their souls, to exalt their feelings and to animate them with purer and more Godly hopes,

This unquestionably is the great mission of Penitentiaries, and a purpose of more christian grandeur it is not easy to conceive. To take those who come here, the outcasts of many nations, the unfaithful of many creeds, the children of all races; frequently disordered in body, always in mind; ignorant in all things, more especially of Religion; degraded by superstitions, vitiated by corrupt habits, depraved by vice, enslaved by ignorance,

and stained with guilt. For the State to take such a community and at once place them in a position where their evil nature is repressed; where habits of industry are taught; where their ignorance is overcome; where they are placed under the influence of morality and virtue; where the religion of the Holy Scriptures is continually presented to them; where, in fine, they are surrounded with agencies that must make them wiser, and are subjected to a course of instruction and discipline that can scarcely fail to make them better men: to evangelize their souls, is a work noble and christian in purpose, but peculiar to, and worthy of, the advancing civilization and christianity of the age in which we live.

II.—Protestant Convicts.

At the close of 1859 there were five hundred and forty-two Protestant convicts in prison. During the year 1860, this number was diminished to three hundred and eighty-four, by one hundred and fifty-eight removals, viz:—To the Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene, 2; to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane, 4; by death, 17; by Executive pardon, 14; by expiration of sentence, 121. Total, 158.

During the last year, one hundred and forty-two Protestant convicts were removed in the same way, making, in 1860, not less than thirty-six removals more than in the previous year.

During the present year, 1860, the commitments to the prison, have been one hundred and forty-six in all, viz: From the Asylum for the criminal insane, 2; from Penetanguishene Reformatory, 1; Prisoners convicted in 1860, 143. Total 146.

From this return it may be noticed that the convicts actually sentenced in 1860 were only one hundred and forty-three, exhibiting a decrease in the convictions of forty-three less than last year. Decrease during the year, twelve. Of the one hundred and forty-six convicts, two had become insane and were returned to the Asylum, leaving one hundred and forty-four adherents to the following religions:—Baptists, 5; no Religion, 1; Protestants, 11; Presbyterians, 17; Methodists, 21; Church of England 89. Total, 144.

Of this number one has been pardoned, two have been removed to the Asylum for the criminal insane, two have died, and one hundred and thirty-nine remain in prison.—The number of convicts which, during the whole or part of the year have been imprisoned, is six hundred and eighty-six; of whom one hundred and fifty-eight were removed, one hundred and forty-four received; three hundred and eighty-four remained in prison the whole year. There are now five hundred and thirty Protestant convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary.

III.—Instruction of Convicts.

The Inspectors need not to be informed that the difficulties in the way of properly instructing this vast number of criminals are very serious. Difficulties, *organic*; arising from an organization essentially low, in which propensity and passion preponderate over the conscience and mind. Difficulties, *intellectual*; arising from defective and disordered intellect; badly balanced minds, dull by nature, incapable of quick perception, or penetrating thoughts; slow in apprehension in all things, except in those which harmonize with a powerful animal nature. Difficulties, *moral*; arising from a defective moral sense, or conscience hardened by the deceitfulness and long dominion of sin. Difficulties, *educational*; arising from the want, in many instances, the total absence of all instruction in early life. Difficulties, *religious*; arising from the absence of all religious impressions, religious knowledge, above all, from the want of all religious home-training and culture:—In fine, difficulties *manifold*; arising from great ignorance, from want, from orphanage, the absence of good advisers, and the presence of evil companions; arising from early acquired evil habits, from long years of vice, in some instances from direct education in crime; and in many, from a wilful perversion of capacity, both mental and moral, of no mean order. And when it is added, that this vast assemblage of criminals is composed of persons of four different races, of thirty different origins, of many different religions, of no religion at all: the men outcasts of the nations; the women the abandoned of their sex: it must be conceded, that to impress this mass of human wickedness and villany with religion: to penetrate it with thought and feeling; to diffuse through it the light of truth and the influence of grace, is a work not indeed hopeless not impossible,—but a work in which, to

be successful, are needed the intelligence symbolized by Argus' eyes, the agencies symbolized by Briareus' arms, and the power to labour and achieve typified by Hercules; nay, above all this, there is needed for success the presence and blessing of HIM who holds the souls of men in his hands, and fashions and moulds them to his glory. The chief means for the improvement of these convicts are the following:—

1. *The School.*—The necessity of a School here is imperative. Natives of Italy, Germany, Russia, Scotland and Hindoostan, and other countries, have been imprisoned here, who knew not a letter of any language, and not scarcely a word in English. Bibles were at hand in these different languages, but they could not read, and their ignorance shut them out from oral instruction. In these cases no step could be taken for their improvement without the school. In the school the Negro, the Indian, the Hindoo, the White, all that know not a letter, receive that primary instruction which enables them to read. Of these different classes, there are now one hundred and fifty-seven attending school, none of whom can as yet read. This is a large number, but in a very short time they will all be enabled to read the books provided for their instruction. To explain this, it is necessary to remark, that the chief impediment in teaching has arisen from inaccessibility to the convict for instruction. Employed at labor in so many different places, at Rockwood, out in the quarry, on contract, and scattered over the whole premises, it was next to an impossibility to have them assembled in the school-room for instruction. But it had become evident that the school was not fulfilling the intention of its establishment, and the matter was laid from time to time before the Board. The Chaplain is now enabled to report that these difficulties have been wholly overcome; and every convict, that cannot read at the time of his imprisonment, is immediately sought out now and placed in the school, which contains, at present, the following classes:

1, Morning Class, 48; 2, Mid-day Class, 38; 3, Afternoon Class (including Morning Class), 67; 4, Evening Class, 52.—Total, 157.

None of these as yet can read in books of the easiest words, but they have made good progress since they have had an opportunity, and, in a few months more, will be able to read well. In these classes are included all religions; Of Protestants:—

1st Class, 26; 2nd do., 29; 3rd do., 34; 4th do., 28.—Total, 91.

It is intended that the school should do something more than teach to read. The convicts are eager to learn. It seems desirable that they should be taught to write, although by no means so essential as reading; but, if slates and pencils were provided, they might all be taught to write, and many of them to cipher. To *read*, however, is the first and most necessary instruction; for, without this, little progress can be made in moral teaching. There is one convict who knows well the catechism taught by his mother, though he cannot read a word; there are also a few, chiefly negroes, who have learned the Creed, the Lord's-prayer, and the Commandments, by hearing them repeated in the Service. The basis of religious teaching, the catechism, should be taught in the school. The teacher reports that there are among the convicts now in prison, who have learned to read, in German, 2; Italian, 1; English, 76; French, 17; who have improved in reading, 400; who have learned to write, 32; who have improved in general knowledge, all.

There are now in school, learning to read in French, 15; learning to read in English, 142; Total learning to read, 157.

Among the one hundred and two convict women in prison during the year 1860, thirty-eight were taught to read here, who were ignorant of the alphabet at the time of their incarceration. The school, therefore, has not only done good in the past, but is now more efficient than ever, and is most indispensable in preparing the way for religious teaching in those who cannot read at the time of their commitment; and there is now fair prospects of its increased usefulness in future.

2. *The Library.*—There is a general library in circulation among convicts of all origins and creeds, containing about seven hundred volumes. These are all highly interesting and useful works, and it is to be regretted that many of them are so worn as to be nearly useless.

The usual practice here is to distribute these books once a month, taking from each convict the book he had before and giving him another. In this way, each convict would read a volume on the average of about four hundred pages per month, twelve volumes or

four thousand eight hundred pages in a year. Taking all the convicts capable of reading, seven hundred volumes, or two hundred and eighty thousand pages per month, or eight thousand four hundred volumes, equivalent to eleven hundred and twenty thousand pages per year. There is no record, as there ought to be, of the monthly distribution of books, a fact which leaves the above statement open to question, but it is believed, not to deviate materially from the facts. Such an amount of reading, under any circumstances, could not fail of having highly useful results.

But here it has been most beneficial in making hours and days tolerable, if not pleasant, which otherwise would have passed painfully; in communicating a large amount of useful information and moral instruction; in quickening the taste for reading, and, generally, in the improvement of the mental faculties.

Each convict woman has been supplied with books from the library, and the returns show, as will be noticed further on, that they have improved the opportunity of reading good books to a very large extent.

3. *Industrial Habits.*—It is impossible to say how many convict men acquire trades while here in the prison. The number is unquestionably small; and it seems a defect in the system, that so few, out of so large a number, should serve out their term and go back into the world, with the knowledge of a useful mechanic art. The great proportion of convicts here are from the labouring classes, persons who had no trade, no regular means of living.

Many of those have stated that want, arising from the impossibility of getting employment, and this impossibility arising from their ignorance of any trade, had been the means of their misfortune; had first led them into bad company and then into crime. Though, nevertheless, the numbers who acquire trades are small, comparatively, yet some, at least, become masons, others carpenters, or blacksmiths, and a few tailors—many become cabinetmakers, and a few shoemakers. The advantages of contract labor to this Institution are conceived to be great; it is one of the disadvantages to the convicts that comparatively few thus employed acquire a knowledge of the trade at which they work. The division of labour is the preventive. If it could be arranged that convicts whose labour is hired out, should be taught a trade it would be highly beneficial to the prisoners; they would feel that their time was not wholly lost, that they were acquiring a means of a future livelihood. Still something is done in that direction, though not all that is desirable, but sufficient to show its good moral effect upon convicts. Besides, however, the advantages of trades, it is quite certain that the habits of regularity, of cleanliness, of industry, of obedience; the habits of self-control, of thought, of reading, of the useful employment of fragments of time; in short, the experience gained through so long a period of suffering and reflection, cannot fail to produce very salutary results. Thus these indirect means of moral improvement, the school, the library, industrial trades and habits, are highly important, for they give the convict more intelligence for the future struggles of life, more ability to compete for a livelihood, and supply him with sources of enjoyment unknown to him before.

III.—*Religious Instruction.*

1. A copy of Holy Scriptures and some devotional work, are placed in the hands of all convicts as soon as they are capable of reading; that from the source of all religious truth, God's revelation to man, they may learn from its infallible teachings, what to believe and what to do, that they may be saved.

2. They attend daily prayers in the church throughout the year, where portions of Scripture are read, where repentance and confessions of sin are made, and where prayers are offered up to God for their salvation and happiness through his grace and mercy.

3. A public service is held and a sermon preached in the middle of the week, that amidst its toils and sorrows they may not forget those religious truths which are as a light to the mind, and those divine consolations which religion only can give.

4. Two public religious services are held on each Sunday, one in the morning and another in the afternoon, in which divine worship is conducted as nearly as possible as in other congregations, excepting that convicts neither kneel nor stand, neither sing, nor respond.

5. *The Religious Library.*—If man were a mere physical being, he would only need supplies for his animal wants; if he were a creature of mere intellect, all he would require

would be knowledge, or mere secular instruction; but as man is a moral and spiritual being, having a religious nature, "for his soul to be without instruction, is not good." That man has a spiritual nature is evident from the fact that intellect manifests itself no more distinctly in the power of thought, than the soul does in the power of conscience. It has been the misfortune of these prisoners that their moral and religious feelings were not cultivated when they were young. They were not taught or impressed with religious truth; they had no home-training in religion—in fact their souls were left in their infant state without proper food and treatment, and did not, in fair proportion to the body and intellect, "grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength." The object here is to supply this want, to remedy this defect, and when necessary, to cultivate the mind with this end in view. To exalt the affections, to repress the passions, to strengthen conscience, to call out into life, from the grave of sin, the spiritual nature of man. Therefore they are taught prayers that they may offer them up, night and morning, privately in their cells, to God. Therefore are they encouraged to read their Bibles daily, to meditate thereon day and night; therefore are they thrice a week trained in religious worship; and, therefore, more especially are religious books supplied, "that their souls may not perish through lack of knowledge."

This year the Inspectors made a liberal appropriation of money for books, which has been applied for that purpose, partly in procuring Bibles, but chiefly in procuring other religious works.

Not a month passes in which several religious tracts and a religious book, are not given to every protestant convict. Though there are not as many books as are required, still, during the greater portion of the year, if not the whole, the amount of reading has been equivalent to one volume, or about four hundred pages per month among an average of five hundred persons. This is a large amount. Five hundred volumes of four hundred pages a month, is six thousand volumes, or twenty-four hundred thousand pages a year; or an average, for each convict, of fifteen pages per day, of religious reading. But besides this, many convicts have read the Bible several times through; others once; and others only portions of the Bible. Some have learned by heart whole chapters, others whole books of the Bible. Some can repeat many of the psalms. Some have learned by heart the whole Litany, most of the morning prayers, and scores of them have learned the whole catechism.

Some, that cannot read, have learned by heart the Creed, the Lord's prayer, and the commandments, by hearing them read in the Sunday service. And there is one who cannot read a word, and yet, when he came here, he knew every word of the catechism; it had been taught him orally by his mother. The mother's influence follows many an erring son into these walls, and is among the most potent instruments in reclaiming him from sin and crime.

The number of convict Protestant women now in prison, is thirty-six. Eighteen have been discharged during the year. The whole number, therefore, under the pastoral instruction of the Chaplain, has been fifty-four. Of these convict women, 47 have learned the Catechism by heart; 22 have learned the hymns of Watts, for children; 11 have learned the Sunday School Hymns; 2 have learned the Scotch Psalms; 10 have committed the Litany to memory; 15 have learned the Church of England collects; 6 have read one religious book; 2 two do.; 5 three do.; 4 four do.; 3 five do.; 1 six do.; 2 seven do.; 3 eight do.; 2 nine do.; 1 eleven do.; 2 twelve do.

It may here be added, that the convict women have read many books not here noted; that they have also had among them monthly distributions of religious tracts; that each one is supplied with a Bible and Prayer-book; that they spent portions of each day in reading religious books; that they read portions of the Word of God once, and have religious worship twice a day; that they are visited, exhorted and prayed with weekly by a religious woman; that they attend public religious service and hear sermons twice a week; that they are visited monthly for personal religious conversation by the Chaplain, and, if desired, and in cases of sickness frequently; and that no means available are left unapplied in the effort to reclaim these fallen daughters of Eve. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in England, made the liberal grant, last May, of books to the amount of eighty dollars, to the Chaplain. These books have been of great use, especially to convicts adhering to the Church of England. During the year books to the value of

one hundred dollars have been procured, free of cost, to the Institution. It is by this means, and this means only, that a fair proportion of religious reading has been supplied to the Protestant convicts. The Christian Knowledge Society merits great praise for its liberality, and the aged and venerated Bishop of Toronto, for the interest he manifested in recommending the Chaplain's Memorial for that grant of books.

6. *Personal Religious Instruction.*—The experience of nine years has convinced the Chaplain that personal private conversation with convicts is the most effectual mode of instruction, and the mode most beneficial in all respects. The only time allotted to this important duty formerly was Sundays, Holydays, and a few minutes each day after meals. The Sundays were devoted, however, to public religious instruction. There are only two Holydays in the year observed by Protestants; and the space of time, after the convicts had taken dinner, was wholly inadequate to the important duty of personal private religious instruction. The Chaplain was in the habit, therefore, of visiting, four times each year, the convicts under his charge in their cells after the prison had closed at night. It was an unpleasant and laborious work, but highly useful. These conversations, however, though personal, were not private, because they could be heard in adjoining cells, and on that account less useful than otherwise they would have been. The present Board, with a view to promote this intercourse between the convicts and the chaplain, ordered a guard to be placed at his command every alternate afternoon; and other important suggestions. Arrangements were made, immediately to employ the opportunities thus afforded to converse with and instruct the convicts.

It was, however, soon found that this end could not be reached in this way. The convicts were employed in so many different places that the guard could not easily find them. A whole afternoon would sometimes be spent in conversing with five or six prisoners. Some of the convicts were employed out in the Quarry, others up at the Asylum, and could not be got. A large number was employed on contract labor, and could not be removed during hours of labor to the Chaplain's office for religious instruction.

It therefore became evident that personal religious conversation could not be had in that way with the convicts, without serious difficulties, and, perhaps, misunderstandings.

Again, the Chaplain, for some time in the summer, spent the whole Sunday from 8 A.M. till 1 P.M., and from 2 P.M., until 9 P.M., in holding (with the exceptions of the morning and evening services) personal conversations with the convicts under his charge, of which there were five hundred and forty-two; he could thus speak with thirty on a Sunday; or, with the whole of the convicts, in six months; but this was not enough. It was too much labor for the Sunday, and did not accomplish the end. There was left no other way but to go back to the old plan and hold conversations with the prisoners at night. To hold religious conversations with all these convicts each month required the chaplain to speak with eighteen each day. This would take three hours every evening after the prison was closed. In this way, and by speaking to as many as possible on Sunday, the chaplain, since last July, has visited and had religious personal conversations once a month, in his office, with all the convicts under his charge, and recorded each visit in his Register.

6. *Religious Ordinances.*—During the year, many convicts have applied for Christian baptism. Conversation has been had monthly with such persons, the importance of this sacrament and the necessity of a scriptural preparation urgently pointed out. On the Sunday before Christmas, twenty-eight persons, having duly prepared themselves by study, knowledge of the catechism, and also by repentance, prayer and faith, were baptized.

A congregation in a prison ought to be formed and managed religiously, much in the same way as any other congregation. Improvement being desirable,—in fact, the chief end in view,—they ought to have the same means of grace as another congregation. Viewing the matter in this light, the chaplain has always felt that the Sacrament of the Lord's Suppers should be administered to well-conducted convicts, if they desired it, and were properly prepared to receive it. But never, until this year, was he in a position to carry his views into practice. The Board authorized him to procure a "communion set;" and on Christmas, for the first time in the history of this prison during a period of twenty-six years, this Sacrament was duly and openly administered in the chapel. The number receiving was thirty-three. There were many applications—more than one would imagine

in a congregation of criminals—but no convict could be admitted, unless truly penitent, well-conducted, and well-prepared in his religious feelings.

6. *Necessity of Instruction among Convicts.*—As an illustration of the necessity of instruction among the convicts, the returns for two years have been carefully examined. In 1859 there were received into the Penitentiary two hundred and thirty-four convict men. Of these, one hundred and ninety-seven were examined; and it was found that 50 of them could not read a word; 31 could read a little; 116 could read, some of them well, others badly; 105 could not write a word; 20 could write a little, probably their names; 72 could write more or less tolerably.

In 1860, the convict men received into the prison amounted to one hundred and ninety-six;—of this, 55 could not read at all, not a word; 17 could read a very little, in easy spelling or words; 124 could read—a few, very well—the rest, tolerably; 91 could not write a word; 22 could write a little, probably their names; 83 could write more or less tolerably.

These are instances, it is true, of defectiveness in the secular instruction of convicts; but it will be found generally that where the mind has been left such a total blank, little religious instruction, or, more probably, none at all is possessed.

IV.—*The Effect of the Moral Discipline.*

The effect of the moral discipline of the prison cannot certainly be known. Whatever hopes may be entertained, in general, when the convict is discharged, nothing more is known about him. This is not universally the case; as, every year, a few cases occur in which convicts are known to conduct themselves well after returning home. On the other hand, cases occur of convicts relapsing into bad habits, even into crimes, and are again sent here for their expiation. The small number of re-commitments, however, compared with the whole number of annual convictions, is a circumstance indicating that the great proportion of discharged convicts have changed their habits. But, as a general thing, all certain knowledge of a convict's conduct ceases with his imprisonment. The only means of judging of his reformation are, his professedly-improved state of religious feelings, his greater knowledge and experience, and his own statement on being discharged.

Of the convict women in prison during the year 1860, two died, one was pardoned, and fifteen were discharged. All these could read when discharged, seventeen had conducted themselves well, and eleven received no punishment at all while here; eleven could write and cipher; all had improved in their general knowledge, and had been attentive to their religious duties; many of them had learned by heart portions of the Scriptures, Hymns, Psalms, and all of them had been taught the Catechism, had committed it to memory, and acquired much general religious instruction. It is believed that they left the prison, improved.

Of the convict men, one hundred and fifty-eight were removed during the year; fifteen by death, who in their last hours placed all their hopes in God's mercy, and died with professed hopes of salvation. Of the thirteen men pardoned, they professed, on being discharged, to go out better men and reformed, 9; to go out with a good feeling to all, 1; to go out as good as he came in, 1; to go out a better man than he ever was, 1; to go out a better man a hundredfold every way, 1.—Total, 13.

One hundred and six convict men were discharged, during the year, by expiration of sentence. Their own opinion of themselves, whether morally or religiously improved, may be judged from their own words at the time they were discharged:

Go out better men, 69; go out much better men, 12; go out better men, and will avoid bad company, 2; goes out a better man in every way, 1; is sure they go out better men, 2; a wiser and a better man, 1; a much better man, 1; a better man, by the grace of God, 1; a better man, determined to avoid liquor, 1; as far as his religious feelings are concerned, a better man, 1; much better, and with good feelings, 1; a much better man in every way, 1; thinks he would have been better, if not sent here, 1; does not say, 1; goes out with worse feelings, from the silence and long confinement, 1; no alteration or difference, 2; as good a man as when he came in, 1; is not worse, 1; about the same in mind, 1; worse in health and temper, 1; worse, 2; is not a better man, 1; better in principle, 1.—Total, 106.

The convicts, on being discharged, can have no reasonable motive for not stating their own real convictions on their improvement. Certain it is, however, that too great confidence ought not to be placed in what they say. Yet, with every allowance on that score, the convicts themselves being judges, they leave the prison very generally improved, in mind, morals and religion.

V.—Discipline.

One great difficulty in reforming convicts is, that, while in prison, they act from restraint—not from a sense of their own responsibility. From the moment they enter the walls until they leave them, their actions are not free; a controlling influence orders them hither and thither. On being discharged, that influence is suddenly withdrawn, and they are thrown upon their own responsibility; and it would not be wonderful if they were to fall victims to the first tempter who presented himself. It would seem reasonable, therefore, that, to encourage convicts to act from a sense of duty, all motive should be on the side of reformation. Something should be held out to convicts, if they reform and conduct themselves well. They might be allowed a few dollars a year for their time, or have their sentence shortened a little. If they remain incorrigible, their sentence might be prolonged; or, for reformation, they might be advanced to a better class, or have some badge of merit. Perhaps even little trusts might be reposed in their hands, as their term is drawing to its close. Their good conduct, and not mere profession, should always be made the test of reformation. Manifold ways might be devised to reward the good and punish the evil; and, in so doing, the wise Providence of God supplies at once the best and most sublime example.

This discipline would encourage self-respect, moral accountability, self-government, and be preparing them gradually for the day when they would be thrown wholly upon their moral resources.

VI.—Chaplain's Duties.

The time of the Chaplain, during the year past, has been solely applied to the duties of his office. The Board can form some idea of the application of his time from the fact that besides his pastoral duties, visiting the sick, public services, religious conversations, &c., he has the following literary work to do:—

1. Writing a great many letters for convicts.
2. Keeping a daily journal of all items of duty done.
3. Keeping a Register, in which is recorded, among other things, the personal history of each convict.
4. Keeping a visiting Record of monthly religious conversations with all convicts under his charge, and recording their religious state.
5. A book of communicants, in which is recorded the monthly visits and conversations with communicants, or those (over one hundred) who desire to commune.
6. An Index, in which is entered the name and number, in alphabetical order, of each Protestant convict received, and all removals noted from time to time, as they occur.
7. An Index to the convicts as arranged in cells, in which are entered all removals from or changes made in their intermural dwellings.
8. A book in the Hospital, in which are entered the names of the sick, and the weekly visits to them for religious conversation.
9. A book in which are entered the names of the convict women, and the monthly religious conversations with each one of them.
10. A book containing a list of the religious Library; and also—
11. Another book in which are entered monthly the volume given to each convict, and the books received back by him from time to time.
12. Besides this, quarterly and annual Reports are required by the Board of Inspectors. All this labor in writing is not indispensably necessary or required by law, but it is absolutely necessary in order that the Board may have full and correct knowledge of the way in which the chaplain's time is employed.

VII.—Criminal Statistics.

In 1837, the chaplain made a full return of all items of information concerning the convicts, including their race, native country, marital relations, age, occupation previous to

conviction, crime, re-commitments, and term of sentence, from the opening of the Institution until the close of 1837—a period of twenty-three years. Last year these returns were carried up to the close of 1859. This year they are brought on to the end of 1860. These tables present a correct return of all the criminal statistics of the Institution during the whole period of its existence, now twenty-six years. During the last two years they have been omitted in printing the Chaplain's Report, which is to be regretted, as in his Reports only these Returns are furnished, from year to year, for twenty-six years, and give a full and perfect return of all the criminal statistics of the convicts during that period. These returns will be useful in future for reference, or other purposes, and ought no more to be omitted than any other part of the report. They are added, in an Appendix. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

HANNIBAL MULKINS,

Chaplain.

Provincial Penitentiary,
December 31, 1860.

THE SURGEON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON, 1st January, 1861.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN:—Having on several former occasions laid before the Board of Inspectors my views and opinions respecting the sanitary condition of the prison, I have little more to submit. The last annual period would have passed over without any increase of disease or mortality were it not that an epidemic disorder, of rather an unusual form of fever, has, within the last two months, made its appearance, producing ten patients with one death, and is likely to continue its attacks for some time to come. It is worthy of observation, that a large proportion of those attacked occurred in the shoe shop, and this may be accounted for by the larger number of Convicts being more closely congregated here than in any other workshop; and it is also remarkable that the west wing produced seven cases, while in the two others only three occurred; and that the shoemakers slept indiscriminately in all the dormitories and wings of the prison.

This disorder makes its appearance very insidiously, and generally without any other symptom than a short period of listlessness and malaise, which is very soon supervened by stupor or delirium, with weak cerebral and other signs of debility; the skin being cool and tongue natural. Of deaths which took place, the autopsy shewed extensive congestion of the brain; and of those entered in the return as deaths from diseased brain, I now suspect that one or two of these were in a masked form of this epidemic, and before its perceptible development.

It is remarkable, that while this disease prevailed in the Penitentiary, no case that I have heard of occurred in its neighbourhood, thereby shewing that some local exciting cause existed within the limits of the establishment.

There has been, during the year, a larger number of cerebral diseases than usual, while that of the general thoracic viscera is about the same; but of these, the number from phthisis is less.

The proportion of mortality among the Negro Convicts is greater than in any previous year; the return shewing an average of ten and a half per cent.; while, of the White race, there appears to be only one and a half; but of the Mulattoes, unusually, there have been no deaths. We, however, found here that the African race have generally resisted disease badly, and unlike those of the Saxon.

I have, on several former occasions, submitted to the Board of Inspectors my opinion that some means might be devised for the improvement of the ventilation of the dormitories, which at present I believe to be imperfect, particularly in the winter months, when, from the necessity of closing the windows during the night, there is but little circulation of fresh

air; and the effluvia arising from foul animal exhalations, which there are generated, and highly offensive towards each morning, I think must be injurious to health, particularly when there is a predisposition to pulmonary diseases.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES SAMPSON,

Surgeon, P.P.

ANNUAL average of the Deaths of the different Races in 1860.

Races.	Total Number of Convicts.	Total Number of Deaths.	Per centage.
Whites.....	923	14	1½
Negroes.....	73	6	7½
Mulattoes.....	24	.....	.....
Indians.....	6	.....	.....
Total.....	1031	20	.....

ABSTRACT of the Number of Fevers treated during the year 1860.

Diseases.	Numbers.	Remarks.
Fever, Slight.....	2	These partook slightly of the Typhoid form.
" Typhoid.....	7	
" Typhus.....	1	
Total.....	10	

LOCATIONS of the Dormitories of the Patients treated for Fever in 1860.

Wings.	Numbers.	Remarks.
East Wing.....	2	
South Wing.....	1	
West Wing.....	7	
Total.....	10	

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in the Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from
1st January to 31st December, 1860.

DISEASES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Abscess.....	3	22	21		4	
Anasarca.....		4	4			
Ascariides.....		2	2			
Asthma.....		2	2			
Boils.....		21	21			
Bronchocele.....		3	3			
Burns and Scalds.....		7	6		1	
Cardialgia.....		1	1			
Catarrh (acute).....	3	52	54		1	
do (chronic).....	1	15	16			
Cataract.....	1				1	
Chronic Bronchitis.....	1	4	4	1		
do Pericarditis.....		1		1		
Collapse.....		2	2			
Constipation.....		2	1		1	
Contusions.....		8	8			
Cut-throat (self inflicted).....		3	3			
Chilblains.....		1	1			
Disease of the Brain.....		3			3	
do Heart.....		4			4	
do Heart and Lungs.....		2			2	
do Knee.....		1	1			
do Liver.....		1			1	
do Scrotum.....		2	2			
do Toes.....		5	4		1	
Debility.....		9	9			
Diarrhoea.....		15	15			
Dysentery.....		3	3			
Dyspepsia.....		1	1			
Dysuria.....		4	4			
Enteritis.....		1	1			
Earache.....		4	4			
Epilepsy.....	1	2	3			
Erysipelas.....		5	4		1	
Eruptions (Papular).....		4	3		1	
do (Pustular).....		6	6			
External Inflammations (Various).....		24	23		1	
Fractured (Arm).....		1	1			
do (Finger).....		1	1			
Fever (Slight).....		2	2			
do (Typhoid).....		7	7			
do (Typhus).....		1		1		
Fistula in (Ano).....		2	2			
do do (Pemick) (?).....		2	2			
Frost Bites.....		8	8			
Gastritis.....		2	2			
Gonorrhoea.....		2	2			
Hæmorrhoides.....		1	1			
Hæmoptysis.....		4	4			
Hepatitis.....		3	3			
Headache.....	1	36	35		2	
Herpes Zoster.....		1	1			
Hydrocele.....		1	1			
Jaundice.....		2	2			
Indigestion.....	1	27	27		1	
Inflamed Eyes.....	1	10	11			
Insanity.....		2	2			
Intermittents.....		25	24		1	
Itch.....		10	10			
Carried over.....	13	396	380	13	16	

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in the Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from
1st January to 31st December, 1860.—(Continued.)

DISEASES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
<i>Brought over</i>	13	396	380	13	16	
Injured Arms.....		5	5			
do Backs.....	2	5	7			
do Fingers.....		2	2			
do Feet.....		2	2			
do Hands.....		2	2			
do Knees.....		3	3			
do Legs.....		1	1			
do Loins.....		2	2			
do Shoulder.....		1	1			
do Toes.....		1	1			
Laryngitis.....		1		1		
Lumbago.....		5	5			
Neuralgia.....		1	1			
Orobitis.....		5	5			
Paralysis.....		1	1			
Palpitation.....	1	5	6			
Parturition.....		1	1			
Pericarditis.....		2	2			
Phthisis Pulmonaris.....		5		5		
Pleurisy (Acute).....		8	8			
do (Chronic).....		3	3			
Pneumonia (Acute).....		8	8			
do (Chronic).....		1		1		
Phrenitis.....		1	1			
Pterygium.....		1	1			
Rheumatism (Acute).....		7	7			
do (Chronic).....	4	39	43			
Rigors.....		1	1			
Spasms.....		2	2			
Sciatica.....	1		1			
Scrofula.....		5	4		1	
Sore Throat.....	1	26	27			
Sprained Ankles.....		4	4			
do Back.....		1	1			
Stricture of Urethra.....		3	3			
Sycosis Menti.....		1	1			
Syphilis.....		3	2		1	
Simulation.....		4	4			
Tumors.....		1	1			
Ulcers (Various).....	2	12	13		1	
Vertigo.....		5	5			
Wounds (Incised).....		9	9			
do (Lacerated).....		7	7			
do (Punctured).....		2	2			
Total.....	24	600	585	20	19	

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

No.	NAMES.	AGES.	DISEASES.	When Admitted.	When Died.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Country or Race.
1	Patriek Crowley	28...	Disease of the Brain	12th February, 1860	20th February, 1860	8	Irish.
2	Augustine Lefevre	46...	do Heart	9th February, 1860	27th February, 1860	18	Canadian.
3	Henry Henson	19...	do do	23rd February, 1860	1st March, 1860	8	Negro.
4	James Smith	60...	Pneumonia	24th March, 1860	30th March, 1860	6	Irish.
5	William Ward	21...	Phtihisis Pulmonaris	21st December, 1859	23rd April, 1860	124	Englisch.
6	Anno Weir	54...	Disease of the Liver	14th April, 1860	28th April, 1860	14	Irish.
7	Henry Fulton	28...	Laryngitis	3rd May, 1860	7th May, 1860	4	English.
8	Alfred Smith	21...	Disease of the Brain	19th April, 1860	29th May, 1860	41	Canadian.
9	Richard Clarke	38...	do Heart	1st June, 1860	9th June, 1860	8	Negro.
10	John Prooure	24...	do Brain	4th May, 1860	24th July, 1860	80	Ameritonn.
11	John Outley	46...	do Heart	16th August, 1860	24th August, 1860	9	Negro.
12	Susan Bowman	24...	Phtihisis Pulmonaris	22nd May, 1860	4th September, 1860	105	Negress.
13	James B. Haskins	24...	do do	29th August, 1860	27th September, 1860	30	Negro.
14	Charles Johnston	26...	Disease of the Heart and Lungs	5th October, 1860	29th October, 1860	24	Ameritonna.
15	Samuel Rogers	57...	do do do	26th October, 1860	3rd November, 1860	6	Irish.
16	Charles Green	61...	Chronic Pericarditis	6th November, 1860	10th November, 1860	5	Canadian.
17	Henry C. Morrison	34...	Phtihisis Pulmonaris	3rd November, 1860	5th December, 1860	33	Canadian.
18	John Shores	23...	Fever (Typhus)	6th December, 1860	13th December, 1860	7	Canadian.
19	John Olyde	23...	Phtihisis Pulmonaris	3rd October, 1860	14th December, 1860	71	Irish.
20	John Robertson	40...	Chronic Bronchitis	23rd December, 1860	24th December, 1860	2	Negro.

THE MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, etc.

GENTLEMEN,—In laying before you a brief statement of earnings per Convict women, I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts, with reference to the Female Prison, the arrangements of which are for fifty-five Convicts.

During the year 1856, the total number of convicts were.....	56	
“ “ 1857,	63	
“ “ 1858,	84 & 1 child.	
“ “ 1859,	84 do.	
“ “ 1860,	102 & 2 chil'n.	

The past year shows an increase of eighteen over the two previous years; and, as there are only sixteen to be liberated during the present year, we may anticipate a still greater increase at the close of the same.

Of the one hundred and two Convict women in the Penitentiary during the past year, twenty-three have required punishment; but, had we been provided with proper accommodations, only six of the above number would have required any punishment. I would, however, recommend that the punishment of female convicts should be discontinued; that a faithful and strict account be kept of every breach of discipline; and that a period not exceeding one month for each offence, be added to their term of imprisonment.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) **MARTHA WALKER,**
Matron.

KINGSTON, 24th January, 1861.

Total Earnings of Convict Women, for the year 1860.

Earnings per contract and sundries, - - - - -	\$ 778 17
Clothing for convict men, - - - - -	1095 26
Mending for convict men, - - - - -	955 95
Clothing for Lunatic Asylum, - - - - -	84 15
Total, - - - - -	\$2913 53

THE TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of laying before you the Ninth Annual Report of the School in connection with the Provincial Penitentiary.

During the past year a great amount of good has undoubtedly been done to the convicts, through the instrumentality of the education afforded them, although, perhaps, not to so great an extent as could have been wished, owing to the obstacles complained of in several of my former Reports, which, certainly, not only retarded but prevented many from making that advancement in mental culture so desirable ignorant men should make, in order to render them hereafter better members of society, and place within their reach every possible and practicable means that might be conducive to their own welfare, both as regards time and eternity.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to state, that, towards the close of the present year, those hindrances to the convict's improvement have, in a great measure, been removed, and that almost all who have no education can now attend school, and have the advantage within their reach of learning to read, write, and cipher; also, that, through the removal of those hindrances the school is placed upon such a footing as must ultimately insure the most happy results.

The inspectors, in opening a wider field for the dissemination of instruction among the convicts than hitherto existed, must have fully concurred with the views of Lord

Palmerston, expressed in a speech made at Manchester, England, in 1856, regarding the education of the lower classes of mankind: from which I would beg to make the following extract, as they seem to have a universal bearing in their import, and would apply, not only to this, but to every other country where ignorant men are to be found, in a very peculiar manner:—

“The intellectual qualities, as well as the moral feelings of our nature, are scattered broadcast over the face of the whole earth. We find them everywhere—in the lowest classes as in the highest—and their development depends on the opportunities which are offered for their culture. In this country, fortunately, the road to wealth and honors is open to all. Man is endowed with a double nature—the moral and intellectual. Both contribute to his pleasure and happiness; his moral enjoyments are independent of external support. They begin with his home, and constitute his domestic attachments; extending a little further, they assume the character of friendship; in a wider range they become love of country and of patriotism; and with a still further development they take the shape of benevolence and philanthropy. Those pleasures are within the reach of every man; but while no man needs assistance to enable him to enjoy that happiness which consists in the exercise of his affections, his intellectual qualities do require assistance for their development. It is true, that knowledge is power, and assuredly those who afford to all classes the means of acquiring that knowledge, even to a limited amount, contribute not merely to their advancement in life, but also to their innocent and laudable enjoyments.

“We have often heard quoted the words of one of our great poets, that

‘A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.’

I hold that this is a mistake. The more knowledge a man has the better: but if his time and the means at his disposal do not permit of his acquiring deep and accurate knowledge, let him have as much as he can, and, depend upon it, he will be all the better for it; for, although he may not be able to drink deeply of that spring, if his lips have once tasted of it, he will go back to the same delicious waters whenever he has an opportunity, and his draughts, be they great or small, will refresh his fancy, invigorate his intellect, raise him in the scale of civilization, contribute to his individual happiness, and make him a more useful and honorable member of society.”

There is, however, still one class of men in the institution to whom the teacher can have, as yet, but very little access under present regulations, although admirably adapted to meet the wants of all the others. This class consists of those convicts who are, generally speaking, engaged on contract labor, and whose sentences are either a long number of years or for life. These men have no opportunity of getting to the day school, and, at present, it is deemed prudent not to let them out of their cells at night to attend the evening school.

Prudence and precaution, in all things connected with an institution like this, are leading points in the preservation of strict order and discipline, as well as the security of life and property; therefore, however anxious we may be to meet these men's educational wants so far as circumstances will safely permit, it is at the same time, no doubt, a problem difficult of solution what might be the most effectual and safest means of doing so. That the warden and inspectors will naturally consider the matter the teacher has no doubt; and if they would permit him, without giving it as an opinion, he would beg simply to remark, that he does not, for the following reasons, apprehend that any danger could arise from permitting one or two of the long-sentenced men to join, in their turn, one of the evening classes.

First,—The number of men taken from their cells to form a class is from twelve to fifteen, and nearly all of these men have but a short time to remain here. Now suppose that a man with a long sentence, or say a life-man, were in his turn allowed to attend one of these classes, he might be taken from a different wing to the one in which the class being taught was located; so that he, were he so disposed, could have no opportunity of concocting or plotting anything with his companions in class prejudicial to the welfare of the institution; nor could he have the least chance of doing so in the school-room, as there is a guard placed with me to see that proper order is observed whilst I am employed in teaching.

Secondly,—Before the dome was completed, the several guards on duty were locked up in the respective wings of the prison of which they had charge for the night, and then, indeed, if anything of a serious nature had occurred, it would have been a difficult matter to concentrate the force on any one point; but since its completion all the passages into the several wings are thrown open, consequently the whole force of armed guards could be on any spot within its precincts in a few seconds where any services might be required, and of this the convicts are perfectly aware; besides, every door of egress from the dome is made perfectly secure so soon as the convicts are gone to their cells for the night. But admitting that one or two men in the class might be inclined to cause mischief, I think there would not be the least possibility of men, having only a few months to remain here, risking their lives and future liberty by joining a man without hope in any vain attempt to escape, which would be the only incentive to mutiny; and two men alone, or even more, could not accomplish that owing to what I have stated above.

Gentlemen,—As I said before, I do not submit what has just been stated as any opinion whatever on the propriety of permitting long-sentenced convicts to go to the evening school, as, with the arrangement or discipline of the prisoners, I am well aware, I have nothing to do. My duty alone is to teach and instruct those sent to me for that purpose, in the best possible manner, both for their benefit and my own credit; but an ardent desire to do all in my power for every uneducated convict in the institution, led me into the above reflections, which I beg will be received only as such.

As stated in my report for '59, the classes are frequently changed during the year, and so soon as it is found that some have learned to read sufficiently well, they are furnished with a book from the library and kept in the dining-hall the remaining portion of the hour allowed them to take their meals, where they have an opportunity for making some improvement, and their places in the classes filled up by others who cannot read. Sometimes a large class of thirty or forty is dismissed, and another formed to take its place; in this way, although all the destitute of instruction in the institution cannot, at the same time, be permitted to attend school, still every man may be reached in his turn, and with the following exceptions, which it is not in the power of man to teach here. I believe none who are allowed any time for improvement will ever leave without at least being able to read.

The exceptions to which I allude are the following:—First, those persons who are so old that vision is impaired to such an extent as to render letters imperceptible. Secondly, when the amount of intellect is so small as to be scarcely a remove from that of an idiot; and finally, when the person is so deaf that he cannot hear or understand the teacher but by actually shouting.

Admitting it an impossibility to teach such as I have just mentioned (and there are many such here), and also taking into account the difficulty of access to some of the men engaged on contract labor, it would almost seem incredible, and speaks highly for the convicts themselves, that, during the year now at a close, 76, who knew not their letters when sent to this Penitentiary, and some of whom are well advanced in years, have learned to read English; 17 French Canadians have learned to read French, 15 more are spelling that language well, and are now almost able to read. Two Italians, who did not know the letters of the alphabet when sent here, have learned to read their own language out of books lent them of my private property. Three have learned to read German; 46 have learned to write; 32 have learned to cipher; 400 have improved in reading; and I might add that nearly all have improved more or less in general knowledge, from reading the books distributed among them from the library.

There are many instances of the convicts sending to their friends, sometimes for books and sometimes for money to purchase them; others again who brought money with them when coming to the Penitentiary, instead of letting it remain in the office until going out, and keeping it for other purposes, have drawn it and purchased books through me, which is permitted by the Warden.

This evidently shows a disposition to improve mentally: and who can doubt, when a step is taken towards the improvement of the mind, that an effectual one may be taken towards the moral improvement as well.

The average number of convicts attending the morning, noon, and afternoon classes collectively, is 102. Of these 19 are of English origin, 4 of Scotch, 24 of Irish, 21 of French, 22 of African, 5 of American, 4 of Dutch, 2 of North American Indian, and 1 of

Hindoo. Eight were born in England, 3 in Scotland, 15 in Ireland, 24 in Canada East, 22 in Canada West, 28 in the United States, 1 in Nova Scotia, and 1 in Calcutta, East Indies. Forty are Roman Catholics and the remainder belong to various denominations of Protestants. Seventy-three of these learned the alphabet in the Penitentiary, and 87 have advanced into spelling and reading the English language, and 15 spelling and reading French. Twenty-four are writing on slates and ciphering, and have made rapid progress without a single exception. Thirty of the above were sentenced to 2 years, 29 to 3 years, 8 to 4 years, 13 to 5 years, 1 to 6 years, 9 to 7 years, 2 to 8 years, 1 to 10 years, 1 to 14 years, and 8 to imprisonment for life.

The distribution of the convicts into classes is as follows:—*Morning class*, averages between 20 and 30, principally French Canadians, not engaged on contract labor. *Class at noon*, numbers from 37 to 40; these are all engaged on contract labor, and have no other time or opportunity for attending school; still, individually and collectively, they have made rapid progress in spelling and reading. The *afternoon class* averages from 56 to 60 convicts collected from every part of the institution where they are not hired out on contract, and, consequently, have a better chance for getting instruction than any other portion of them can have.

It is a source of great pleasure to be able to report to the inspectors that, although I am alone and unarmed in the school-room with so many who, in the aggregate, may be considered the ignorant and depraved outcasts of the country, they observe the strictest order and decorum, and apply themselves to study with a zeal truly worthy of better members of society; and that they not only appreciate the privilege of getting to school for the purpose of improving both mentally and morally, but their desire for instruction seems to increase in proportion to the amount of knowledge they acquire. Indeed, during the last 21 years, in which I have been actively engaged in the art of teaching, and 9 of which have been spent in that avocation in the Provincial Penitentiary, where almost every amount of talent have come under my notice and direction, I recollect but few instances of persons making greater progress in reading, writing, and ciphering within the same limited space of time, than some of these attending the above classes.

The whole number of convicts permitted to attend the evening school, as already stated, is 52, 24 of whom are Roman Catholics, located in the South wing, and 28 Protestants, of whom 15 are in the East and 13 in the West wings of the institution. These men are divided into four classes, two of which are spelling and reading French, and the other two each spelling and reading English. All these are very attentive, observe the strictest order, and seem very thankful for this opportunity for improvement. The business of these classes commences at six o'clock precisely every evening, and terminates a short time before the bell rings for all to prepare their beds and retire to rest for the night, which is generally between half-past seven and eight o'clock: so that when the teacher has got through the business of the day, he has actually given instruction to from 117 to 120 persons in spelling, reading, and writing either English, French, German or Italian, ciphering, &c.; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that he very often leaves the institution at night perfectly exhausted. Still, the admirable way in which the convicts are now classified for his convenience, and the consequent improvement of so many ignorant fellow-men who never had, nor never will have, any other chance for doing anything for themselves in an educational point of view, render the task, laborious though it may be, not only pleasant but delightful; and the consciousness of our having fulfilled, to the utmost of our power, a duty not only imposed upon us by man, but by Him to whom we shall hereafter have to give an account of our stewardship, inspires us with the hope we shall one day have many witnesses that that duty was faithfully discharged, or at least to the utmost of our feeble ability.

Besides the above duties, I have read during the year about 120 French and German letters, addressed to convicts by their families or friends, and written about the same number in reply, which have been invariably handed to the warden for his inspection.

The following numbers, who cannot read and write, have been received into the Penitentiary during the several months of the past year, viz:—

	<i>Cannot read.</i>	<i>Cannot write.</i>
January - - - - -	6	8
February - - - - -	8	9

	<i>Cannot read.</i>	<i>Cannot write.</i>
March - - - - -	2 - - - - -	11
April - - - - -	6 - - - - -	8
May - - - - -	5 - - - - -	7
June - - - - -	2 - - - - -	6
July - - - - -	3 - - - - -	3
August - - - - -	1 - - - - -	2
September - - - - -	6 - - - - -	6
October 1860 - - - - -	14 - - - - -	20
November - - - - -	10 - - - - -	13
December - - - - -	4 - - - - -	5
Totals	67	98

Of these some are already attending and getting instruction in one or other of the classes above mentioned, and I trust, with the blessing of Providence on our exertions, we shall be able at the end of the coming year, if spared, to give a good account of these as well as those who have preceded them, and on hand at the present time.

In conclusion, I would beg to state that the Warden, notwithstanding the multifarious business in which he must necessarily be daily engaged for the several other departments of the institution, always continues to take an active interest in the welfare of the convicts, as regards their mental improvement, and I believe tries, as far as possible and consistent with the discipline of the place, to remove every obstacle that might tend to thwart their advancement in education and the culture of the mind. The Rev. Mr. Mulkins also takes a great interest in the school, and has often kindly and willingly rendered me material assistance in matters connected therewith. May the united efforts to raise these fallen, depraved, and ignorant men to a level with that class of mankind who are neither dangerous to men nor communities, be crowned with a signal success, is the ardent desire of,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES T. GARDINER.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1860.

CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Rockwood, February 2nd, 1861.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.:

GENTLEMEN,—I forward herewith a Return of the number of Lunatics under treatment in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, during the year 1860.

The following Abstracts are taken from the Books of Admission Discharges, and Deaths:—

Number of lunatics under medical treatment in the Asylum, during the year 1860.....		108
Convict Lunatics sent from the Provincial Penitentiary.....	37	
Criminal lunatics, and lunatics dangerous to be at large, from the County Gaols.....	71	108
Male lunatics in the temporary Asylum within the Penitentiary.....	83	
Female Lunatics in the temporary Asylum at Rockwood....	25	108
Remaining in the temporary Asylums, 31st Dec., 1860.....	88	
Discharges 11. Escaped 1. Died 8.....	20	108

Warrants have been issued for the transfer of female lunatics from the County Gaols of Guclph, L'Original, and Lanark and Renfrew, but the warrants have not been executed, because the temporary asylums were too crowded to receive the lunatics.

In consequence of the limited provision in cells, and the rapid influx of patients into the Male Asylum, it has been found necessary to arrange sleeping bunks along the sides of the day rooms. This arrangement is attended with considerable risk as regards the security of the patients. In the new Asylum the appliances for safe-custody and proper classification and treatment will be provided.

The construction of the new Asylum at Rockwood by convict labor, progressed rapidly during the building season of 1860, and there is reason to hope, that before the close of the season of 1861, the west wing of the building may be so far completed as to admit of the transfer of the lunatics from the Penitentiary, and from the County Gaols. It is important for the health and safety of the insane patients, that the works at the new Asylum should be pressed forward during the ensuing season, with as much rapidity as may be consistent with their proper execution.

During the year 1860, a considerable amount of labour has been performed at Rockwood, by lunatics from the Penitentiary Asylum. Large quantities of vegetables have been raised, by which the general health of the patients has been benefited. No accident has occurred to any patient, nor has any injury been inflicted by a patient during the year 1860.

Throughout the six years in which the Asylum has been in operation within the Penitentiary, every assistance has been rendered to the Superintendent by the Penitentiary authorities. But as the purposes of a Reformatory Penal Institution are different from those of an asylum for the care and treatment of the insane, and as patients are accumulating more rapidly than they can be received, it becomes important that the building, which is being prepared for their reception, should be completed with all convenient despatch.

I beg respectfully to urge these considerations upon the Board.

And have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent of Asylum.

To the Board of Prison Inspectors :

GENTLEMEN,—The buildings for the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, were commenced in the month of September, 1859, and continued to the end of November, when the walls were covered up for the winter. A few men were employed during the winter months excavating for the foundations, air-shafts, drains, &c.

On the 1st of April, 1860, building operations were again resumed and continued without interruption to the 30th November following, when the walls were again covered up for the winter.

I regret to say the brick walls were slightly injured by the heavy rains in the month of November last, the covering was blown off in the night, in consequence of which the walls were saturated with water, the frost setting in immediately after, some of the brick perished, which will have to be removed in the spring.

The buildings now in progress embrace a front of two hundred feet, and consist of a main centre building, one hundred and one by fifty-seven feet. Wing East of centre building, one hundred and three by forty-four feet. East wing, ninety by thirty-nine feet.

The centre building to be four stories above the basement, arranged for the accommodation of the Superintendent's offices, apartments for assistant Surgeon and Matron; six dining rooms for patients, and two for attendants, each thirty-five by fourteen feet. A chapel, fifty-one by thirty-three feet. Vestibule, twenty-three by thirteen and a-half feet. Three halls, one to each floor, fifty-one by twenty feet. Main staircase, thirty-eight by twenty feet. Bursar's office, and various other rooms for attendants.

The wing East of centre building to be three stories above the basement, and the East wing four stories; these wings will be arranged for patients and attendants: each floor will consist of a distinct ward, containing a corridor one hundred and thirty-two by fourteen feet. Nineteen single dormitories, each eleven by seven feet, and twelve feet high. One parlor, thirty-three by sixteen feet; one semi-octagon do. twenty by fifteen feet; one associated dormitory, twenty-two by twelve feet; attendants' room, nineteen by twelve feet; friends' visiting room, nineteen by eleven feet; bath and clothes-rooms, water and drying closets; a lobby, thirty-nine by seven feet, and three stone staircases.

The fourth story of the East wing to contain a sick ward, thirty-three by thirty-one feet; a convalescent ward, twenty-two by twelve feet; attendants' room, nineteen by twelve feet; friends' visiting room, nineteen by eleven feet; bath room, water closet, and other necessary conveniences.

The basement story extends under the whole building, which will contain the main air shaft for ventilation; steam pipes for warming, corridors of communication, and several rooms to be used for storage or otherwise.

The present height of walls are about three feet below the floor of third story. I think the wing East of centre building will be ready for the roof by the end of June next, the East wing by the end of July, and the centre building by the end of September.

All which is respectfully submitted, by,

Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM COVERDALE.

Rockwood, 4th February, 1861.

THE BUILDER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—In bringing before your notice a statement of works which have been performed within the year 1860, I would beg to state, that the several works have been more scattered this year than in any former one; however, the returns of labour in the Building Department will show that the Institution has profited as much this year as in any previous one.

The following are some of the principal works which have been executed, viz.:—

The Rotunda work of Main Prison, mentioned in my last year's Report, has been carried on, and the East, West and North roofs of Prison Wings, have been brought forward and finished against the Dome, and which are now in a fit state for tinning. The inside corridors, staircases, floors, iron railings, bases, tinning of Dome, plastering, painting, &c., throughout, have all been done, amounting to the sum of three thousand and twenty-six dollars.

A new stone Engine-house and Dry-kiln have been built in connection with the Agricultural Shop. The size of which is sixty feet long, twenty-seven feet wide, and eleven feet high; the roof of the same having cast iron flanges with bolts, &c., the entire being arched over and lined inside with brick, the outside is covered with sheet iron, making it completely fire-proof.

Another new Stone Engine-house has also been built at the south side of the Penitentiary yard, for the accommodation of the Cabinet Shop, the size of the building is twenty-nine feet long, by twenty feet wide, and twelve feet high. The roof of said building is covered with sheet iron inside and out, which makes it secure against fire.

A very extensive preparation of work has been carried on within the Penitentiary walls this year, in cutting stone and also in framing the carpenters' and joiners' work for the new intended Asylum at Rockwood, it having employed most of the able-bodied convicts which were not let by contract.

There has been a large amount of work performed, in executing local orders, in addition to the repairs and other job work for the Institution during the year.

In submitting the above,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

EDWARD HORSEY,

Architect, Provincial Penitentiary.

No. 1.—A Statement of the Building operations performed at the Provincial Penitentiary, shewing the number of Convict Artificers and Labourers in each Department, the disbursements or cost of materials, also the amount. The labour of Convicts being estimated as follows, viz: Labourers at thirty cents per day, and Tradesmen at 40 cents per day, each placed under its respective heading for every month, and their sum for the year 1860.

	Number of Days of Quarrymen and General Labourers.	Amount of Labourers at thirty cents per day.	Number of days per stone-cutters, masons, and bricklayers.	Number of days car-penters, painters, and tin-smiths.	Total number of days carpenters, masons, &c.	Amount of tradesmen at forty cents per day.	Amount paid for rough stone per month.	Number of stone-cutters, plasterers, masons, &c.	Number of carpenters, painters, tin-smiths, &c.
		\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
January	180	54 00	1350	530	1880	752 00	180 75	66	89
February	192	57 60	1367	564	1931	772 40	112 36	66	94
March	180	54 00	1426	777	2203	881 20	218 73	55	131
April	113	33 90	831	606	1437	574 80	217 42	38	106
May	109	32 70	663	621	1284	513 60	235 08	34	104
June	121	36 30	889	599	1488	595 20	155 30	37	103
July	86	25 80	748	661	1409	563 60	153 27	36	111
August	125	37 50	901	572	1473	589 20	104 58	37	96
September	136	40 80	760	715	1475	590 00	246 95	35	121
October	234	70 20	768	761	1529	611 60	204 60	41	112
November	216	64 80	863	735	1598	639 20	140 04	45	103
December	276	82 80	1321	970	2291	916 40	204 58	60	132
Total for the year...	1968	\$590 40	11887	8111	19098	\$7999 20	\$2191 55	350	1302

NOTE.—There are, in addition to the above list, labouring convicts employed in and about the Prison, whom I have not included in the above list, such as follows, viz:—Stone-breakers, oakum-pickers, wood-cutters, teamsters and stablemen, bucketmen, cleaners, waiters, cooks, &c. all of which I have returned at the office.

There are, in addition to the Statement given in the sheet marked No. 1, the following labouring convicts employed in and about the Provincial Penitentiary yard and prison, such as stone-breakers, oakum-pickers, wood-cutters, teamsters and stablemen, bucketmen, cleaners, waiters, cooks, &c., all of which I have charged at twenty cents per day each, viz: 37,466 days' work as above for the year 1860, at twenty cents each per day... \$7493 20.

(Signed)

EDWARD HORSEY,
Architect, Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary, 21st January, 1861.

STATEMENT of Contracts for Convict Labour entered into in 1860.

- 1.—Contract between the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary and Samuel T. Drennan and Sureties, for Cabinet work—50 Convicts, for 5 years, at 35 cents per Convict per day.
- 2.—Do. between do. and Edward Wilmot and Sureties, for Blacksmith work—8 or more Convicts, for 5 years, at 50 cents per Convict per day.
- 3.—Supplemental Contract between do. and E. S. & A. Ross, extending original Contract to 16th July, 1868, and increasing the number of Convicts from 300 to 400.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Property of the Province of Canada, at the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, this 31st day of Dec., 1860, as per Stock Book.

DEPARTMENT.	BOUGHT.	MADE.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Carpenter's Shop.....	1163 50	250 71
Architect's Office.....	25	18 05
Tailor's Shop.....	408 75	130 43
Blacksmith's Shop.....	578 79	224 13
Agricultural Shop.....	24 00	19 06
Cut and Rough Stone.....	282 32	2444 80
Engine House.....	1336 00	400 00
Stone Shed, No. 1.....	469 40	41 95
Stone Shed, No. 2.....	400 10	37 36
Stone Shed, No. 3.....	108 35	8 90
Hospital.....	1300 82	1002 94
Cabinet Shop.....	32 00	207 25
Warden's Office.....	106 10	51 00
Chaplain's Office.....	399 64	.....
Keeper's Hall.....	21 25	13 35
Warden's Hall.....	43 50	35 75
Catholic Chapel.....	4 40	94 90
Clothes Room.....	5097 80	.....
Shoe Shop.....	120 50	144 80
Clerk's Office.....	105 00	79 95
Female Prison.....	1378 73	742 00
Deputy Warden's Room.....	13 30	14 42
Kitchen.....	1037 75	1926 80
Bedding and Clothing.....	4716 00	.....
Quarry and Yard.....	737 00	325 27
Guard Room, North Lodge.....	39 60	24 07
Armoury.....	1164 85	36 30
Protestant Church.....	10 00	63 40
Storekeeper's Office.....	73 25	77 70
Store-room.....	7097 13	.....
School-room.....	159 00	54 15
Pigs.....	.....	425 00
Okum & Junk.....	204 43	63 85
	\$28633 51	\$8961 89
Add amount made.....	8961 89	
Real Estate.....	16129 15	
Total Stock, 31st December, 1860, including articles purchased, made, and Real Estate.....	\$53724 55	

JAS. J. WHITEHEAD,
Storekeeper, Provincial Penitentiary.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Property of the Province of Canada, at the Criminal Lunatic Asylum of Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, 31st Dec., 1860.

	\$ cts.
Male Asylum in Penitentiary.....	1,248 33
Female Asylum at Rockwood.....	981 40
Articles in Garden at do.....	40 00
Do. Store at do.....	129 00
Real Estate.....	22,000 00
	\$24,398 73

JAMES JOHN WHITEHEAD,
Storekeeper, Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Property of the Province of Canada, at the intended Asylum
of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, this 31st day of December, 1860.

	\$	cts.
Stone.....	1183	15
Coursing and Dressed Stone.....	77	00
Brick and Sand.....	168	75
Doors.....	489	53
Venetian Blinds.....	60	48
Window Frames.....	905	75
Window Sashes.....	388	66
Door Frames.....	13	60
Casings, Sills, Soffits, &c.....	897	00
Sheeting and Flooring.....	832	77
Lumber.....	423	77
Scaffolding Plank.....	495	50
Poles, Ledgers, Putlogs, &c.....	232	60
Manilla Rope and Tackle.....	125	71
Masons' Tools.....	421	10
Carpenters' Tools.....	411	54
Quarry Department.....	515	20
Blacksmiths' Shop.....	129	33
Dining Hall.....	164	20
Keepers' Hall.....	28	20
Guards' House.....	10	60
Stable and Lime House.....	13	50
Architect's Office.....	77	00
Fence.....	978	00
Real Estate.....	26919	55
	\$35969	39

JAMES J. WHITEHEAD,
Storekeeper, Intended Asylum.

ESTIMATE of MONEY required for the Support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and for building purposes at Rockwood, in 1861.

PENITENTIARY.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Officers.</i>					
1	Warden.....		2240	00	
2	Clerks.....		1375	00	
1	Deputy Warden.....		1000	00	
1	Surgeon.....		1200	00	
2	Chaplains.....		2400	00	
1	Storekeeper.....		625	00	
1	Matron and Assistant.....		625	00	
1	Kitchen Clerk.....		625	00	
1	Schoolmaster.....		750	00	
1	Master Builder.....		1000	00	
10	Overseers.....		5650	00	
48	Guards.....		19200	00	
					36690 00
<i>Provisions and Fuel.</i>					
313000	Rations.....	\$0	09	28170	00
1600	Cords Hardwood.....	3	00	4800	00
300	do Softwood.....	1	60	480	00
					33450 00
<i>Kitchen Furniture.</i>					
600	Tin Dishes.....	\$0	20	120	00
600	do Plates.....	0	10	60	00
600	do Cups.....	0	08	48	00
24	dozen Knives.....	1	20	28	80
24	do Spoons.....	0	36	8	64
12	Potatoe Tubs.....	0	70	8	40
12	Coffee Buckets.....	0	40	4	80
16	Small Dippers.....	0	15	2	40
8	Large do.....	0	20	1	60
36	Stools.....	0	30	10	80
4	Tables.....	1	50	6	00
24	lbs. Twine.....	0	25	6	00
12	lbs. Thread.....	0	75	9	00
1	dozen Lead Pencils.....			0	00
4	boxes Pens.....	0	50	2	00
12	Bed Cords.....	0	30	3	60
4	Papers Needles.....	0	05	0	20
6	Butcher Knives.....	0	30	1	80
1	Meat Axe.....			1	50
4	dozen Whitewash Brushes.....	1	50	6	00
6	pair Brooms.....	1	00	6	00
6	dozen Shaving Brushes.....	0	25	1	50
20	Bread Trays.....	1	00	20	00
4	dozen Razors.....	4	50	18	00
30	do Fine Combs.....	1	00	30	00
20	do Rack Combs.....	1	00	20	00
					425 54
<i>Clothing.</i>					
1500	pair Socks.....	\$0	25	375	00
800	Suits Winter Clothing.....	5	00	4000	00
800	do Summer do.....	3	00	2400	00
1250	pair Flannel Drawers.....	1	40	1750	00
1000	do Shoes.....	1	50	1500	00
400	do Slippers.....	0	90	360	00
500	Caps and Stocks.....	0	50	250	00
9000	yards Grey Cotton.....	0	09	810	00
1300	Flannel Shirts.....	1	60	2080	00
1000	Handkerchiefs.....	0	05	50	00
1000	pairs Braces.....	0	05	50	00
200	lbs. Sewing Thread.....	0	70	140	00
120	Papers Needles.....	0	05	6	00
150	Aprons.....	0	20	30	00
					13801 00
Carried over.....					\$84866 54

ESTIMATE of MONEY required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary and Criminal Lunatic Asylum, &c.—(Continued.)

PENITENTIARY.—(Continued.)

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>			84366	54
<i>Bedding.</i>				
1100 Towels.....	\$0	08	112	00
700 Pillow Slips.....	0	10	70	00
400 Rugs.....	0	80	320	00
500 pairs Blankets.....	3	50	1750	00
500 Bed Ticks.....	1	40	700	00
200 Pillow Ticks.....	0	25	200	00
			3152	00
<i>Oil, Soap and Candles.</i>				
500 gallons Coal Oil.....	\$1	10	550	00
10000 lbs. Soap.....	0	03½	375	00
1750 lbs. Candles.....	0	12½	218	75
			1143	75
<i>Stable.</i>				
1500 bls. Oats.....	\$0	32½	487	50
52 Tons Hay.....	13	00	676	00
26 do Straw, (including Straw for bedding).....	0	00	153	40
8 do Bran.....	18	00	144	00
			1460	90
<i>General Purposes.</i>				
Tools for Convicts.....			100	00
Stationery.....			400	00
Library.....			300	00
Convicts' Travelling Allowance.....			500	00
Clothing for discharged Convicts.....			1000	00
Material for Building Operations.....			8682	00
Hospital.....			900	00
			11882	00
<i>Less.</i>				
Cash on hand.....			1514	60
Debts Receivable.....			3535	00
Contract Labor.....			40000	00
Labor not on Contract, and Contingencies.....			2000	00
			47050	60
			\$54954	50

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Officers' Salaries.....	5500	00		
Clothing, Bedding, &c.....	6500	00		
Books.....	34	00		
			\$12034	00

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Officers.</i>				
4 Keepers.....	1800	00		
8 Guards.....	2560	00		
			4360	00
<i>Carried over</i>			\$4360	00

ESTIMATE of MONEY required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary and Criminal Lunatic Asylum, &c.—(Continued.)

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM BUILDINGS.—(Continued.)

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i>		\$4360 00
<i>Building Materials.</i>		
Building Materials.....	9365 00	
Tools, Powder and Fuse	230 00	
Iron Work	800 00	
Lumber.....	4266 23	
Mason and Carpenter Tools.....	100 00	
Nails, Glass, Paint, Tackling, &c.....	1470 00	
Iron Window Barriers, Conducting Pipes, &c	1960 00	
		16211 26
		\$22571 20

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	\$ cts.
Penitentiary, proper.....	54954 59
Criminal Lunatic Asylum.....	12034 00
Rockwood Asylum Buildings.....	22571 20
Total required.....	\$99559 79

WOLFRED NELSON,
Chairman, Board of Inspectors.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1860.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE REFORMATORY PRISON,

LOWER CANADA, FOR 1860.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Having had charge of the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada for the greater part of last year, I deem it my duty to make the Annual Report as to its management, &c., as well as to express the views I entertain of the principles upon which it has and should be governed. This I have foreshadowed to the best of my ability, and most respectfully submit to the consideration of the Board of Inspectors, as well as to society at large, which is so deeply interested in the success of such Institutions, and to which it contributes so largely in a pecuniary way, and which should tend greatly to the security of life and property.

A careful consideration of the details, as contained in the Appendix, it is hoped will prove equally interesting and satisfactory, and will convey the impression that much substantial good will ultimately result from this establishment.

The insurrection or revolt that occurred on the 3rd instant, although an event of the present year, may with propriety be alluded to here, in consequence of its very recent date; and the more so, as it has attracted a great share of public attention.

The behaviour of the convicts for several months previously, and more especially of late, was such as to put the officers in some measure off their guard; and it is now evident that this was part of a scheme to effect escape. This is one of those circumstances that will occasionally take place, despite of all ordinary precaution; they teach, however, lessons fraught with prudence and usefulness.

This mutiny could, as it should, have been crushed at the very onset, by the use of means which courageous men never fail to find within reach, in the shape of benches, sticks, billets of wood, and weapons of any description, wherewith to inflict summary and instant punishment, regardless of the amount for the moment, so that order be restored.

In extenuation of the conduct of the officers, it is but fair to state, that they have, in this instance, misconstrued their instructions, to treat the prisoners with kindness and consideration; hence they were loath to adopt the rigorous steps the occasion most certainly demanded, and which I feel certain, should a similar emergency arise, that they would not fail vigorously to pursue.

Unfortunately the Warden, Mr. Pricur, was absent on important business. I am satisfied that this gentleman possesses all the determination, tempered with prudence, that his important office demands; and that he would at the moment have subdued the outbreak, and thereby have prevented the scandal, and would have convinced the evil-disposed of the folly and the danger of such attempts, and how signally the consequences would recoil upon themselves.

TO THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen,—I beg to report, that in conformity with the commission I received to act as Warden of the Reformatory Prison, at Isle-aux-Noix, under date of the 21st May last, I could not enter upon said duties until the 4th June, being absent with the other members of the Board on a tour of inspection to Toronto and Kingston.

I found the Reformatory to be in as good a condition as could possibly have been expected, seeing the difficulties that had led to my temporary appointment; I entered at once upon the duties of "organizing the institution."

The Clerk and Storekeeper, Mr. Huntly B. Mackay, who had acted also as Deputy Warden since the establishment of the Prison, has rendered most valuable services, and proved his fitness for the many and onerous duties imposed upon him. I am also bound to state that Mr. Robert Hicks Mayne, the Steward, is a very able and zealous officer.—Under their management, the Prison economics have been ably and successfully carried out, as far as in them lay.

The Institution itself, was in a wretched condition, both as a place of security and reformation; the windows were barred with *round* iron, having no fastenings either above or below, and loosely confined by two transverse bars, three feet apart; the upright bars are six inches apart; and by inserting a piece of wood as a lever, they readily yield, and by this means several of the convicts have passed through and effected their escape.

Six boys are confined for the night in one apartment, which is enclosed by a very frail wooden frame, grated with iron wire—a veritable hen-coop, both in appearance and strength. The whole arrangements are of a nature as to excite and challenge efforts to break through: such is their weakness and insufficiency.

These six boys, in each dormitory, enjoy perfect freedom of intercourse during the night; besides being able to converse with those who are opposite, and even mixing with them when so disposed, as the wires, with the slightest effort, bend so as to permit of the lads passing easily through them.

This commingling of such a class of individuals could only result in the very worst and most lamentable practices.

The frequent escapes, unruly and immoral behaviour of the lads, under these circumstances, could not, one should think, but be anticipated. In addition to these glaring defects, the selection of the lads at the Provincial Penitentiary, seems to have been most unfortunate. The major part of them were above *sixteen* years of age; strong, vigorous and impetuous, and if young in years, several were adepts in crime. The removal of such characters from the Provincial Penitentiary, where the appliances for the maintenance of discipline as well as for custody, and prevention of undue intercourse, are so perfect, to a place so lamentably deficient in these essentials, has had the effect of making a class of culprits, already daring and practiced, more determined and reckless.

Every scheme has been put in practice for the moment, to remedy the evils that prevailed every where. To prevent escape, the clothes were removed at night, and extra guards placed on duty; the most careful supervision was instituted with some success; yet two lads, of many who made the attempt, effected their escape, and some time after, two of the five female convicts, also, with consummate cunning; managed to elude the vigilance of the matron, and have not since been heard of.

One of the main causes of the trouble and mischief that have so disastrously affected the character and usefulness of this Institution, is the confining of females in a place so insecure, and exceedingly difficult to effectually separate them from the male convicts. It is next to impossible to prevent their seeing and speaking to each other, and there is reason to apprehend, that there has been still closer intercourse between some of them.

It may not be necessary to state that every thing that could possibly amend this state of things was resorted to, yet with but partial success: for it is now admitted by all men, even the least conversant with such subjects, that the worst consequences result from the propinquity of the sexes under such circumstances. There is always an uneasiness in the mind, the sexual instincts are always in a state of excitement; than which nothing is so destructive to that calmness and equanimity of feeling so indispensable to tranquillity and

resignation, and that coolness of temper which must obtain, ere reformation can be expected or take place, in characters practised in licentiousness and other evil courses. Influenced by these impressions, I deemed it my duty to suggest, that the few remaining females, in confinement here, should be transferred to the Provincial Penitentiary; the female department of which is conducted by the matron, Mrs. Walker, in a most admirable and successful manner.

I also deemed it incumbent on me to advise that two of the lads, sentenced to this Institution, from the District Court of Montreal, should be transferred to the Provincial Penitentiary, as "incorrigible."

Faulty in every particular as this establishment is at the present moment, yet I feel bound to state that the discipline has been carried out with less difficulty than could reasonably have been anticipated. The whip, rather scourge or rod, has been but once resorted to since the charge of the Institution has been confided to the present hands, for an innate horror of corporal punishment has ever been entertained by the present incumbent; still, repugnant as it is, it has been put into requisition, as just stated, as a last resort; nor should its infliction be prohibited by Legislative enactment or by the rules of the Reformatory. The very knowledge of its being within the power of those in authority to put it into execution, has a salutary and restraining effect. When compelled to apply it, it should be in such a manner as to leave a lasting impression; and curious as it may appear, the pain or smarting produced by a birch rod, seems to be of a peculiar kind, as the following extract from a Report of the Middlesex Prison, in England, amply proves:—"We have substituted whipping with a birch rod, and it is a singular, though undoubted fact, that boys who laugh at being put in a dungeon, and *doubly* laugh at flogging with a cat, are upon their knees blubbering and praying not to be flogged with a birch rod; it deters more than anything else." The dark cells, privation of bed, and the wearing of a chain, are the principal means usually resorted to for grave offences; while a few meals of bread and water, for minor infractions of the regulations commonly suffice. There appears to be some truth in the following pithy remark of Sidney Smith:—"There is nobody so gluttonous as a thief; and he will feel much more bitterly fetters on his mouth, than on his heels."

The same sentiments are expressed by all the Prison Officers in England; at Pentonville it is a saying, "there are few persons that can hold out against short commons."—"Just dock a prisoner's food, and it hurts him more than any cat that could be laid across his back."—*Great World of London*, p. 132.

It is a well established fact, that when there are frequent punishments in a prison, the fault chiefly arises from the incapacity, or improper behaviour of the Officers, of the subordinates in particular, who either brutalize the prisoners and excite their worst passions, or connive at their infraction of the rules, as well as derive profit from the friends, being their carriers and messengers. The following remarks of Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Agent and Warden of the Auburn Prison, in his report for 1859, are so judicious and applicable, that no apology is made for transcribing them here:—

"The discipline depends more upon the kind of men appointed to situations of keepers and guards than upon numbers. Twenty good keepers, properly distributed, will give better order, give better satisfaction to the contractors, and less men be punished, than twenty-five keepers appointed as now, having no guide as to their qualifications, but the recommendation of friends, and no test of their ability to perform the duties as expected of them when appointed by the Inspectors."

My visits were made weekly, and I, at times, passed several days at the Institution. I cannot disguise the fact, that no little vexation was experienced in properly organizing the business, which has now acquired a shape that promises harmony of action and satisfactory results. But no correct system of discipline can be carried out, nor any permanent amelioration in the disposition and character of the inmates be hoped for, under present arrangements. Much may be looked for, should the alterations which I conceived it my province to submit to the Board, be carried out. The alterations would only be of a temporary kind, for under all circumstances, some different arrangements must be made, but these of whatever description, could not be effected before the lapse of two years—a period far too protracted to allow the present state of things to continue.

The change suggested would not much exceed in cost Two Hundred dollars, and most of the materials would be available for other purposes hereafter. Even this outlay would

be economical, as fewer guards would be required and the risk of certain other contingent expenses be avoided.

This may be a proper place for expressing my idea of the eligibility of Isle-aux-Noix as a penal Reformatory. Its insular position renders it far less accessible to idlers and strangers than any other spot, and being at a considerable distance from the surrounding population, beyond the noise and strife of a village or dense neighbourhood, the minds of the insulated are not kept in excitement or anxiety; there is nothing to distract their attention from their daily labour and moral and religious teaching.

The Island comprises about one hundred and twenty acres of land, all fertile; the major part well adapted for agricultural purposes and grazing; while the remainder, with comparatively little labour or expense, could be converted into meadow land. Indeed every part of the Island could be turned to profitable account, and be made to produce most of the supplies required for a larger number of prisoners.

On the opposite (South) shore, there is a very valuable tract of land, belonging formerly to the Ordnance Department; it is covered with excellent wood; the land is rich and the whole could be made most useful to the Reformatory, if annexed to it. The aggregate could then be converted into an extensive and paying "Model Farm." No occupation tends more, or so much, to the moral and physical well-being of young people as Agriculture. Estranged from the bustle and turmoil of a contentious world, the mind is composed, the disposition softened, contentment and even hilarity manifested. The employment is varied and soon learnt notwithstanding, and ere long becomes agreeable, when the hitherto sullen, dissatisfied and idle vagrant is heard to "carol as he goes" to his healthful and vigour resuscitating, daily vocations. Conscious power confers self-reliance and ultimately he who thought himself capable of no other means of obtaining a livelihood, than by nefarious acts, feels confident in his newly acquired habits and powers, of being able to live by manly and virtuous industry, he fears not to enter anew the battle of life.

The old barracks are most substantial, and could, at no great expense, be made to receive at least one hundred inmates, each having his separate cell, and with some addition even a greater number.

The officers' quarters afford ample room for the Warden, Deputy Warden and Clerk; while the three large stores could be made most useful, the attic of two would be ample for chapels, while the basements could be converted into store rooms; the third, or rather the first, store would accommodate the steward and a couple of guards, and the upper part be easily converted into an hospital: all these valuable and costly buildings are surrounded by a moat; they are all in very good order and well covered with tin.

Beyond the ramparts and at no great distance, there are several houses and other buildings; some capable of being substantially repaired, which would provide ample dwellings for the Chaplains, Surgeon, and Subalterns—thus the whole staff of officers would be on the spot, and form a very respectable society within themselves. Their situation could be made so comfortable, as to attach them to the locality, and convert the whole into a small, respectable and happy community, possessing, as each one doubtlessly would, those good and neighbourly qualities which led to their selection in the first instance.

With all due deference for the opinions of other parties, I must crave the right of expressing the views to which I have not hastily arrived; for in good truth, in the first instance, I was quite prejudiced against this place as a Penal or Reformatory Settlement; but having had many opportunities for examining into its fitness, and being perfectly satisfied as to its salubrity, there being no bogs or marshes, and that part even which is occasionally covered with water, having a solid bottom, with no alluvial deposits to cause malarious emanations, there can be no valid objection on the score of its sanitary condition.

All must admit that the condition of an island furnishes far better means for security than could possibly be obtained elsewhere. In any other place, it would require scores of armed men to guard such an institution; no one would dream of surrounding a hundred or two of acres with a fence or wall sufficient to prevent communication or escape, and notwithstanding such protection, if it could be accomplished, it would still require a legion of men to protect it.

Another consideration, of no small importance, would be the vast outlay entailed in establishing a thoroughly new Reformatory, and even if the sacrifice was determined upon, the institution could not be prepared for occupation before three or four years.

If there are no really well-founded reasons against this situation being thus employed, why should it not be made available? Why should such spacious, substantial and costly buildings be allowed to fall into rapid decay when unoccupied, when they could be made to subserve such valuable purposes? and yet while turning them into reformatories, their efficiency as a means against foreign invasion would still be there, should ever such an unfortunate contingency arise.

A few thousand dollars would suffice to make these buildings convenient and useful for the detention of such as demand special care, punishment and correction, whereas many hundreds of thousands would be absorbed and much precious time lost ere similar accommodation could be provided in any other locality.

In support of the opinion that has been hazarded respecting the superiority of isolated localities for Penal and Reformatory establishments, this fact may be adduced: that where such locations can be secured, they are at once fixed upon. This is the case in the United States, and elsewhere. In Ireland there is a vast Institution of this kind on Spike Island; and the able Inspector of Prisons for Ireland, Mr. H. Hutchins, at page 8 of his Report for 1850, observes:—"It may be a question entitled to consideration whether it might not be practicable to obtain possession of some island off the coast, or in one of the tidal rivers, in which convicts might be employed in agricultural labour, raising crops for their own subsistence, &c., &c." Mr. Hutchins goes on to say:—"The present system of incarceration at Smithfield and other depots, conducted on the principal of association, and situated in densely populated neighbourhoods, is objectionable in every point of view, as regards the health and morality of the prisoners." And at page 10, we find these important remarks:—"The absolute necessity of preventing the intrusion of strangers into the island calls for the exercise of some power, which can only be effectually carried out by legislative enactment; and unless a large patrol is kept up, it will, under present circumstances, be impossible to prevent communication with the prisoners."

As Isle-aux-Noix was a military station, and may again be used as such, the question may be asked, if it is not within the power of the person in charge of the Reformatory there, to forbid peremptorily all intrusion that may seem to him to endanger its security as a place of confinement, or be injurious to its discipline? There is every reason for suspecting that some escapes have been effected through the instrumentality of strangers and outsiders.

In support of the views just expressed, I beg to transcribe the following appropriate remarks of Dr. Bonnett, D.M.P., from his valuable little work, "Hygiène des Prisons," page 133:—"Les travaux habituels ayant lieu dans les champs, il serait à peu près impossible, quelque vigoureuse que fût la surveillance, qu'il n'y eût pas de nombreuses évasions. D'un autre côté, les prisonniers auraient des rapports trop fréquents avec les personnes venant de la Mère-Patrie [ou du dehors] et seraient en réalité moins punis que les condamnés à la détention ou à la réclusion."

PRISON ECONOMICS.

We are told by the inimitable Sidney Smith that, "since the benevolent Howard attacked our Prisons, incarceration has become not only healthy but elegant; and a county jail is precisely the place to which any pauper might wish to retire to gratify his taste for magnificence as well as for comfort." Now this is an over-coloured picture; nor was it the intention of the good and truly great Howard to hold out any inducement for the perpetration of crime, when he revealed to the world the horrors of the prisons of his time—horrors which he experienced while himself a prisoner, and witnessed every where, not only in England but on the Continent of Europe, when on his heavenly mission of investigation into the condition of those dens of torment, and the ineffable miseries inflicted therein

upon the unfortunate creatures who were doomed to pass months, years, and many their whole lives, in dungeons redolent of filth, poisonous exhalations, cold, and vermin of any and every kind; not a few of those victims incarcerated for no crime at all: many because they excited the enmity or jealousy of some in high places—others because it was convenient to get rid of competitors for favours, or whom it was profitable to deprive of liberty, to obtain their wealth or position.

However this may have been, Howard's object was to remedy those horrid places of torture to mind and body, and not by any means to make them comfortable or luxuriant residences for the vicious, as the witty and sarcastic parson would have it.

In proof we shall adduce his views, as propounded in the Act he drew up in connection with that eminent legal authority, Sir W. Blackstone and others, which was passed in 1776, the Preamble to which runs thus:—"If many offenders, convicted of crimes for which transportation has been usually inflicted, were ordered to *solitary* imprisonment, accompanied by *well regulated labour and religious instruction*, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of deterring others from the commission of the like crimes, but also of *reforming the individuals, and inuring them to habits of industry.*" The main objects of the measure were by "sobriety, cleanliness, and medical assistance, by a regular series of labour, by *solitary* confinement, *during the intervals of work*, and by due religious instruction, to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to inure them to habits of industry, to guard them from *pernicious company*, to accustom them to *serious reflection*, and to teach them both the principles and practice of every christian and moral duty."

Now, in the foregoing extracts we have clearly pointed out the only correct principles on which it is possible or proper to manage prisons, not only for the punishment of the criminal, but to deter him and others from similar courses; and while humanely and wisely striving to improve his moral and physical state, still to make him feel and understand that he has grievously offended against his Maker and fellowman.

Notwithstanding the vivid but most correct portraiture of the position of the jails exhibited by the excellent Howard, and notwithstanding that one universal sentiment of indignation and execration was felt by all at the heart-rending exposition, reformation took place most tardily and most imperfectly; in proof we may cite the fact that up to 1830, little had been done. Public attention, however, was at last attracted more pointedly to the matter by the boasting of our friends in the United States of America, who pretended to have *discovered* the true principles for the construction of Penal Institutions, and the only correct system to be pursued in their management and discipline. Yet true, as singular to say, these very identical views had been first expressed in the Act 19 Geo. III., Cap. 74, as already alluded to. Still it must be admitted, that this Act was not fully carried out, or indeed, in any way acted upon, until six years after, when owing to the intelligent and charitable exertions of Sir George Paul, the Penitentiary at Gloucester was erected. Of this most worthy man, Mr. Wm. Crawford, who was sent on a mission to the United States to visit their new and much vaunted institutions, in 1833, remarks:—"Sir George Paul, it is not too much to say, was the first Practical Reformer of the discipline of prisons, and that by his indefatigable labours throughout a long and honorable life, he largely contributed to advance the great object of criminal justice." It was only in 1787 that any allusion was made in Pennsylvania to a change in the treatment and discipline of prisoners,—fully eleven years after the passing of the act above mentioned, and several years after the establishment of the Gloucester Penitentiary in England. These facts are adduced, not at all with the intention of depreciating the efforts of our energetic and sharp-sighted neighbours, but as historical facts of much interest, seeing that on them are based the only rational plans for the prevention and punishment of crime, and that they are not the mere chimera of the day.

This exposition seems the more called for, from the representations and assertions of M.M. DeBeaumont and DeTocqueville, who had preceded Mr. Crawford on a similar mission to the United States, by about two years, say in 1831. In the second edition of their equally valuable report, they give it clearly to be understood that they were the pioneers of the Europeans on this voyage of exploration, for they assert:—"Cette enquête eut, dès l'abord, un résultat assez remarquable: des peuples moins frappés de l'exemple que leur donnait la France, trouvèrent que c'était une œuvre utile que d'explorer une institution

“ sociale sur le sol qui l'avait vue naître, et des commissaires envoyés par eux allèrent recommencer aux Etats-Unis les travaux et les recherches que nous venions exécuter.” Again they say : ‘ En Angleterre, cette mission a été confiée à un homme d'un véritable mérite, M. William Crawford, qui a consigné ses investigations dans un rapport remarquable, où le moraliste et l'homme d'état peuvent puiser d'excellentes idées et une infinité de documents précieux.’ These learned Gentlemen generously award full praise to Mr. Crawford for his Report, which they say “ serait excellent à consulter en France.”

The above explanation is entered upon, not to derogate from the merits of our neighbours, who are indeed, entitled to great credit for the bold and zealous manner they seized upon the subject, but likewise for their emphatic appeal to the whole world to be up and doing in this holy cause—an appeal that has been loudly responded to among themselves, and has already been attended with the most gratifying and beneficent results.

Thus it has been proved, that the principles now admitted, on all hands, to be the only correct ones, date back to a period of more than three-quarters of a century; and although but very partially carried out, have been sufficiently tested, not only to warrant but to necessitate, before cavil or dispute, being acted upon as axioms applicable to every society and country.

PUBLICITY.

Children, Parents and Society at large would have good cause to rejoice if the views and changes contemplated and foreshadowed in the Preliminary Report of the Inspectors were carried into effect. Thus while our Prisons would deter, they would correct, reform, and make the bad good. It may be remarked, by the way, that *publicity* is the most effectual preventive against abuse, as well as for eliciting as for propagating information. The community cannot evince a too deep curiosity in prying into the working of all public institutions. Each individual has a close interest in the well-being of the whole, and should, therefore, be anxious in inquiring into the management of establishments to whose maintenance he contributes; and whose successful government benefits himself in various ways, and is besides, an honour to his country. For these reasons, the Annual Reports should be eagerly sought after, scanned and criticized. A considerable expenditure is incurred yearly for such publications, which are not circulated as intended; and therefore few are aware of their contents, their merits or defects. An occasional short analysis, in some daily paper, is all that gets abroad, and thus a lamentable ignorance prevails where information is so needful and so easily obtained, and which would achieve so much good.

But it is not in the Prison where the seeds of virtue are to be implanted in the first instance; no, the fitting, the natural place, is at the domestic hearth. Here it is that the most powerful, the most permanent and indelible principles are engendered, it is here, indeed, that the home-education, which is to shape our future life is first implanted, that make or mars our fortunes. Chateaubriand asks: “Whence is it, that of all the recollections in existence, we prefer those which are connected with our cradle?”

The answer is easy, plain and satisfactory: the young mind is most impressionable, is easily fashioned to good or evil. It is well remarked by Jean-Jacques Rousseau: “ *Un jeune homme élevé dans une heureuse simplicité est porté par les premiers mouvements de la nature, vers les passions tendres et affectueuses; au contraire, les jeunes gens corrompus de bonne heure, sont inhumains et cruels: leur imagination pleine d'un seul objet se refuse à tout le reste.*”

These facts are so very palpable that they allow of no dispute, and it is the more to be lamented that Fathers and Mothers are not sufficiently alive to the irrevocable, the holy obligations imposed upon all by an ever-watchful and overruling Providence.

In moments of adversity and, more so still, in those of prosperity, we are disposed to forget our duties, and only view things as they are presented at the moment; we forget that better times may be at hand, or that cruel adversity may ere long forever blight our present favourable prospects.

DISCIPLINE.

That offenders, juveniles especially, are not the incorrigible creatures it is generally supposed; it is with pleasure that it can be stated, that for the last six months, corporal punishment has been but once resorted to, and this by a few strokes with a birch rod.—Hardened as many of these unfortunate individuals are, their better feelings and propensities are readily operated upon, by kind paternal treatment, and this without departing from that strict and methodical treatment, without which no institution can be satisfactorily or profitably governed. Coarseness and brutality awaken the worst propensities, while a mild, benevolent and dignified demeanour, is seen to soften the most hardened and to elicit thankfulness and gratitude.

Mr. Fred. Hill remarks that “Whenever the number of punishments is large it may be safely concluded that either the building is ill-constructed, or the system of discipline bad, or that the officers are neglectful or incompetent and deceitful.”—*Crime*, p. 281.

THE COST ENTAILED BY CRIMINALS.

While it is very true that the annual expense incurred for the confinement of Prisoners is quite considerable, averaging nearly one hundred dollars for each one, still this amount is infinitely less than that caused by their depredations, in various ways, when at large. It is a well established fact that each individual causes, on an average, loss to the community of over four hundred dollars a year, and this is irrespective of the injury inflicted upon persons and property, by assaults, attempts at murder, and arson. There is no romance in this statement, as the Revd. Mr. McClay, Chaplain to one of the English Prisons, and other well informed parties, from careful investigation, have ascertained, that a family of thieves, consisting of eight persons, who had carried on their nefarious avocation for different periods during several years, had mulcted the Country to the tune of £26,000. “No astonishment on this score will be felt, when it is pretty well established that no less than one thousand robberies are committed by each regular hand to one detection.”—MAYHEW.

Thus great as the expenditure is for the punishment of the culprits, it is far above this when such characters are abroad. There is still a great gain in another shape, especially in Reformatories, from the number that is returned to society with better impressions and better habits, and determined to sin no more.

Unreflecting people would expect that the Country should be a gainer, and make money, by the labours of its criminal population, regardless of their moral or spiritual welfare. This is, indeed, pennywise and pound foolish, and most censurable withal.

By certain persons, perchance, the writer may be accused of prolixity, or of having entered into too much detail on this occasion, but he craves no indulgence therefor, convinced, as he is from considerable experience, much observation and reading, that the causes that lead to the perpetration of crime, and the means for its repression, cannot be too often or too forcibly brought before the public; at all events, he alone, as Warden, is to bear whatever blame may be called for in the premises.

In the Appendix will be found the Rules and Regulations which appear called for in the government of the Reformatories, as well as Tables for the daily routine of duties, also one indicating the conduct of the convicts, by which a system of badges or marks for good behaviour is established.

The Reports of the respective Officers, as well as the Schedule of the produce of the Farm for the year, cannot fail to be interesting, as well in a pecuniary point of view, as showing that substantial profit may be realized from a judicious system of cultivation, and that to a certain extent, this establishment may be looked upon as a Model Farm.

The whole respectfully submitted.

WOLFRED NELSON
Warden, *pro. tem.*

15th January, 1861.

APPENDIX.

DIET TABLE.

Breakfast :— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of Barley or Pea Coffee, sweetened with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Molasses ; 8 ounces Bread.

Dinner :—1 pint of Pea or Bean Soup, with Vegetables ; 1 lb Bread ; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Meat ; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Potatoes.

Supper :—1 pint Porridge, made with 2 ounces Oat or Indian Meal, sweetened with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Molasses ; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Bread.

Punishment Diet :—1 lb Bread per day.

The bread should be made with wheat flour, not bolted, the bran making it lighter, more digestible and nutritious.

Succulent vegetables, in addition to the dinner, also salad of different kinds ; sauerkraut and pickled beets, &c., &c., two or three times a week, especially in winter.

The meat, in summer, should be mostly of the smaller and younger animals.

As cocoa is extremely nourishing, not expensive, and easily prepared, it might be used every second day, both at breakfast and supper, more particularly in winter ; it is fragrant and very palatable. It may be made thus :— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of cocoa-nibs or beans ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of molasses ; 2 ounces of milk, and 9 ounces water.

Milk should be substituted, when convenient, for other beverages, morning and evening.

Fish abounds about Isle-aux-Noix, and a sufficiency could readily be obtained for two or three meals a week. The catching of which, being a pleasant amusement, some of the best-behaved lads could be engaged in it, under proper supervision, and this as a reward for good conduct.

DRESS OR UNIFORM.

It is important that a uniform dress should be worn by the convicts, which will not be debasing or have a humiliating appearance, and yet one by which a prisoner would be at once known, and detected if attempting to desert.

A blue jacket, with red cuffs and collar ; of cotton cloth in summer, and woollen in winter.

Pantaloon also of blue cloth, with a narrow stripe of red, about every two inches apart.

A straw hat with a red band in summer, and a blue woollen cap for winter, the upper part of the peak or visor to be lined with red, with a large red button on the top of the cap.

When the Chapel is at a distance, the lads should be marched to and from it, in single file, one playing on the fife or drum. Some such exercise should be gone through on other occasions, for amusement and recreation. This would establish an *esprit de corps*, while it would be very agreeable exercise, in which only the well-behaved should participate, and it would lead to a manly, decent, bearing.

CONDUCT TABLE.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Excellent	Very Good;	Good;	Tolerable;	Bad;	Probation.
V	V	V	V	B.	P.
V	V	V			
V	V				
V					

Badges 1, 2, 3 and 4, to be of red worsted tape, and worn on the left arm above the elbow.

The Badges for *bad conduct* 5, and *Probation* 6, are to be worn on the back of the jacket.

By bad conduct the badge will be forfeited, and taken off the sleeve ; it may be re-acquired by a return to good behaviour.

P. Probation Class ; one month of propriety of demeanour will entitle the convict to Class 4, and every succeeding month will secure a step to the next grade. A continuance of good conduct will secure a certificate of good character, and gain a certain money compensation or discharge.

CLASSIFICATION.

1.	2.	3.	4.	B.	P.

W. N.

TIME TABLE and Daily Duties in the Reformatory Prison, Isle-aux-Noix.

TIME ON WEEK DAYS.

References.	November, December, January.	February, March.	April, October.	May, June, July, August.	September.
x	6.45	6.30	6.15	5.30	6.00
*	7.15	7.00	6.45	6.00	6.30
3	7.30	7.05	6.50	6.05	6.35
*	8.15	8.00	7.50	7.00	7.50
2	8.30	8.15	8.05	7.15	8.05
2	9.00	8.45	8.35	7.45	8.35
x	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
2	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40
*	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
x	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.30
2	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.00
*	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	5.30
.....	.....	.....	6.00	6.15	6.00
.....	6.00	6.15	7.00	7.15	7.00
2	7.15	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.00

DUTIES.

Rise from bed, wash, private prayers, sweep rooms, empty night buckets.
 Roll call of officers, and also of prisoners.
 Prayers in Chapel, and also School by Chaplains
 Make up beds.
 Breakfast.
 Wash and prepare for dinner and recreation.
 Dinner.
 School.
 Work.
 Wash and prepare for supper and recreation.
 Supper and roll call for conduct during the day.
 Recreation.
 Night guards to come on duty, count prisoners, and then school and prayers by Chaplains in Dormitories.
 Recreation or reading allowed to prisoners, not on punishment, and those on punishment to be locked up for the night.
 Private prayers and bed.

[Grace before and after meals by the Chaplains.

Reading during meals by one of the Officers.

REFERENCES:—The large Bell to be rung five minutes before the hours marked *; also at the time marked x. The small bell to be rung at the time marked 2.

W. N.

TIME TABLE and Daily Duties in the Reformatory Prison, Isle-aux-Noix.

TIME ON SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.					
References.	November, December, January.	February, March.	April, October.	May, June, July, August.	September.
* X	6.45	6.30	6.15	5.30	6.00
*	7.30	7.15	7.00	6.30	7.00
.....	7.35	7.20	7.05	6.35	7.05
*	8.15	8.00	8.00	7.50	8.00
*	8.30	8.15	8.15	8.00	8.15
*	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
2	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
.....	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
*	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
2	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
*	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
*	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.00
2	5.10	5.25	5.40	6.00	5.40
X	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.50	6.30
2	7.15	7.30	7.30	8.00	8.00

DUTIES.

Rise from bed, wash, private prayers, sweep rooms, empty night buckets.
 Roll call of officers, and also of prisoners.
 Prayers in Chapel, and also religious teaching by Chaplains.
 Make up beds.
 Breakfast, religious reading and prepare for Chapel.
 Chapel.
 Retire from Chapel to Dormitories.
 Dinner.
 Dormitories and religious reading.
 Chapel.
 Dormitories.
 Supper and roll call for conduct during the day.
 To Dormitories, Sunday School and Prayers by Chaplains.
 Night guards on duty, count prisoners, lock up them on punishment,
 reading allowed for prisoners not on punishment.
 Private prayers and bed.

Grace before and after meals by the Chaplains.

Reading during the meals by one of the officers.

REFERENCES.—The large Bell to be rung five minutes before the hours marked * and x. The small Bell to be rung at the time marked 2.

W. N.

THE SURGEON'S REPORT.

To Wolfred Nelson, Esquire, M.D.; Jean C. Taché, Esquire, M.D.; Donald Æneas Macdonnell, John Langton and Edmund A. Meredith, Esquires, Inspectors of Prisons.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your request, I have the honor of laying before you my Report on the convicts of this Institution, committed to my professional duties, from the 8th day of May, 1860, to the 1st January, 1861.

The following return of sick convicts will serve to exhibit the sanitary condition of the prison during that period.

In general the health of the convicts has been good, and no endemic or epidemic disease has showed itself in this locality or its vicinity.

With the exception of four serious cases of inflammatory diseases, and two of momentary derangement of the stomach and bowels, caused, I believe, through the use or swallowing of tobacco (unfortunately much used by the prisoners), there have been no cases of very serious nature. Many cases of a more or less slight character, incident to juveniles, have occurred, sometimes necessitating indulgence from the physician. But were it not for an immediate attendance upon some of them, the disease might have been more serious.

One case of distinct small-pox took place in this Institution, communicated to a prisoner in the Montreal jail immediately before he was sent here. He was at once separated from the rest. The disease went on favorably; and no other person was infected. If I had had good cow-pox at that time I would have vaccinated all those who had not previously had the small-pox. My intention is to have it done at the first good opportunity.

From the statement of my patient, the boy from whom he took the poison into his system had left the Montreal jail fifteen days before him—the 30th day of October. The eruptive fever of my patient declared itself the 18th day of November, making the duration of the period of incubation in this case of at least nineteen days.

The food of the prisoners has always appeared to me of a good quality, and well cooked, under the charge of an experienced officer. Fresh and salt beef and pork, mutton, potatoes, carrots, cabbages, parsnips, fish, oatmeal, rice, coffee, milk, good soup and excellent bread are their usual articles of nourishment.

Each boy is provided with a sufficient quantity of food.

As to the general conduct of convicts, since I came here, my frequent communications daily with them have convinced me of their quietness and good behaviour among themselves, and toward their officers; and as far and as often as I found it convenient, I have considered it a part of my duty to make useful remarks to them as regard their happy position, after all, in this Institution, and to convince them of the benefits they might acquire for the present, and also for the future, in behaving themselves properly during the time of their confinement.

The most part of these juvenile offenders are too ignorant in the principles of their religion, and seem to care but little for the benefit they may acquire from the practice of its duties; and I humbly say that, seeing this deplorable moral state of these juveniles, I have endeavoured, as much as the limits of my position permitted, to remedy the evil dispositions of their hearts, as well as their physical maladies. But the vicious habits contracted from their infancy—I do not say with respect to all, for there are some good—cannot be remedied efficaciously, but by means of prompt and constant measures during the time of their detention here. For this reason, these boys should be taken by storm, if I may be allowed to use the expression, by giving them guards who thoroughly understand their duty, and are capable of commanding respect and obedience, and at the same time of inspiring them with the love of labour, industry, and moral good conduct.

The fear of corporal punishment seems to be their greatest apprehension. In my humble opinion it would be an error to suspend, altogether, the only means, perhaps, to benefit them at this age—and in such a class of juveniles—the sound flogging.

The good, systematical management, and sound principles of religious and moral discipline given during the short administration of our most devoted *pro tempore* Warden, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, have already had their salutary and practical effects upon the conduct of the juvenile offenders in this new Reformatory Institution; and I do not hesitate to say that the recent nomination of Mr. Frieur, as the head of this establishment—of a new and

quite different system in this Province, not well understood it appears by one class of persons—is well calculated to attain the true end of this Institution, and its most beneficial effects to society in general.

The word "endemic" has been mentioned above on purpose. Isle-aux-Noix is on a low ground, full of springs, with many little swamps, still. A large moat, from fifty to sixty feet wide and six to ten feet deep, of stagnant water during summer, surrounds the fortifications at the head of the island.

The opposite shores of the river, on both sides of the island, are also very low for a space from six to ten acres, in some places more, a good way down and above the island—they are full of springs and generally marshy. There is a brook on each side opposite the island.

In face of so many causes, in appearance, of insalubrity, it is no wonder that some difference of sentiments might exist on the more or less unhealthy situation of this place and its vicinity.

Having no experience of my own, on this point of controversy, in this place, I have nothing better, I think, than to cite that of an old gentleman, born and living in this neighborhood.

My old contemporary says, that in the year 1812, an endemico-epidemic of intermittent fever prevailed in a fearful intensity, and in a most pernicious form, in this locality and the whole neighborhood for a good many miles distance, down from St. John up to Burlington on Lake Champlain. A good many people died of that fever in that year. The water had been uncommonly high in spring and very low at the beginning of the disease, early in the fall. Great quantities of matter, the product of vegetable and animal decomposition, existed at that time in this locality. On dry land, large quantities of small fishes were found.

In the year 1837 or '38, the same disease prevailed in a moderate intensity, in the same locality, and at the same time of the year. The water had also been very low, after its uncommon height in the spring. Animal and vegetable decompositions were also deposited, but in less quantity. My old author had himself the intermittent fever in that year.

Since then, this place has always been healthy, so far, he says, that, during the time English soldiers were stationed in this island, the officers used to tell him that this was one of the most healthy stations they had in this Province. The only great drawback they were complaining of was the difficulty of crossing the river in winter and in stormy days of summer and autumn. Four men were constantly employed in cutting the ice to keep a ferry open during the whole season. The great number of springs, it appears, would be the only cause of this anomalous state of the ice in this part of the Richelieu from St. John to the point of Lake Champlain, but more particularly in the vicinity of this island.

My last remark, gentlemen, I beg of you the liberty of making here, is the impossibility, I may say, for the Surgeon of this Reformatory Institution to reside in any other place than on the island. Without entering into the details well known here, and too long for this Report, I would only mention the difficulty, very often the impossibility, of crossing the river; and it would be to expose, without any sufficient reason, the lives of more than one hundred persons on this island, and that of the physician, as has already happened in two different instances, were he to reside on either of the opposite shores; and the almost impossibility of obtaining other practice than this island affords, gives him but a poor chance of success in the way of maintenance.

RETURN of cases treated in the Reformatory Prison at Isle-aux-Noix, from the 8th of May, 1860, to 1st January, 1861.

Abscess, small	4	Frostbite	1
Boils	2	Headache.....	31
Catarrh	28	Indigestion	2
" chronic.....	3	Inflammations, exter.....	10
Cholic	21	Injuries, slight.....	26
Constipation	14	Itch	3
Contusions	3	Nausea	3

Heartburn	8	Pneumonia	1
Debility	2	Pleurodynia	4
Diarrhoea	22	Sore throat	22
Dysentery	5	Sore eyes	5
Dyspepsia, transient	3	Teeth, extracted	18
Encephalitis	1	Syncope	2
Enteritis	1	Vomiting	6
Earache	6	Worms	10
Epilepsy	1	Wounds, incised	10
Fevers, slight	30	" punctured	1
Fractured arm	1		

TABLE showing the number of Visits made to the sick convicts, and the number of sick prisoners visited, from the 8th day of May, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 ; with the number of visits to convicts in cells, on punishment; the number of convicts in cells, on punishment, visited ; and the number of convicts, in cells, on punishment, found sick.

Number of Visits.	Number of Visits paid to the Sick.	No. of Visits to convicts in cells on punishment.	No. of convicts in cells on punishment visited.	No. of convicts in cells on punishment, found sick.	Night Visits.
156	795	34	63	1	4

From the severity or the character of the diseases, in some rare cases, my visits were limited to my judgment. But I must say that, in all other cases, they were all made with the permission and special request of the Warden or his representative during his absence.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH PRATT,

Surgeon.

ISLE-AUX-NOIX,
1st January, 1861.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M.D.; J. C. Taché, Esq., M.D.; D. Æ. Macdonell, J. Langton, and E. A. Meredith, Esquires, Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—My very recent appointment, as Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada, precludes my entering into any lengthy remarks upon matters immediately connected with my charge.

The number of youths committed to my pastoral care is thirty-five. I regret to say that most of these unfortunate boys have been brought up in a very careless manner, imbibing, at an early age, the most pernicious habits. In some cases these have been acquired at home, and, as it were, directly from depraved parents, but in the greater number have resulted from evil associations and vagrancy.

A few of these juvenile convicts have descended from respectable stations in life, being debauched by the latter of the above-mentioned influences, whilst others are suffering punishment for misdeeds committed under the stimulus of strong and impulsive passions, and such violent and uncontrollable congenital propensities as even the most assiduous and careful domestic education cannot eradicate, or even correct.

Brief as has been my sojourn here, still it has afforded me ample opportunity for being convinced that its primary organization was most deficient, and its baneful influence is severely felt at this very day, notwithstanding the unwearied efforts made for improving its condition by Dr. Nelson, who has used every exertion to ameliorate the position of all the inmates, by establishing a strict, though kind government, and a friendly and family feeling amongst all the employées.

The prisoners, hitherto, had unrestrained intercourse, particularly at night, being placed by sixes in the same dormitory, which was separated from the others by a very flimsy wire grating, the passing through which was a mere work of amusement to the restless, active and enterprising inmates. But, as a part of the improvements effected, a number of night-cells have been constructed, and many more will soon be completed, thus insuring both the safe-keeping of the convicts at night and the avoidance of that unlicensed commingling which is so damaging to young persons, and which has proved so destructive of all discipline here.

I am happy in being able to state that the utmost harmony exists amongst the officers of the Institution; and I am doing simple justice to my learned and reverend colleague, Mr. Allan, when I assert that he is most zealous in fulfilling the solemn obligations confided to him, and most zealously co-operates with me in the moral improvement of the boys.

In conclusion, I beg to remark, that I have great reason for looking with full hopes to a far more satisfactory state of things than has hitherto prevailed in this new but vastly important establishment.

I have the honor to be, with all due respect, Gentlemen,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) DANIEL JOHN BROSNAN,
R. C. Chaplain.

ISLE-AUX-NOIX,
4th February, 1861.

THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To Wolfred Nelson, Esquire, M.D.; Jean C. Taché, Esquire, M.D.; Donald Æneas Macdonell, John Langton, and Edmund A. Meredith, Esquires, Inspectors of Prisons, under the provisions of the Act 20 Vic, cap. 28.

GENTLEMEN,—When I presented my Report to your Board for the year 1859, I felt it necessary to draw your attention to the hours appropriated to Divine service on Sundays, and to secular instruction on week days, being desirous of some changes which I presumed would be for the better, and which could not be obtained without your approval and sanction.

The obstacles which more especially obstructed me in the performance of my duties having since then been removed, it is only necessary to state here, that there are now two full services, with sermons, together with other religious instruction, on Sundays, which occupy the prisoners fully three hours, while prayers, religious and secular instruction engage them nearly the same time on week days—opportunities which, if duly appreciated, must be productive of a large amount of substantial benefit.

Notwithstanding the impurity with which the moral atmosphere of this, as of every other similar institution, is of necessity more or less contaminated, I have every reason to believe that the character, both of some of the discharged prisoners and of those yet remaining, has decidedly improved; but it must be confessed that little or no change for the better appears to have taken place in that of others. All that can be done is to sow the good seed, in dependence on a large supply of the grace of the Holy Spirit, that it may germinate and spring up and yield fruit in God's good time.

In secular instruction, the prisoners, with one or two exceptions, have made great progress; and it is pleasing to reflect that, in this respect, their incarceration here may, in their after life, prove to have been a great blessing. Few at their admission possess more than a very meagre amount of elementary knowledge; and to the credit of most it may be said that their painstaking efforts in intellectual improvement are deserving of the highest praise. The tables which follow, though they exhibit other matters, are drawn up chiefly with the view of showing the exact amount of each of their requirements in the three most necessary branches of secular education; No. 1 referring to the present inmates, and No. 2 to those who were discharged, or who otherwise left the Institution during the year:

TABLE NO. 1.

No.	Religion.	Crime.	Sen- tence.	Term unex- pired.	Knowledge, 31st Dec., 1859, or at admission since.			Present Knowledge.				Employment in Prison.				Previous Occupation.	Intended Occupation.
					Reading	Writing	Mathematics.	Reading	Writing	Mathematics.	Tailor.	Shoe- maker	Car- penter	Cooper	Farm.			Sun- dries.
120	Presby'tn.	Larceny ...	5	2 1/2	Middling	Middling	C. Addit.	Middling	Fair	C. Addit.			12 mos			In Penit. & School	Carpenter ...
214	Ch. of Eng.	Arson ...	4	13	Good	Good	C. Mult.	Good	Good	S. Prop.			2 mos	10 mos		Farm lab'r	Farm labor
318	Methodist.	Burglary ...	3	3	do	do	Algebra	Excell't	Excell't	Navigtu.			9 mos		3 mos	Type find'r.	Sailor
417	do	Robbery ...	3	3	do	do	Middling	S. Prop.	do	C. Interst						Daug. like- ness takr	Do.
518	do	Larceny ...	3	3	do	do	C. Mult.	Good	Fair	C. Mult.					2 1/2 ms	Pedlar	Not decided.
619	Ch. of Eng.	Horse st'lg	3	5	Excell't	do	L. Divis.	Excell't	Good	C. Addit.			1 mo.	11 mos		Farm lab'r	Farm labor
719	Presby'tn.	Larceny ...	3	8	do	do	Decimals	do	Excell't	Mensur.				5 "	7 mos	Lime burnr	Not decided.
816	Ch. of Eng.	do	2	1/2	Good	do	S. Prop.	do	Good	C. Interst				12 "		Farm lab'r	Do.
918	do	do	2	1 1/2	Middling	Middling	L. Divis.	Fair	Fair	Practice.					12 mos	Boatman	Boatman
1016	do	Felony ...	2	3 1/2	Fair	do	do	do	Good	Reductn			12 mos			Shoemaker	Shoemaker
1117	Methodist.	Larceny ...	1 1/2	9	None	None	None	Indiffer't	do	S. Mult.				7 1/2 "	1 1/2 ms	Farm lab'r	Farm labor
1213	Presby'tn.	Stealing ...	1/2	1 1/2	Middling	Bad	S. Addit.	Fair	do	C. Addit.					4 1/2 "	None	Not decided.

From the first Table, it will be seen that the number of Protestant prisoners at present under confinement in this Institution is twelve, and that the unexpired terms of the sentences of ten of this number vary from a fortnight to nine months. The first ten were under confinement at the close of 1859, and the last two were admitted on the 16th April and the 17th August, respectively, of the present year.

The second Table shows that seven prisoners were discharged during the present year, that one absconded, and that one was transferred to the Provincial Penitentiary. One of the discharged prisoners, whose sentence was for life, received a pardon from His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

On the 31st December, 1859, the Protestant prisoners were	19	
Admitted during the present year	2	
		— 21
Discharged during the present year	7	
Absconded	1	
Transferred to Provincial Penitentiary	1	
Remaining under confinement.....	12	
		— 21

I would conclude this Report with a grateful sense of the kindness of Dr. Nelson, when conducting the government of this prison, as well for increased facilities in the discharge of my spiritual duties among the prisoners, both on Sundays and week days, as also for his humane and benevolent exertions in carrying out the purposes for which it was instituted. That the alterations for the better, so begun, I feel happy to believe, will be perpetuated and still further developed under the recent appointment; and I doubt not that this Institution will eventually prove a blessing to the Province.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN ALLAN.

ISLE-AUX-NOIX,
31st December, 1860.

ESTIMATE of the probable Grant required for the support of the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada, for the year 1861.

<i>Salaries of Officers.</i>		● cts.	\$ cts.
1 Warden		1000 00	
2 Chaplains		1000 00	
1 Clerk and Deputy Warden	each \$800 00	800 00	
1 Surgeon		400 00	
1 Steward		400 00	
3 Overseers.....	each \$400 00	2000 00	
4 Guards.....	each \$300 00	1200 00	
1 Ferryman and Messenger		300 00	
			8300 00
<i>Provisions.</i>			
21,000 Rations.....	at 10c		2100 00
<i>Fuel, &c.</i>			
300 Cords Firewood	at \$4 50	1350 00	
2 Chaldrons Blacksmith's Coals.....		16 00	
Soap, Oil and Candles		400 00	
			1766 00
<i>Clothing.</i>			
60 Suits Winter Clothing.....	at \$14 00	840 00	
60 " Summer do	at \$ 6 00	360 00	
35 " for Discharged Convicts.....	at \$16 00	560 00	
			1760 00
<i>Prison Buildings.</i>			
Dwelling Houses for Officers, Fences, &c.....			2000 00
<i>Farm.</i>			
Implements, Seeds, 1 Horse, 1 Bull, Carts, Sleighs, &c.....			500 00
<i>Prisoners' Travelling Allowance.</i>			
35 Convicts going out	\$4 00		140 00
<i>Ferry.</i>			
1 Scoop		50 00	
1 Boat.....		30 00	
			80 00
<i>Chapels.</i>			
Vestments, Wine, Tapers, &c			120 00
<i>Hospital.</i>			
Medicines, Extra Diet, &c.....			150 00
<i>Library.</i>			
School Books, &c			100 00
<i>Sundries.</i>			
Freight and Cartage.....		600 00	
Stationery.....		60 00	
Contingencies.....		300 00	
Postage.....		40 00	
			1000 00
<i>LESS.</i>			
Provisions in Stock		587 71	18108 00
Clothing, Cloth and Leather in Stock.....		1485 08	
			2072 79
Total amount estimated for.....			\$18033 21

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET of the Warden of the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance on hand, 1st January, 1860.....	727	63	12656
" Grants from the Government	12000	00	11
<i>Shop Accounts.</i>			
To Bread.....	110	94	587
Shoe Shop.....	95	77	42
Tailors' Shop.....	21	40	
Blacksmiths' Shop.....	1	64	100
Carpenters' Shop.....	58	06	5944
Labour.....	5	02	60
Petty Sales.....	265	42	1202
			30
			43
			77
			11
			30
			524
			55
			55
			839
			55
			45
			45
			158
			88
			45
			40
			05
			179
			29
			26
			50
			25
			15
			61
			00
Total.....	\$13285	88	\$12656
To balance on hand.....	\$629	77	11
			\$13285
			88

Certified correct.

REFORMATORY PRISON, C.E.,
31st December, 1860.

(Signed)

HUNTLY B. MACKAY,
Clerk and Deputy Warden.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF STOCK on hand at the Reformatory Prison, Canada East, on 31st December, 1860	\$6232 24
ESTIMATED VALUE OF REPAIRS, etc., performed during the year 1860.....	\$ 585 00

RETURN, showing the exact cost to the Province, of the Reformatory Prison, C.E., for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance of Cash on hand on 1st January, 1860, as per Annual Balance Sheet.....	727 63	
To Stock on hand on 1st January, 1860, as per Inventory.....	6033 41	
To Grants received from the Government during the year	12000 00	
To Amounts received from the Shops for labour and materials furnished to the Officers during the year, as per Annual Balance Sheet.....	558 25	
		19319 29
 <i>Cr.</i> 		
By Balance of Cash on hand this day, as per Annual Balance Sheet.....	629 77	
By Stock on hand this day, as per Inventory.....	6232 24	
By Improvements on real estate, as per Return.....	585 00	
		7497 01
Exact cost to the Province, during the year		\$11822 28

Certified correct.

(Signed)

HUNTLY B. MACKAY,
Clerk and Deputy Warden.

REFORMATORY PRISON, C.E.,
31st Dec., 1860.

RETURN OF PRODUCE, &c., raised on the Farm of the Reformatory Prison, C. E.,
during the season of 1860.

Name of Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Wheat	85 bushels	1 00	85 00	
Oats	450 "	30	135 00	Estimated quantity.
Oats, green	6 acres		20 00	Used for fodder.
Pease	51 bushels	70	35 70	Estimated quantity.
Beans	48 "	1 00	48 00	
Tares	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre		5 00	
Potatoes	1327 bushels	20	265 40	
Carrots	26 tons	10 00	260 00	
White Turnips	6 "	8 00	48 00	
Swedish "	11 "	10 00	110 00	
Beets	$\frac{1}{2}$ "		4 00	
Mangel Wurtzel	80 "	8 00	640 00	
Parsnips	1 "		10 00	
Hay	40 "	6 00	240 00	Do do
Vegetables	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre		5 00	
Cabbage	1055 heads	02	21 10	
Lettuce	2100, at per 100	25	5 25	
Milk	2029 gallons	14	284 06	
Straw	15 tons	5 00	75 00	Do do
Calf	1		3 00	
Onions	59 bushels	1 00	59 00	
Beef and Mutton	6336 lbs	06	380 16	
Pork	1095 "	07	76 65	
Hides	6		19 72	
Sheepskins	14	50	7 00	
Wool	50 lbs	25	12 50	
Hogs	5	15 00	75 00	
Pigs	7	3 50	24 50	
			2954 04	

(A true copy.)
(Signed)

H. B. MACKAY,
Clerk, &c.

REFORMATORY PRISON, C.E.,
31st December, 1860.

R E P O R T
OF THE
R E F O R M A T O R Y P R I S O N .
AT PENETANGUIHENE.

THE WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

REFORMATORY PRISON, C.W.,
Penetanguishene, 18th January, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, the following Report of the Reformatory Prison at Penetanguishene, under my charge, for the year 1860.

JUVENILE CONVICTS.

At the close of the last year, there were in the Reformatory 40 juvenile convicts; they now number 70, viz:—

January, 1860, there were in the Reformatory, 40; admitted since, 40,—80.

Discharged, 8; Returned to Penitentiary, 1; Died, 1.—10. Present number, 70.

RELIGION.

Church of England, 29; Catholics, 19; Methodist, 17; Presbyterian, 3; Lutheran, 2.

AGES.

One at 9 years, three at 10, two at 11, six at 12, five at 13, eight at 14, fourteen at 15, ten at 16, three at 17, eight at 18, five at 19, two at 20, and three at 21.

SHEWING THE NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF CONVICTS.

15 Fathers born in England, 25 in Ireland, 3 in Scotland, 16 in Canada, 6 in the United States, 1 in the East Indies, 1 in Prussia, 1 in Germany, 1 in Wales, and 1 in Switzerland.—70.

15 Mothers born in England, 26 in Ireland, 4 in Scotland, 15 in Canada, 7 in the United States, 1 in Prussia, 1 in Germany, and 1 in France.—70.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR PARENTS.

10 prisoners have lost Father and Mother; 12 Father, and 8 Mother.

SHEWING THE NUMBER WHO HAD INTEMPERATE PARENTS.

8 prisoners had Father and Mother intemperate; 26 Father, and 5 Mother

EMPLOYMENT.

The convicts are engaged at different trades. There are carpenters, shoemakers, tailors and coopers, while a portion are engaged in cultivating and improving the farm. In addition to their usual occupations, last summer I hired a brickmaker, who, with the help of the prisoners, made near 100,000 stock-brick, preparatory to the erection of new buildings. None are idle. All are engaged in some useful occupation.

Division of Time is classified as follows:—

In Summer.—The prisoners are dressed and the bell rings for muster at 6 a.m., when prayers are said by the respective Chaplains, and attendance at school immediately after until 7, when the bell rings for breakfast. Immediately after breakfast they proceed to their different employments, where they are engaged until $\frac{1}{2}$ before 12. At 12 o'clock dinner, and after dinner they are allowed to play until 1 o'clock, when the bell rings, and they are again mustered for work until 4 p.m., when they are summoned to school until $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 o'clock, when they sit down to supper, and on its conclusion all are mustered and locked up for the night. They are, however, permitted to study until 8 o'clock, when all retire to their beds.

The Winter Hours.—Bell rings, for muster at 7 a.m., breakfast at 8 a.m., dinner at 12 m., school at 3 p.m., and supper at 5.15 p.m., and they are permitted to have lights, under careful supervision, until $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, for study.

On Sundays.—The Clergymen attend their respective Chapels shortly after breakfast, and again in the afternoon at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 o'clock p.m., and on Thursdays they also receive religious instruction from their respective Chaplains.

 GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Having fully described the grounds and buildings in my Annual Report for 1859, it is unnecessary for me again to enter into their detail, a reference being sufficient. I would, however, again respectfully call the attention of the Government to the necessity of the construction of additional buildings, the present one being inadequate to conveniently accommodate even the present number, of which the Inspectors are cognizant from personal inspection.

Preparatory to the construction of the buildings required, I have already on hand near 100,000 good stock-brick, at a comparatively small expense, and during this winter I shall have a quantity of clay thrown up, ready to make any additional number required.

 SANITARY.

The health of the prisoners has been in general good; the locality is extremely salubrious. There has been, however, one death, a mulatto boy, 12 years of age, who was sent from the Penitentiary in such very ill-health, that although he rallied for a few days, the malady had taken such deep root, that he died within the month after his arrival.

 DIET.

The system and quantity has been continued as formerly reported, and nothing has occurred to cause me to change or recommend an alteration. The food supplied is of sufficient quantity, and of the very best description, and the expense has been under my estimate.

 DISCIPLINE.

It is nearly impossible to adopt a system of discipline which may suit the temper and moral capacity of all, especially in a prison where the range of ages is from extreme youth to maturity. My system is based upon keeping up a constant employment for mind and body, and endeavouring by kindness to awaken the moral susceptibilities of the prisoners, by impressing upon them that the training to obedience, regularity, strict discipline, and industry, they are obliged to submit to, are intended for their ultimate benefit, and to enable them when they again enter into the world, to take their stand as useful members

of society; and while I consider it by no means safe entirely to discard corporal punishment, yet I am desirous to use it only in very extreme and otherwise incorrigible cases.

I think it necessary to submit, for consideration under this head, that the term of imprisonment, varying as it does from 1 to 5 years, is in the former instance too short to effect a reformation—the principal object of the institution; and further, that the ages of the prisoners varying from 9 to 20, it is necessary that more extensive buildings be erected, in order that a separation of the younger from the mature age be made, for there is always a reasonable ground for belief, that the old delinquents being in constant communication with the younger, will have some influence in corrupting them.

I would further, as an auxiliary and inducement to good conduct, refer to my recommendation in my last report, that a small sum from the daily earnings of the well conducted be set aside as a capital, to be given them on leaving the reformatory, for frequently some time may elapse before they can obtain employment: and it is to be apprehended that, friendless and without means, they may relapse under the temptation of immediate want, and the example of former bad associates.

It appears to me also to be desired, that when practicable, the judges, in awarding sentence to juveniles, should so regulate the period, that it may release the prisoner in the spring or summer, rather than in winter, as frequently happens, which would give them a better opportunity of obtaining employment, and at all events lessen their hardships should they fail in getting it immediately.

In closing this head, I remark with much pleasure that the system is already promising much public benefit, and I refer to my general remarks for a few facts which I have there detailed in corroboration of my opinion.

STATEMENT of punishments awarded:—

	Number under Punishment.	Meals. Bread and Water.	Punished with Birch.	Lashes inflicted with Birch.
January	4	25		
February	9	51		
March	10	43		
April	3	3	1	12
May	4	3	2	18
June	2	12		
July	5	18	2	18
August	2	9		
September	1	6		
October				
November	11	60	2	12
December	4	36		
Totals	55	271	7	60

Stock of Real Property, Improvements, &c.....	\$ 5498 08
Value of Work performed in different Shops.....	1219 40
Value of Farm Stock.....	1293 50
Finance	15613 04
Estimate—Officers.....	7260 00
Provision, Fuel, &c.....	3465 00
Clothing and Bedding	1770 00
Farm	805 00
Sundries	320 00
	<u>\$13620 00</u>

GENERAL REMARKS.

The ages of the convicts sent to this Reformatory vary from 9 to 20 years of age, and there are at present in the Institution 3 whose ages exceed 21. It is a matter of con-

sideration how far a constant and daily communication of mature with younger convicts impairs the perfect working of the system, especially when the buildings are not adapted for due classification and separation.

It is to be regretted that the period of imprisonment, varying from 1 to 5 years, is in the former much too short a period to effect the desired reform, and it is to be feared that the youth leaving the Reformatory at the conclusion of his sentence, enters the world again too susceptible of the evils of his old associates, and falls a victim to vice, where if he were to spend a lengthened period in due subordination, and the attainment of a useful occupation, he may on his return to the world prove a useful member of society.

As an illustration, I may state, that recently a youth, 11 years old, was sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years only, this poor boy never attended a church, never entered a school, he was compelled by his step-father to commit the larceny for which he was condemned, and actually by him assisted through the window into the house to commit the robbery; when his two years expire he will return again under the influence of his unnatural parent, and the time being too short to acquire confirmed habits or principles, it is to be feared he will again relapse into vicious courses, most probably again become the inmate of a prison; whereas had he been fortunate enough to have been sentenced for five years, he would have acquired a good education, with a trade, and being of more matured age, he would probably have succeeded in emancipating himself from evil influences; others are similarly situated.

It would also be advantageous if the Judges would limit or extend the period of imprisonment so that the convict may be released in spring rather than in winter, and if the Government would permit an appropriation of a small amount to the well-conducted and industrious, to be paid him on his discharge, it would, I think, have a good effect on his general good conduct in the Institution, and be the means of his resisting evil influences, on his looking for employment when he left it, for although a natural result, it is to be regretted that a great prejudice exists against him when again entering into the world.

It is with pride and satisfaction I am enabled to report, that, through the unceasing and well-directed exertions of the Reverend Chaplains of the Institution, a marked improvement in the youths at present in the Reformatory is perceptible, and with pleasure to relate an incident that occurred during the last year.

A youth, a few days after obtaining his liberty, found near the village of Penetanguishene a pocket-book containing cheques to the amount of \$500, and small Bank bills, \$25, with other valuable papers, all of which he came immediately and handed to me for the owner.

Another boy's honesty was also tested; who got employment in this neighbourhood, the lady, in whose house he is at present employed, informed me that a sum of money which she lost was found by him and immediately restored.

These facts, so far as they go, serve to prove that the teachings of the clergymen of the Institution have had the effect desired, and that the exertions to instil good principles and steady conduct, which are made by all parties having influence in the establishment, have not been exercised in vain; and I feel happy in expressing the belief that there are others now in the Reformatory who, when released, will under the same temptation, act with the like rectitude.

I can also with pleasure state that the general feeling of the boys towards the Institution is attachment rather than fear or distrust, for I have not to record one escape, or even attempt at escape, for the past year, and in several instances I have had gangs to work during the summer months on the farm, who were not under any surveillance for an hour or two at a time, trusting to their honor. In no instance have I had cause to regret the confidence placed in them, and the work done during those periods shewed their anxiety to prove they were not idle.

There are 16 who will leave this establishment within the coming year, and I confidently predict that their conduct will favorably test the beneficial effects of Reformatory Institutions.

I cannot speak too highly of the punctuality and attention to all his duties, of the Rev. Mr. Hallen, Protestant Chaplain to this Institution, and his son, who assists him. The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Catholic Chaplain, has been also most assiduous when his parochial

duties did not intervenc. He is assisted in the school by a young gentleman whose appointment was sanctioned by the Inspectors, and communicated to me by letter, under date 2nd April, 1860, provided Mr. Kennedy "paid his assistant out of his own pocket," which he has done. This gentleman has been most regular in his attendance.

To the piety and instructions of the reverend gentlemen I mainly attribute the moral improvement which I have with so much gratification recorded of the inmates, and those who have left the Reformatory.

I also record my entire satisfaction in the integrity, ability and attention of the Clerk, Storekeeper and Deputy Warden, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and also my hearty approval of the manner in which all the other officers of the institution have performed their respective duties.

I trust that my endeavour to keep the expences within the necessary outlays for the different services of the institution may meet approval.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
Warden, Reformatory C.W.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—As Catholic Chaplain to the Juvenile Reformatory, I have the honor to lay before you a report, showing the progress of those placed under my charge; and as to future improvement I will also make some suggestions which I respectfully offer for your wise consideration.

When I entered upon my duties as Chaplain, I found considerable difficulties to overcome, having to use every endeavor to eradicate the vicious habits which were formed by the baneful influence of evil company, so contagious in our large towns and cities; for, the greater part of the youths placed under my care, having by some misfortune lost the watchful attention of their parents, were consequently allowed to grow up in ignorance of both religious and secular instruction.

At my arrival I found seven young prisoners placed under my guidance, but the number has since increased to nineteen, the majority of whom knew neither how to read nor write; but, as a result of last year's instructions, all—with the exception of those who have arrived during the last three months—can read with tolerable facility. Their penmanship is neat, and they can work the rules of arithmetic, both simple and compound, with comparative accuracy. The more advanced have made considerable progress in the study of English Grammar and Geography. This progress is owing, I think, to the eagerness which, with one or two exceptions, they exhibit to acquire useful knowledge.

As a proof of their moral improvement, and a result of their religious instructions, six were judged worthy to approach Holy Communion for the first time, and seven received the sacrament of confirmation, administered by the Right Reverend Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto, who was pleased to visit the institution on the 27th of June last.

For your information, I will state, that his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has been also pleased to entrust me with the pastoral charge of the mission of Pentanguishenc, and vicinity, and that since that appointment I have employed a competent teacher to attend the secular instruction of the Juveniles.

As the increasing number of convicts will render the erection of new buildings necessary, I will take the liberty of suggesting, from past experience, some improvements with regard to the chapel and school-room, and I respectfully urge the necessity of having an apartment to be exclusively used for Divine worship. For as it is by religion alone that the mind can be formed to virtue, and the heart truly changed to the love and fear of God, those means should be employed which are best adapted to the great end of this

institution, of making the inmates virtuous, as well as useful members of society hereafter. Their tender minds should therefore be inspired with the deepest veneration for everything that relates to the service of God. But if, in the presence of the sanctuary, the day-school be also conducted, many unbecoming little liberties will be taken, from time to time, and thereby, as you are aware, they will partly lose that abiding reverence which every christian should possess towards the things appertaining to the service of his creator.—Therefore it is that I so earnestly desire a little more expense to be overlooked, when so great an end is to be gained, in the reformation of the unfortunate youth of this, our dear country.

I have not deemed it necessary to make any remarks on the different occupations of the prisoners, as I think it belongs to another authority, more competent to judge of such matters; I would, indeed, be justified in so doing, if I thought any change for the better might be made to direct the future well-being of the prisoner, but I am well satisfied, that, out of the schoolroom, their time is filled up with various occupations, useful for each one now and hereafter, and the cheerfulness which I often remarked in the performance of their several tasks, bespeaks great ability and tact on the part of the much respected Warden.

I have now only to remark, that the prisoners have been obedient and very respectful, and I am happy to inform you, that I have not been obliged to complain of any one, and it is to be hoped, that the same discipline will continue to obtain, and that the same willingness and good-feeling will long prevail in the Juvenile Reformatory at this place.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I will say, that I have made the above remarks upon those things which immediately concern myself, and I have informed you of the visible improvement of the prisoners, which, I think, is the principal end to be attained; and that, if any other improvements be necessary, they will probably be stated and urged by the proper authority.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN P. KENNEDY.

THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To Her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons for Canada West.

PENETANGUISHENE, 10th January, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting the following Report for your consideration, I am happy to state that I have no unpleasant reminiscences to record.

I have a few inconveniences to mention, arising from causes which can easily be removed, when the present buildings are enlarged: I therefore only mention them as suggesting hints which may perhaps be of service in the arrangements of the intended additions or alterations.

The remedying of these inconveniences will much conduce to the maintenance of order and regularity among the boys. It is indeed clear that habits of order and regularity cannot conveniently be enforced, unless the apartments used for the purposes of sleeping, of meals, of instruction, and of worship, are well-fitted in every respect for those purposes. As to the two first, I have nothing to suggest, as the apartments do not come within my province; but, as to the two last, I have a few observations to make.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The room used at present as a school-room, is, both as regards space and light, very unsuitable for the purpose. We are already so crowded, that I do not see how I shall be able to manage if any more boys are added to our number. This inconvenience is more felt in winter than in summer, as the addition of a large stove not only takes up a great deal of room itself, but also deprives us of a large space, by compelling us to move the desks to a convenient distance from it on account of the heat. I would here observe that

a stove is a very imperfect and partial distributor of heat to the inmates of the school, as those near the stove are incommoded by the heat, while those at a distance are suffering from cold. The remedy for this would be the introduction of warm air for the purpose of supplying the degree of warmth required. This would never interfere with the arrangement of the desks, would take up no extra room like a stove, and would diffuse equal warmth through the whole apartment.

The present room is also very imperfectly lighted. It is 34ft. 10in. long, and 20ft. 5in. wide: there are two windows at each end, but none at the sides. The proper places for the introduction of light into a school-room are in the two sides, so as to leave the ends free for the black boards, or maps, or any large papers used for the purposes of illustration. The present situation of the windows is very objectionable. I have maps, and every thing I require for the purposes of illustration, but I cannot use them with effect. If they are hung between the two windows, the glare of light coming full into the eyes of the scholars prevents their having a clear view of the maps or diagrams; and, if they are hung on the side walls, there is no place for standing on account of the desks and benches.

PLACE OF WORSHIP.

There is no doubt, that, if it were only for the sake of encouraging reverential feelings, it would be best to have a place of worship distinct from the school; but, as this may be objected to on the score of expence, I suggest that one end of the school-room be separated during the week by a sliding or otherwise movable partition, which could easily be put out of the way on Sundays, or on any particular occasions. By placing one church-like window in this part, and fitting it up with appropriate furniture, it would, when opened to the school, give the whole the appearance of a place of worship dedicated to the service of God.

CLASSIFICATION.

In this Institution we have had no system of classification, or of distinguishing marks or badges of any kind on account of good or ill-conduct. I have thought much on the subject, but find it surrounded by difficulties, and have been led by my experience here to infer that it will not be advisable to introduce such a system. I by no means recommend undue indulgence, but I think it the better plan for a fault to be noticed at once, and the proper punishment inflicted, and the boy then restored to his original standing among the rest, rather than to bear about him in his dress the marks of inferiority and disgrace.

Looking at the Reformatory as a place to prepare the boy for returning to the world and its duties, it is better that he should, so far as is consistent with his safe-keeping and orderly behaviour, be left to himself, and be influenced by the same incentives to good and dissuaves from evil as he will meet with in the world; and therefore perhaps it is unadvisable that he should be constantly reminded of the consequences of his actions by marks and badges. There is indeed a risk that when these motives shall be suddenly removed on his return to society, that he will be more likely to relapse than the boy who has been more left to himself, who has had a good deal of responsibility thrown upon him, who has been trusted, and whose powers of self-reliance have been more exercised. We have, I think, good reason to expect that if a boy goes on well in this Reformatory, under the system now pursued, that he will also go on well after he leaves it; but it is rather doubtful whether such will be the case with the boy who has been daily living under a strict system of classification and of marks and badges; for, directly he leaves, these motives vanish from his sight, and he finds they have no existence in his new sphere of action.

GRATUITIES.

A system of gratuities is as applicable to this system as to the strictest system of classification. Those who go on steadily can have a certain amount weekly credited to

them; and, whenever they are reported for bad conduct, a certain portion can be forfeited, according to the nature and greatness of the offence.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Religion is the only effectual check to evil at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances. It is therefore of the utmost importance to instil good religious principles into the minds of the boys. This must be done with care and caution; and, after all our endeavors, we must not be surprised if the fruits of our labor do not immediately appear. Still we must persevere under all discouragements, sowing "here a little and there a little," and trust that through God's blessing our instructions will bear fruit at some time or other. It is difficult to judge, from what boys say, how far they have benefited by religious instruction, as some are more fluent in expressing themselves on religious subjects, and others more reserved. If we wish to judge truly of their progress, we must look to their daily conduct.

The times in which my religious instructions seem to have the greatest influence are (as might be expected) during illness; or when they are in confinement for their faults; or when finally leaving the Institution.

My daily public instruction in religion consists in reading a few verses from one of the Psalms or Lessons for the day, with generally a few short observations. Then, after prayers, all the boys who can read come up in classes with their Bibles, and each reads a verse, not as a common reading lesson, but as a daily remembrance of God's Word. I again take the opportunity of occasionally introducing a few brief observations, naturally arising from the passage read. Before I dismiss them from evening school, I read a few verses of the Bible, as in the morning, and conclude with the usual prayers. On Sundays, I have a morning service and sermon, and also evening prayers. I have also divine service on the evenings of Thursday.

LIBRARY.

The boys have the use of a small library of books; some entertaining, others combining instruction and amusement. These I give out once a-week, and each boy is responsible for the care of his book till returned to me. They think much of these books, and it is very desirable that they should have a suitable place for reading them, and a place for their safe-keeping when not in use. They cannot have these conveniences in the present buildings; but I strongly recommend that in the new buildings a room be set apart for the purpose, where those who are so disposed may read without noise or interruption. The room need not be large; for, if strict silence is enforced, and idlers are kept out, there will always be room for those who really wish to read.

The mention of the library reminds me that there should be a space partitioned off from one end of the school-room; one part of it for the safe-keeping of the library books, school-books, maps, and other school requisites; the other for the private apartment of the chaplain, where he can keep the articles necessary for divine service, also his papers and any documents connected with his several duties; and where he can have private conversations with the boys, as he sees occasion.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HALLEN.

THE SURGEON'S REPORT.

REFORMATORY PRISON, C.W.,
Penetanguishene, 1st Feby., 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report to you, that the health of the convicts, in this institution, has been very good during the time that I have been in attendance.

With the exception of four cases of "enteric fever," which occurred last summer, I have up to this time no other cases that I need report on.

I had a few cases of intermittent fever, contracted, in my opinion, in the districts whence the boys had been sent, and which yielded readily to the usual treatment.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without referring to the practice of the Kingston authorities in sending up to this institution convicts who, after having been treated for a length of time in the Penitentiary Hospital, are sent here but imperfectly cured, and without a Report of their case or the mode of their treatment. One of these, a colored boy, died soon after admission.

I have examined the provisions from time to time, and find them abundant, and though plain, of excellent quality.

The convicts are supplied with clean and warm clothing, and I take great pleasure in stating, that the attention and good will of the officers of the institution conduce greatly to the health and welfare of the convicts.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WM. RT. GILMOUR, M.B.,

Surgeon.

REPORT.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.

QUEBEC, 20th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the Report of an investigation made by the Board into the state of the Reformatory for Lower Canada, in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter to the Chairman of the 4th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Ins. and Sec. of the Board.

The Honorable

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
&c., &c., &c.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, K. C. B., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.:—

The Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., have the honor to report,

That in compliance with the instructions contained in the letter from the Provincial Secretary, under date the 4th instant, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, directing the Board to make a strict investigation into the state of things at the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada, at Isle aux Noix ; It was resolved that the Board should assemble for that purpose at the said Reformatory on the 12th instant. That, accordingly, the Chairman of the Board and Mr. MacDonell met at the Reformatory on that day ; the three other Members of the Board were, however, prevented by unforeseen circumstances from leaving Quebec before the 12th inst., and did not reach the Reformatory until the morning of the 13th instant.

The Chairman had duly notified the Warden of the Reformatory of the intention of the Board to hold the investigation on the 12th instant.

It is proper to observe here that it was intimated to the Board that the Government had thought it desirable to cause a special enquiry into the state of the Reformatory, in consequence, partly, of certain articles reflecting on the management of the Institution, which had found their way into some of the public papers, but still more, from the remarks made respecting the Reformatory by the Honorable Mr. Justice Mondelet, in his charge addressed to the Grand Jury at Montreal on the 26th ultimo. The learned Judge above referred to is reported to have said on that occasion : " I may as well at once say here that " from official as well as other sources there is reason to believe that the Reformatory Prison " at Isle aux Noix, is in a condition which calls for the immediate and energetic action of " the authorities, and that it should not be allowed to continue a single moment such as it is."

The Board had ascertained previous to proceeding to Isle aux Noix, that it was desired by the Government, that they should direct their enquiries principally to the two following heads :

- 1stly. Had the Warden been guilty of undue severity towards any of the prisoners ?
- 2ndly. Did the Warden shew partiality to the French Canadians and the Catholic prisoners, as distinguished from the British and the Protestant Prisoners ?

A letter having appeared in the columns of the *Montreal Commercial Advertiser* of the 27th ultimo, signed "Justice," calling for an investigation into the affairs of the Reformatory, the Chairman of the Board thought it right to notify the Editor of that Newspaper of the intended meeting of the Board at the Reformatory, and stated at the same time that the Board would be ready to receive, with all due consideration, any information in connection with the Institution which he might think proper to communicate to them. (Copy of letter is annexed to this Report.) To this letter no answer was received, nor did any one appear, on behalf of the paper in question, to substantiate the very grave charges therein preferred against the Warden.

Although the conduct and management of the present Warden were the more immediate subjects of investigation by the Board, it seemed to them absolutely necessary, to a right understanding of the matter, that they should make a preliminary inquiry into the actual state of the Institution, at the time when the Warden (Mr. Prieur) assumed its control.

It was also necessary to make a thorough examination of all the buildings and grounds immediately connected with them, in order to understand the character of the accommodation afforded for the prisoners, and their general suitableness or otherwise for the purposes of a Reformatory Prison. Three of the members of the Board had previously visited and inspected the locality in their official capacity, the Chairman upon several occasions. The two remaining members of the Board now visited the Institution officially, for the first time,—a careful examination of the buildings and adjoining grounds was accordingly made by the Inspectors generally; and, more particularly, by the two Inspectors last referred to.

The Board then proceeded to an examination under oath of the following officers and servants of the Institution, viz:

Rev. John Allan, Protestant Chaplain; Rev. D. J. Brosnan, Roman Catholic Chaplain; Dr. J. Pratt, Medical Officer; H. W. Mackay, Deputy Warden; Thomas Robert Ellis, Joiner and Guard; David Simpson, Carpenter and Guard; Alexander Cochrane, Blacksmith and Guard; Noel Lareau, Master Shoemaker and Guard; Patrick Clarke, Tailor and Guard; Levi St. Hilaire, Guard; Olivier Messico, Guardian; L. M. Lefevre, Farmer; Benjamin Holmes, Assistant Farmer; Moses Artaux; François Ethier; John Lynch.

The Examination was conducted during Saturday the 13th and Monday the 15th inst. Many of the officers and servants enumerated in the foregoing list, handed in, at the request of the Chairman, written statements under oath of the facts within their knowledge, bearing upon the subject to which the inquiry of the Board was more particularly directed. These statements, with the further depositions of the witnesses, are appended to this Report.

The following are the principal occurrences which have taken place at the Reformatory since the present Warden entered upon his duties, viz., the 28th of December last.

On the 3rd January, a revolt took place quite unexpectedly and without any apparent adequate cause. Two of the ringleaders in this revolt escaped from the Reformatory, and were subsequently captured and brought back to the Institution by two *habitans* of the neighborhood. A second revolt took place on the 2nd February, Saturday.

In the second revolt, four boys were principally concerned. On the fourth of February, the prisoners implicated in this second revolt were punished under the direction of the Warden, six dozen strokes of the rod being inflicted upon each of them.

As the circumstances connected with the revolt of the 3rd January, and the subsequent escape of the boys, are at present the subject of investigation before a Judicial Tribunal, the Board do not think it necessary to discuss the matter at any length in their Report, the more so as the charges of cruelty and partiality preferred against the Warden do not appear to have their origin in the events connected with that revolt, but to have reference mainly, if not entirely, to the punishment inflicted by the Warden on the parties implicated in the second revolt of the 2nd February.

As has been already stated, the Board thought it advisable, before entering upon the consideration of the question of Mr. Prieur's management of the Institution, to institute a preliminary inquiry into the actual state and condition of the Institution at the time when he entered upon his duties.

The following are the conclusions at which the Board unanimously arrived with

respect to the preliminary subject of inquiry, excepting that the Chairman dissents from the views entertained by the remainder of the Board, under the third head, viz., as to the suitability of the buildings and locality for a Reformatory Prison:—

1st. That at the time when Mr. Prieur entered upon his duties as Warden of the Reformatory, viz. the 27th December last, notwithstanding that comparatively few punishments had for some months previously been inflicted in the Institution, and that the acting Warden had treated the boys with very great kindness, the Institution generally was in a very disorganized and demoralized state, that a spirit of discontent and insubordination prevailed generally among the prisoners, and extended also to not a few of the officers of the Institution. The Board think it due to the Chairman to add, that they do not regard him as in any way responsible for this state of things; but important duties, as the presiding officer of the Board, necessitated his absence from the Reformatory, except at occasional intervals; and the favorable reports which he received from the Deputy Warden on his visits induced him to believe that matters at the Reformatory were in a much better state than they really were.

2. That this unfortunate state of things appears to the Board to have been the result, partly, of circumstances inseparably connected with the locality itself, and partly from accidental circumstances connected with the early history and previous management of the Institution.

3. That as regards the locality and the Buildings, the Board have already expressed their views in their Annual Report for 1860, and may probably make it the subject of a further Special report. There are however some points connected with the locality which have so great a bearing upon the present enquiry, that some allusion to them here seems absolutely necessary.

The proximity of the Reformatory to the Frontier, (the distance being only 6 miles) the great facilities which the nature of the ground and the insecurity of the buildings afford for escaping, appear to the Board to act as a constant invitation to the boys to make the attempt, in fact it would appear that from the moment the boys come to the Institution, the idea of escaping from it becomes, as the Warden states, the "dominant idea" in their minds, and thus keeps them in a constant state of excitement and discontent, which almost precludes the possibility of their deriving that benefit from the training and discipline of the Institution which they might do if their minds were more calm and resigned to their imprisonment. The numerous successful escapes from the Reformatory since its first establishment in 1858, and the constantly recurring attempts to escape, are an evidence of the evils resulting directly from this cause, but serious as these evils doubtless are, they are in the opinion of the Board comparatively insignificant as compared with the indirect evil arising from the prisoners being constantly kept in an unsettled and discontented frame of mind.

4. The Board do not think it necessary to enter into a detailed history of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the early management of this Institution. The Board would merely remark that the condition of the Institution within a few months after it was first opened, was such as to cause the Government to issue a Special Commission of Enquiry into the matter, and that the result of that enquiry was the dismissal of the former Warden, Mr. Dickson.

5. From the date of the dismissal of Mr. Dickson in the month of May last, to the appointment of the present Warden at the end of last December, the Institution did not enjoy the benefit of a resident Warden, being placed provisionally under the charge of the Chairman of the Board, whose duties as a member of the Board, rendered it impossible for him to devote that time and attention to the Institution which at such a crisis, it imperatively demanded.

6. The Board are of opinion that, in the circumstances connected with, and inherent in the Buildings and locality above alluded to, and in the circumstances connected with the previous history and management of the Prison, briefly adverted to, there is enough to account, at least to a considerable extent, for that general spirit of discontent and insubordination which prevailed in the Institution, (as shown by the evidence) at the time when Mr. Prieur entered upon his duties.

7. The Board are further of opinion that this general spirit of discontent and insubordination among the prisoners and officers of the Institution, arising out of the causes

already mentioned, was fomented and increased by certain Officers of the Institution, who entertained a strong hostility to Mr. Prieur, personally on national and religious grounds, and that the Officers who entertained those sentiments towards the Warden, had endeavoured by their language and their conduct, to excite among the prisoners a bad feeling towards the Warden before he came to the Institution, and to arouse the national and religious prejudices of a portion of the boys against him. The evidence shows clearly that these efforts were but too successful among the prisoners, and that many of the English and Protestant prisoners regarded the Warden with strong feelings of aversion and contempt, as a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic.

That it appears clearly established, that one of the principal Officers of the Institution, the Steward, took an active part before the appointment of the present Warden in the work of fomenting and exciting the prejudices of the Officers and prisoners against the Warden, that the same Officer persevered in his course of hostility to the Warden after his arrival at the Reformatory, and both by his example and language did every thing in his power to impair his authority and destroy the prestige of that Officer. That the Warden, in the month of March, notified the said Steward that his services in the Institution would not be required after the expiration of that month. That the said Steward shortly before leaving the Institution stated to another officer of the Reformatory, (with reference to an article which had recently appeared in a Montreal newspaper, which the Board have no doubt was that signed "Justice," already referred to) that he (the Steward) had done it, and that the Warden would have more of it: adding that if he could not have his revenge in the Institution he would have it elsewhere.

With reference to the second branch of their enquiry, the manner in which the present Warden has performed his duties since his appointment, and more particularly as to whether he has been guilty of the severity and partiality with which he is charged in the article of the "Commercial Advertiser," the Board are of opinion:

1. That the mutiny which broke out in the Institution on the 3rd January, within less than a week after Mr. Prieur entered upon his duties, is attributable entirely to circumstances beyond his control, arising out of the state of the Institution before he was Warden.

2. That the same spirit which led to that meeting, was the cause also of the many acts of insubordination on the part of the prisoners, and some of the Officers, which subsequently took place, and which ended in the second revolt on the 2nd February.

3. That there does not appear to be the slightest foundation for the assertion that the Warden evinced undue partiality towards the French Canadian or Roman Catholic boys, that on the contrary the testimony of the Officers of the Institution, shews that he dealt out with strict impartiality to all the prisoners (without reference to their national origin or religious creed,) the treatment to which their conduct in the Institution entitled them.

4. That the only specific instances of apparent partiality on the part of the Warden, of which the Board could learn any thing, arose out of the dissatisfaction of two of the boys, one of whom, McNally, was not promoted, it was said, as he ought to have been, according to the practise of the Prison, and the other of whom, Barselo, was promoted, out of rule, beyond his deserts.

5. That these charges, which the Board considered almost frivolous, were however answered by the Warden to the entire satisfaction of the Board. Moreover, the prisoner, McNally, whom the Warden was supposed to have treated unfairly, was a Catholic.

6. That the subsequent conduct of the two boys above named, seems to show the correctness of the Warden's decision in both cases. The former having proved himself utterly unworthy of promotion by taking a prominent part in the revolt of the 2nd February, and the latter having ever since his promotion behaved in a most exemplary manner.

7. That with reference to the alleged charge of undue severity being exercised by the Warden towards certain of the prisoners, the Board are of opinion that from the evidence of the Officers of the Institution, it appears plain that the general conduct and demeanor of the Warden, alike to the officers of the Institution and to the prisoners, were marked by great kindness, humanity and forbearance. That some of the officers were even of opinion that the Warden was carrying too far his system of lenity and kindness.

8. That until the outbreak of the revolt of the 2nd February, the Warden continued

(notwithstanding even the preceding revolt of the 3rd January) to abstain from severe measures, and to try the efficacy of moral suasion and kindness upon the prisoners.

9. That after the occurrence of the second revolt, the Warden was convinced that it was absolutely necessary for him to have recourse to extraordinary and severe measures to check the spread of the revolt, and to restore the discipline of the Institution. The Warden accordingly ordered that each of the principals in that revolt should receive 6 dozen strokes of the birch rod: a punishment which was accordingly inflicted upon them on the 4th February.

10. That this punishment was not, considering the very grave nature of the offence, and the age of the prisoners (from 18 to 21) a more severe punishment than is usually awarded in similar Institutions elsewhere.

11. That the punishment was, moreover, administered in the presence of the Warden, with the usual instruments, in the usual form, and with the usual precautions.

12. That the evidence of the officers generally but more particularly of the Medical officer of the Institution shew clearly that none of the young men so punished sustained any injury whatever in consequence. That the punishment of the prisoner McNally was probably more severe, and appeared to affect him more, than that of any of the other three prisoners, partly from the accident of the man who whipped him, standing too close to him, and partly because McNally made great efforts (in which he was successful) to prevent himself from crying. That even in the case of McNally, no medical treatment whatever was necessary after the punishment. That none of the prisoners were punished while in a state of insensibility, and that in fact none of them were at any time insensible from the effects of the punishment.

13. That the Warden did not at any time, as was asserted in the letter of "Justice" order the guard, whipping the boys to "strike hard," that while one of the boys was being whipped, the Warden observing that the lower part of his back was marked, ordered the guard to "strike higher;" that this was done by the Warden, plainly with a view to diminish, not to increase the severity of the whipping.

That the Board while bearing testimony as they feel bound to do to the general spirit of kindness and humanity which have characterized the administration of Mr. Pricur, and while they are further of opinion, that the amount of punishment inflicted on the 4th February was not cruel or under the circumstances excessive, wish it to be understood that they think that 6 dozen cuts of the rod is an extreme punishment, which nothing but extraordinary circumstances could justify.

That the Board are further of opinion, that the exercise of the well timed severity on the part of the Warden, was absolutely necessary, and that it has had, moreover, a most admirable effect upon the discipline of the Institution,—and that the Institution is at present in a more hopeful state and pervaded by a better spirit than at any time since the first organization.

That the Board in fine are unanimously of opinion that there is no foundation whatever for the charges of severity and partiality which have been preferred against the Warden; that, on the contrary, that gentleman appears to them to have discharged his duties as Warden under peculiarly trying circumstances, faithfully, diligently, impartially and humanely, and that he is by his intelligence, humanity and firmness admirably fitted for the important and onerous duties of the office

WFD. NELSON, Chairman.
J. C. TACHE,
D. Æ. MACDONELL,
JOHN LANGTON,
E. A. MEREDITH.

RETURN

To Two Addresses of the Legislative Assembly, dated, respectively, 14th May, 1860, and 10th May, 1861, for Copies of Proceedings in case of *Andrew Dickson*, Esquire, Warden of the Reformatory Prison at Isle-aux-Noix.

By command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 13th May, 1861.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Management of the Reformatory Prison, Isle-aux-Noix.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. }
District of Montreal. }

I, the undersigned, Francis G. Johnson, of the City of Montreal, Queen's Counsel, duly commissioned and appointed by His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, under and pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada passed in the Ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to empower Commissioners for enquiring into matters connected with "the public business, to take evidence on oath," for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct and management of the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada, and more especially into complaints preferred against Andrew Dickson, Esquire, Warden of that Institution, by Messrs John M. Holmes and Henry M. Wait, have the honor to report:

That in pursuance of the said Commission, and in obedience to the instructions of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary contained in his letter of the 2nd November, 1859, I did, on the afternoon of Monday, the 7th day of November, proceed to Isle-aux-Noix, and being there, did repair, on Tuesday the 8th of November, to the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada, there situate, and having personally made known to the said Andrew Dickson, Esquire, the object of my visit, did enquire of him, as being the person principally interested, on what day he would be ready to proceed with the enquiry; whereunto the said Andrew Dickson, Esquire, requested the permission to have the services of a legal adviser, and that Tuesday the 15th day of November might be fixed for the adduction of evidence.

That both of these requests being complied with, I returned to Montreal, and thence proceeded, on the afternoon of Monday the 14th of November, in company with John A. Jordan, Esquire, of Montreal, Advocate, my Secretary, to Isle-aux-Noix, and there being

on the morning of Tuesday the 15th of November, I repaired to the said Reformatory Prison, and deeming it convenient and proper to proceed with the specific charges first, I summoned the said John M. Holmes and the said Henry M. Wait, to appear before me with the evidence in support of their said charges; and being in the presence of the said Andrew Dickson, and of Robert Lees, Esquire, Advocate, his Counsel, and of John A. Jordan, Esquire, of Montreal, Advocate, my Secretary, and the said John M. Holmes and Henry M. Wait being also present, I published and made known my Commission, and required the said John M. Holmes and Henry M. Wait, to produce witnesses in support of their charges, whereupon the following witnesses were produced by them, and were duly sworn and examined, to-wit :

Florence Wait,	-	-	-	(No. 1.)
Sarah M. Holmes,	-	-	-	(No. 2.)
Sarah Dunn,	-	-	-	(No. 3.)
Lydia Francis,	-	-	-	(No. 4.)
Jefferson Zimmerman,	-	-	-	(No. 5.)

The complainants having declared they had no further evidence to adduce in support of their charges, Mr. Dickson called the following witnesses who were duly sworn and examined, to-wit :

Huntley B. MacKay,	-	-	-	(No. 6.)
Robert Dickson Mayne,	-	-	-	(No. 7.)
Jane Allan,	-	-	-	(No. 8.)
Sarah M. Holmes,	-	-	-	(No. 9.)

Mr. Dickson having declared his evidence closed,—Henry M. Wait was sworn and examined in rebuttal, and no further witnesses being called, the evidence was declared closed on both sides; Mr. Dickson requesting an adjournment until Friday morning, the 25th instant, for the purpose of preparing and handing in a written statement and certificates in his defence, a request which, in justice to a public officer, as well as from a desire to avoid mixing up the two distinct heads of the enquiry entrusted to me, was granted, and I adjourned accordingly.

On Thursday afternoon, the 24th of November, I again repaired to Isle-aux-Noix, to be in time to commence proceedings on the following morning; the hours of departure of the trains not admitting of the possibility of leaving Montreal in the morning and arriving at Isle-aux-Noix on the same day in time for business.

On Friday morning, the 25th, Mr. Dickson's statement was produced, and will be found annexed to this Report, marked No. 10. The various certificates and letters produced by Mr. Dickson at the same time, are contained (in order that they may be more conveniently returned to him) in the sealed envelope accompanying this Report, and marked, *Papers produced by Mr. Dickson.*

I then proceeded with the more general subject of the enquiry, viz.: the conduct and management of the Reformatory Prison; and besides making a close personal inspection of every part of the establishment, as I had done on previous days, whenever opportunity occurred, I examined, under oath, every officer of the Institution, as well as some others whose names were mentioned by those witnesses.

All these depositions, together with various Statements and Returns produced at the same time, will be found hereunto annexed, and are as follows:

H. B. Mackay, Deputy Warden,	-	-	-	11
Robert Dickson Mayne, Steward,	-	-	-	12
John Lynch, Guard	-	-	-	13
M. Racicot, Guard,	-	-	-	14
John Entwistle, Guard,	-	-	-	15
Benjamin Holmes, Night Guard,	-	-	-	16
Henry M. Wait, Guard,	-	-	-	17
William Dickson, Farmer,	-	-	-	18
Rev. M. Prevost, R. C. Chaplain,	-	-	-	19
Rev. M. Allan, Protestant Chaplain,	-	-	-	20

John M. Holmes, Ex-Guard,	- - -	21
Moise Cheffre, do	- - -	22
John Johnson, Convict,	- - -	23
William Shaw, do	- - -	24
Lydia Francis, do	- - -	25
Mary Downes, do	- - -	26
Andrew Dickson, Warden	- - -	27

Having indicated the evidence upon which my judgment in the several matters committed to me was based, I now beg leave to state the results at which I have arrived upon each of them.

SPECIFIC CHARGES.

The specific charges import that from the 11th of November, 1858, to the 20th May, 1859, Mrs. Florence Wait was a Matron in the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada. That during that period, Mr. Dickson, being Warden of the same Institution, made attempts to seduce her, and also, that during the same period, he did the same thing towards her sister, Miss Sarah J. Holmes, residing on the Island where the Prison is situate, and being the daughter of John M. Holmes, a Guard in the Prison.

These charges do not import offences belonging to the same class as those of rape, or attempts to commit rape, where the non-consent of the female would be an essential constituent of the offence. On the contrary, they imply misconduct on the part of the Warden with reference to persons more or less under his control, or whose presumable or actually proved consent, far from diminishing the offence, would render it all the easier of commission.

Mrs. Wait and her sister, Miss Holmes, specifically mention time, place and attendant circumstances; in neither of which particulars are their statements materially affected, either by the evidence or by the observations offered by Mr. Dickson in his defence; but in all important points, on the contrary, they are confirmed, as well by the evidence in support as in that adduced in defense of these charges.

It is proper to mention that the fullest opportunity was accorded to Mr. Dickson and his Counsel of cross-examining the witnesses—a privilege of which they largely availed themselves, under the single restriction of putting their questions through the Commissioner. It is to be noted, also, that an adjournment of nearly a week was accorded to Mr. Dickson, for the purpose of preparing a statement of his defense; but after the most careful consideration of all that he has advanced, I cannot find that the statements of his accusers are either negatived or explained. I was unwilling to refuse to receive any of the documents offered by Mr. Dickson, although it is obvious that they consist to a great extent of the mere expression of the partiality of friends, who have had no opportunity of seeing the evidence.

Mrs. Wait cannot easily be imagined to have any motive of vengeance on account of her discharge, as it is in evidence beyond doubt, that so far from feeling disappointment at that event, she contemplated and intended leaving the Institution, and mentioned it during the Winter to her mother. Neither is it easy to conjecture what motive, other than the pursuit of right and justice, could have actuated either her husband or her father, the one having continued to the present hour a Guard in the Institution, and the other not having been discharged until three months after the accusation was made; while on the other hand, motives of ordinary prudence and delicacy may well be supposed to have restrained a young married woman from exasperating her husband by the recital of such outrages, and to have had the same effect upon her unmarried sister with respect to her parents, until by a mere accident, as appears by the evidence, the whole of the circumstances transpired. It should be remembered also, that during all the time that these occurrences remained unnoticed, Mrs. Wait, and her husband, and her father, were employed in the Prison, and all were more or less dependent on the will of Mr. Dickson for their livelihood.

Be this, however, as it may, I cannot perceive that any consent that might by possibility be presumed on the part of these young women, from their not having sooner mentioned the facts to their husband and their father respectively, could in the present case affect the position of Mr. Dickson, who, as I have already stated, is charged with a breach

of duty as a public officer, of which, *ceteris paribus*, he would have been equally guilty whether they consented or not.

Mr. Dickson was duly informed by me at the proper time, during the investigation, that any evidence bearing on the credibility of these two females under oath, would be received, but no such evidence was offered.

Under these circumstances, I have come to the painful conclusion that the said Andrew Dickson is guilty of the charges preferred by John M. Holmes and Henry M. Wait, and I report that I find him guilty of those several charges accordingly.

CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE REFORMATORY PRISON.

The mass of testimony, including Returns by the different officers of the institution, of statistics of the Prison since its commencement, forwarded herewith, will exempt me from reporting at great length on this branch of the enquiry. It may be desirable, however, that I should state specifically the conclusions at which I have arrived under this head of my commission.

I. I think that the Warden has evinced considerable zeal, energy and economy in carrying on, so far, under peculiar difficulties, the first Reformatory Prison that has been established in Lower Canada.

The Return marked E, annexed to the evidence of Mr. William Dickson, the Farmer to the institution, will sufficiently show the quantity and value of agricultural produce which the land attached to the prison has been made to yield; and in some other respects also, I feel pleasure in being able to state, from actual inspection, the efficiency of the Warden's active superintendence of the general and external business of the institution.

II. With respect to clothing and diet, sufficient provision seems to have been made, and few or no complaints are heard upon these subjects. The Protestant Chaplain, and one or two other witnesses, seem to consider the breakfasts as insufficient. On such a subject as that of diet, I can offer no opinion beyond stating that I visited the dinners and suppers several times, and found the former excellent, and the latter at least sufficient; whilst the breakfasts, consisting of the aliments mentioned in the return D, annexed to the evidence of Robert D. Mayne, may or may not be in other respects all that is required for growing boys, exposed for the most part to labour in the fields all day. This must be determined by persons more competent than I am to give an opinion on the matter, but certainly in point of quantity there is no stint.

III. The health of the inmates of the prison happily has not suffered, although the sleeping apartments are so constructed and arranged that there may be great cause for apprehension in this important respect, in the event of any contagious disease making its appearance. Upon this subject I must observe that there is no resident medical officer and no separate building fitted to be used as an Hospital.

IV. The subject of punishments, and in connection with it the treatment of individual prisoners, at the hands of the different officers, received my most careful attention. After perusing the evidence, it is impossible to deny that punishments of great severity, in some instances upon mere children, and in one case upon an idiot—known to be such at the time—have been inflicted.

The prevalence of considerable clamour on this subject, when I arrived on the spot, made me particularly careful as to the evidence on this point, and in view of the inevitable infraction of discipline that would have resulted from examining all the convicts, I exercised my discretion in the matter, and examined only such as were indicated by the different officers of the prison in giving their evidence. Enough, however, has been adduced to convince me that scenes of the most revolting description have taken place, more than once, at the infliction of corporeal punishment; scenes which, probably, in a Reformatory prison, would produce effects the very contrary of those contemplated by the Legislature in its institution, and which on one occasion referred to in the evidence of Mr. Chaffre, nearly produced a mutinous outbreak.

V. Apart from the infliction of corporeal punishment under sentence of the Warden, the treatment of refractory convicts has been an important item of inquiry.

In two cases—those of Lydia Francis and Mary Downes—the conduct and language of the Warden have certainly been characterized by unnecessary violence and intemper-

ance; whilst, upon other occasions, the same deportment, hurtful alike to the influence of that officer, and to the ends of the institution, has been painfully manifested.

Although the two heads of inquiry committed to me by the Government are in themselves distinct and separate, there is one particular in which they are necessarily connected. The existence of the charges preferred by Messrs. Holmes and Wait, canvassed as they necessarily have been by an isolated community, in the absence of mental occupation, and the dearth of more healthful topics, has deteriorated the influence and authority of the Warden to such an extent as to seriously impair his usefulness. It is doubtless in some degree a hardship to that officer that no inspector should have had authority to dispose of those charges when they first appeared, or to make such regulations as might have prevented the severity to which, in their absence, he says he was compelled to resort; but, being under an obligation to report things as I found them to exist, I have felt bound to signalize, independently of their possible causes, the injurious effects both of the Warden's deportment, in some instances, and of the rumours respecting his attempts to seduce the matron of the institution and her sister.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

F. G. JOHNSON.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1859;

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Evidence, &c., attached to this Report is not published.]

No. 25.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A detailed Statement of all "Moneys expended on the River 'Thames' Navigation improvement, since the 1st January, 1857; together with copies of all "tenders, if any, which were handed in for the performance of the "whole work, or any part thereof, and the Contracts entered into, "for the completion of the work."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 24th April, 1861.

No. 26.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd April, 1861, for a "Return of the Expenditure of the Improvement Fund which "has accrued to the County of Wellington, from the 1st January, "1856, to 31st December, 1860.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 2nd May, 1861.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

R E T U R N

(So far as received) to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "a Statement from the Clerks of the Peace for each County or Union of Counties in Upper Canada, embracing:

- " 1st. The number of Municipalities in the County or Union of Counties."
- " 2nd. The number of Names returned in 1860, from the said Municipalities, liable to serve as Jurors in 1861."
- " 3rd. The number of Members of County Board present when selection was made in 1860."
- " 4th. The number in each Division, and total number of Names selected in 1860, by the County Board of Selectors, to serve as Jurors in 1861."
- " 5th. The number of Days occupied by County Board selections in 1860; also, for a Statement from the Treasurer of each County or Union of Counties in Upper Canada; of the amount paid respectively to the Clerk of the Peace; to the Sheriff; to the County Board of Selectors, and to the Crier, for services under the Jury Law for the year 1860; and also, for a Statement from the Clerk of each Municipality within the Counties of Norfolk, Middlesex, Brant, Oxford, and Wentworth:
- " 1st. The number of Selectors of Jurors present when selections were made for 1860."
- " 2nd. The amount paid by the Municipality to the Selectors of Jurors, for services under the Jury Law for each of the years 1859 and 1860."

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 1st May, 1861.

ABSTRACT of a Return to Addresses dated 7th March, 1860, and April 2, Municipalities in each of the Counties or Union of Counties in 1860 and 1861—County Boards, and expenses

SELECTIONS.

NAMES OF COUNTIES OR UNION OF COUNTIES.	No. of Municipalities.	Number of names returned in 1859 from Municipalities liable to serve as Jurors in 1860.	The same in 1860 to serve in 1861.	No. of names selected in 1859 by the County Board of Selectors to serve as Jurors in 1860.					The same in 1860 to serve in 1861.	No. of members of County Board present when selection was made in 1859.
				1st Division.	2nd do.	3rd do.	4th do.	Total.		
1 Brant .....	.....	669	796	48	96	144	288	576	579	4
2 Carleton	12	1270	1504	38	64	96	216	414	414	4
3 Elgin	9	1263	1345	48	96	144	288	576	576	11
4 Essex	12	793	801	48	96	144	288	576	576	5
5 Frontenac, Lennox & Addington ...	29	2733	2296	48	96	144	288	576	576	18
6 Grey .....	.....	1524	1547	38	64	96	216	414	1547	6
7 Haldimand.....	10	1186	1111	48	96	144	288	576	576	6
8 Halton	6	999	.....	38	64	96	216	414	.....	5
9 Hastings.....	13	1562	1345	38	64	96	216	414	576	4
10 Huron and Bruce {	19	2614	2609	38	58	94	199	389	.....	5
.....	15	1298	1552	10	38	50	89	187	576	.....
11 Kent	11	1113	1060	38	64	96	216	414	.....	12
12 Lambton.....	11	1062	858	48	96	144	288	576	576	3
13 Lanark and Renfrew.....	26	2081	2089	48	96	144	288	576	576	7
14 Leeds and Grenville.....	17	1696	1937	48	96	144	288	576	576	5
15 Lincoln.....	9	.....	1184	.....	.....	.....	1471	578	.....	4
16 Middlesex	14	1335	1530	56	108	144	287	595	588	15
17 Norfolk.....	8	830	870	48	96	144	288	576	576	5
18 Northumberland and Durham.....	21	2670	2543	.....	.....	.....	456	456	.....	5
19 Ontario	13	1217	1315	48	96	144	288	576	476	6
20 Oxford	14	1724	1756	48	96	144	288	576	576	6
21 Perth .....	.....	1295	1717	48	96	144	288	576	867	4
22 Peterborough and Victoria.....	26	1636	1849	.....	.....	.....	504	576	.....	7
23 Prescott and Russell	12	813	623	38	64	96	216	414	414	5
24 Prince Edward	7	953	928	38	64	96	216	414	408	12
25 Simcoe	19	1499	1473	48	96	144	288	576	576	6
26 Stormont, Dundas and Glengary ...	14	1819	1895	48	96	144	288	576	576	5
27 Waterloo.....	11	1034	1337	48	96	144	288	576	576	6
28 Welland	13	734	846	48	96	144	288	576	576	5
29 Wellington.....	16	2312	2263	.....	.....	.....	588	576	.....	6
30 Wentworth.....	10	1784	1966	48	96	144	288	576	576	5
31 York and Peel.....	20	3785	.....	.....	.....	.....	768	.....	.....	4

* HALDIMAND—No Account presented by Sheriff for 1859, or 1860 in consequence of a trial between him
 † MIDDLESEX—\$245 paid to Clerk of the Peace for 1st half of 1860,—the account of last year not rendered.

1861, for Statements of numbers of names returned in 1859 and 1860 by the Upper Canada, liable to serve as Jurors in each of the years, under the Jury Law for 1859 and 1860.

EXPENSES.

The same in 1860.	No. of days occupied by County Board Selecting Jurors in 1859.	No. of days in 1860.	EXPENSES.							
			Amount paid to Clerks of the Peace for services under Jury Law, 1859.	Amount paid for same service in 1860.	Amount paid to Sheriffs for services under Jury Law, 1859.	Amount paid for same service in 1860.	Amount paid to County Board of selectors, for services under Jury Law, 1859.	Amount paid for same service in 1860.	Amount paid to Clerks for services under Jury Law, 1859.	Amount paid for same service in 1860.
4	7	2	204	204	594	432	28	20	9	9
4	5	6	379	227	485	530	88	96	91	6
11	3	4	110	424	305	468	256	256	9	18
5	4	4	240	202	333	369	48	76	10	9
28	4	5	327	305	730	803	280	280	9	9
6	5	6	272	350	951	547	120	136	6	7
8	5	3	157	264	*	*	204	232	10	7
.....	5	.....	206	254	473	455	84	88	10	16
4	5	4	236	190	507	491	80	50	8	10
5	12	7	449	468	683	1020	236	140	9	9
14	4	5	240	288	502	530	182	252	6	9
4	7	5	207	210	531	416	96	80	12	28
9	14	14	283	294	1650	1486	416	516	37	37
5	4	4	269	292	694	266	80	72	9	9
4	4	2	141	271	269	543	32	32	9	13
15	10	5	295	†	917	†932	288	276	9	9
5	2	2	229	320	490	528	56	28	9	21
6	3	3	263	475	1367	598	40	72	.....	.....
7	5	7	174	185	624	550	128	248	25	22
8	7	5	236	277	263	356	132	168	12	12
5	6	6	.....	228	.....	705	88	120	9	9
8	3	3	.....	320	969	725	934	84	96	23
5	6	6	.....	235	124	433	463	132	112	20
13	2	2	.....	208	219	419	360	96	112	62
7	5	4	.....	570	489	939	1047	76	72	36
4	5	5	.....	228	251	266	915	44	92	9
9	5	5	.....	399	401	450	469	112	204	9
4	2	2	.....	200	161	621	600	44	72	6
5	4	4	.....	386	315	398	565	80	88	9
13	10	8	.....	445	657	545	929	245	284	9
.....	7	.....	872	793	1061	646	164	112	24	41

and the County Council as to his charges.

ABSTRACT OF A RETURN to an Address dated April 2, 1861, for a Statement of Number of Selectors present in 1860, and the Amount paid to Selectors of Jurors in each of the years 1859 and 1860, in each Municipality in the Counties of Brant, Wentworth, Norfolk, Middlesex and Oxford.

County of Brant.			County of Middlesex.				
	No. of Selectors present when Selections were made in 1860.	Amount paid to Selectors for services in 1859.	Amount paid to Selectors for services in 1860.		No. of Selectors present when Selections were made in 1860.	Amount paid to Selectors for services in 1859.	Amount paid to Selectors for services in 1860.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>County of Brant.</i>			<i>County of Middlesex.</i>				
Dumfries	4	8 50	8 50	Strathroy Village.....	5		6 25
Burford.....	4	12 00	12 00	Adelaide.....	3	10 00	6 25
Oakland	3	6 00	6 00	Carradoc.....	3	11 50	11 50
Brantford Town	12	48 00	48 00	Delaware	3	6 00	8 00
Paris Village	2	20 00	20 00	North Dorchester	2	10 00	10 00
Brantford Township	6	24 00	24 00	Ekfrid	3	14 00	14 00
				Lobo	3	7 00	7 00
		118 50	118 50	London Township	7	nothing	nothing
<i>County of Wentworth.</i>			<i>County of Oxford.</i>				
Binbrook	3	6 00	6 00	Metcalfe	3	9 00	9 00
East Flamboro	4	13 00	13 00	Mosa	3	14 00	14 00
West Flamboro	7	14 00	22 00	West Nissouri	3	3 00	3 00
Ancaster	3	15 00	10 00	Westminster.....	3	13 00	13 00
Glanford	3	6 00	6 00	East Williams.....	3	12 00	12 00
Lundas Town	3	36 00	28 00	West Williams.....	3	4 00	4 00
Barton	4	8 00	8 00			118 50	113 50
Saltfleet	6	8 00	15 00				
Beverly.....	3	28 00	20 00				
		134 00	128 00				
<i>County of Norfolk.</i>			<i>County of Oxford.</i>				
Charlotteville	3	14 00	14 00	East Zorra.....	3	7 00	7 00
Houghton	3	12 00	12 00	West Zorra	3	8 00	8 00
Middleton	3	8 00	8 00	Woodstock Town.....	3	12 00	20 00
Woodhouse	3	15 00	15 00	North Oxford	3	4 00	9 00
Walsingham	4	7 00	7 00	West Oxford.....	3	8 00	8 00
Townscud	3	12 00	7 00	East Oxford.....	3	10 00	10 00
Windham	2	10 00	7 00	South Norwich	3	6 00	6 00
Simcoe Town.....	3		2 00	North Norwich	2	9 00	9 00
				East Nissouri	3	6 00	8 00
		78 00	72 00	Ingersoll Village	3	21 00	21 00
				Embro Village.....	2	nothing	nothing
				Dereham	3	32 00	36 00
				Blenheim	3	8 50	8 50
				Blandford	5	9 00	11 00
						140 50	161 50

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd ult., praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "a Return of all Timber Dues collected " in the Counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton, in 1859 and 1860 ; " such Return to give the name of each person who paid dues, the " amount paid by each, and the name of the Township."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 2nd May, 1861.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

No. 29.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd April, 1861,
“ For all papers relating to the Exploration, and Maintenance of a
“ Road to extend from the Township of Brandon or Joliette to the
“ River Matawin.”

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
*Secretary.*SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 6th May, 1861.

No. 30.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd April, 1861,
“ For Copies of all Documents relative to Contracts for construction
“ of Court Houses and Jails, in Lower Canada.”

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
*Secretary.*SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 13th May, 1861.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,
the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22nd ult., praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the claim of John Counter, Esquire, against the Board of Works."

By command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 14th May, 1861.

Synopsis of Papers on the subject of the Junction Canal:—in reference to the claim of JOHN COUNTER, Esquire, of Kingston, for indemnity.

1855—April 7—John Page, 25514—Report on No. 25041, Memorial of J. Counter for re-imburs-	Page
ment as security for the late contractors at the Junction Canal,.....	5
“ “ 21—Report to Council, 810—Commissioner reports unfavourably on claim of J. Counter,...	10
“ “ 30—Order in Council, 1342—Committee report the claim of J. Counter inadmissible,.....	11
“ June 4—Report to Council, 1343—Commissioner refers to and confirms his previous report,....	12
1856—April 12—J. Counter, 31932—That he has petitioned the Legislature with a view to the appoint-	
ment of a Committee for the purpose of examining into his claim, and requesting the	
consent of the Commissioner to the motion,.....	12
1857—August 1—Order in Council, 34181—Referring to Commissioner of Public Works the Report of	
the Committee of the House of Assembly on the claim of J. Counter,.....	12
“ “ 19—Report to Council, 1572—H. H. Killaly, Assistant Commissioner, reports unfavorably	
on J. Counter's claim,.....	13
1859—April 14—J. Counter, 40734—Respecting his claim for compensation for losses on the Iroquois	
Canal Junction,.....	14
“ “ 16—J. Counter, 27894—Acknowledging No. 40734,.....	14
“ May 10—J. Counter, 40995—Requests that a day be named to take up his claim,.....	14
“ June 30—“ 41543—Sends papers connected with his claim,.....	14
“ Nov. 24—“ 44001—Further respecting his claim—states particulars of it, and re-	
quests an early attention,.....	16
“ “ 24—J. Counter, 44204—Requests that his claim be taken up for settlement,.....	17
1860—January—Commissioner of Public Works—On back of No. 44204—Memorandum on claim of	
J. Counter,.....	17
1861—March 0—J. Counter—Trans : from Provincial Secretary—52120—Renews his application for	
compensation for losses sustained by him as security for Messrs. Crawford & Milner,	
Contractors for the Iroquois & Junction Canal,.....	17

No. 25514.

MONTREAL, April 7, 1855.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the Memorial of John Counter, Esquire, for losses alleged to have been sustained by him directly or indirectly connected with the Works of the Junction Canal. With a view of being better understood, it is proposed, first; to allude briefly to the several statements made, in the order they occur in the Memorial, supplying explanations

either inadvertently or otherwise omitted, and closing with a short history of the mode adopted in conducting the operations, progress, &c. :

1st. The Memorialist states he became one of the sureties for Messrs. Crawford & Milner, &c., but omits what, in an appeal of this nature, it might have been well to supply, namely, whether he was actuated by motives of friendship "only," or with a view to pecuniary advantage, as the contractors have always asserted the latter to have been the case.

2nd and 3rd. That labour, provisions, &c., were low when the "contract" was entered into, but subsequently "doubled in value."

These statements are more or less correct if they are intended to cover a period of several years; the Memorialist, however, refrains from alluding to the fact that the work should have been completed within one year from the time the contract was executed, and neglects to state the peculiar circumstances and consequent knowledge of the parties in reference to the work before they entered into the contract, namely, that it had originally been declared to, and carried on for a time by other parties, who, after giving it a fair trial, found their prices insufficient, and very judiciously offered to surrender the contract, which, on a full investigation, was accepted by the Department.

The tender next on the list being that of Messrs. Crawford & Milner, they were notified of the fact, and previous to any further steps being taken, informed that their prices were a mere trifle over those of the parties who had, during the previous week, relinquished the work, in fact every argument was used to convince them of the expensive nature of the materials to be excavated and the inadequacy of their prices. On examining the locality, they at first seemed to hesitate, but after a few days absence, Mr. Crawford returned and stated he had been consulting his sureties, who were men of capital, especially Mr. Counter, who requested them (Messrs. Crawford & Milner) to go on as they could manage to do the work, and make money out of it in some way.

Thus it will be seen the parties had good warning in regard to prices, but declined to avail themselves of it, and so far as the rates of labour, provisions, &c., are concerned, there was little or in reality no increase whatever, except the ordinary rise of summer over that of winter labour, from the day the contract was executed up to the time (April, 1853) when the Canal should have been completed.

4th. In reference to the inadequacy of the progress estimates, it may be said that contractors generally expect to invest a certain amount of their own capital in plant, tools, &c., and otherwise in starting works of ordinary magnitude, this is, however, more especially the case when 15 per cent. on the value of the work done is retained, as customary under the Public Works Department.

5th and 6th. So far as regards the advances alleged to have been made by the Memorialist, and his subsequent taking the work in his own hands, even with the knowledge of a further outlay and loss being indispensable.

It is extremely difficult in such a case to imagine any one possessing one-half the reported shrewdness of the Memorialist trusting alone to so baseless a fabric as the mere leniency of the Government, without being able to urge some more tangible claim than losses sustained from inexperience alone, in attempting to conduct a difficult class of work, of which he neither did nor could be supposed to know anything, while the trade of the country was suffering from the works being, and having been retarded through sheer mismanagement; and the funds appropriated for their early completion misapplied to such an extent that renders it necessary to apply to the Legislature for the sum of £15,000 over the original estimate; which would have been ample, had the work fallen into the hands of good contractors.

7th. For a gang of two hundred and fifty men, read one hundred and seventy-five, which includes all the persons employed in every capacity at the time stated.

8th. The expenses of pumping alluded to have been fully paid, and if the Memorialist found it necessary to keep a watch on an earth embankment, it certainly is the first instance on record, to the best of my knowledge, of such a precaution being adopted.

9th and 10th. The shanties referred to as having been burnt, were the property of the labourers themselves. Those built (5 or 6) have, along with all others, been taken off the contractors' hands, and paid for at their full value.

11th and 12th. In regard to the Memorialist being advised to petition the Legislature, and his view of the manner it was received, the Commissioners, as also members of that body, will be able to decide whether the conclusions arrived at are correct or otherwise.

13th and 14th. Whether the Memorialist acted as security for the contractors, or for himself as the contractor, in re-organizing a force, will be seen on reference to the document understood to be the legal surrender of the contract, by which, as also other papers attached thereto, together with Memorialist's own statement, it appears he had some time previously purchased the interest of Milner, and subsequently had the whole interest of Crawford assigned to him, when of course he (the Memorialist) became the sole contractor, acting in all matters for his own individual interest, neither of the original parties interfering in any shape, except signing the surrender and final estimate at my request.

The legal opinion obtained being, that the documents executed between the parties themselves rendered the signature of Crawford and Milner unnecessary.

In reference to the advice said to have been given by the Commissioners relative to the surrender of the contract, it is only necessary to say the Memorialist was desirous (if he continued the work) of being paid the future expenses incurred without regard to contract or otherwise, which demand could not, under any circumstances, be entertained, especially as the work was in the hands of a person so unskilled in such matters as renders it questionable if he could even accomplish it at any price.

Instead, however, of causing the work to be surrendered as stated, the Memorialist did so himself within two hours after the suggestion alluded to was made, without the possibility of his having an opportunity of consulting in any shape either of the original contractors.

15th. As regards Memorialist's property being in jeopardy, "arising from the action taken by him as security for the contractors,"

It may be well to refer to the 1st, 13th and 14th paragraphs of the letter, which it is presumed may assist in arriving at a conclusion whether he acted in the capacity stated only, or as a partner increasing in power till he became the sole contractor. But granting "that his property is in jeopardy," it does not follow that the Canal Works are the cause; the Memorialist might have been, and doubtless was, engaged in other operations which, if conducted with no better judgment, would lead to the embarrassment he deplors.

16th. States "the loss arising from the contract has been caused by circumstances which no human beings could have guarded against." This would have been correct if the following clause had been added, viz: "that were unacquainted with such works, and failed to give them their own attention, or employ others of greater energy and experience than themselves."

If the work had been properly conducted, the whole would have been completed before any rise of labor took place, or the sickness alluded to occurred.

17th. In reference to Memorialist "being always ready to assist others," it may be said that reports give him credit for examining closely the terms on which such assistance has generally been rendered; at all events, he showed no great stretch of liberality towards the poor emigrants brought by him on to the work, many of whom died by disease engendered from lack of the common necessities of life, without an effort being made to supply them with either food or shelter, till the Government took the matter in hand, and authorized the sum of £75 to be applied for the purpose. Even the laborers who did work were kept out of their earnings for months, notwithstanding that continued drafts were made on the retained percentage, with a view of enabling these liabilities to be met. The money thus granted was not unfrequently otherwise applied, till a course was adopted that, in a measure, compelled payment for the labor done to be made.

18th. Although the Memorialist strives throughout to leave the impression, that he acted only as security for the contractors, still he closes by praying the sum of £14,145 7s. 2d. may be paid over to himself, without showing one tangible ground on which to base so modest a request, or in the remotest degree alluding to the more than liberal treatment already received.

Having thus, at some length, gone into the various statements made by the Memorialist, which, if I mistake not, shows whether he acted from motives of interest or otherwise, it

now remains for me to submit a few remarks on the manner the works were conducted, the cause that led to a surrender being desirable, and a brief review of the settlement made with Mr. Counter, approved as a whole by Messrs. Crawford and Milner; each of these divisions will claim attention in their respective order, viz. :—

The work having been relinquished by the first contractors, for the reasons already stated, Messrs. Crawford and Milner were informed of their Tender being the next on the list, who, after examining the locality and obtaining the benefit of their sureties' advice, took formal possession of the Canal property on the 12th May, 1852, and commenced operations on the 17th May, with the full and distinct understanding that they entered on the work in the condition it was left by the first contractors, and had nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the quantities or rates paid for the work hitherto done, and that they were to employ such a force and use such a degree of energy as would ensure the entire completion of the Canal in April, 1853, agreeably to the tenor of a specification and contract then submitted.

They, for the first few months, showed a disposition to make a strong and vigorous effort; but inexperience was evident in all their movements from the first.

Their selections of managers were injudicious, the different gangs of laborers improperly arranged, and every branch or department of the establishment reflected the want of practical knowledge.

Still they struggled on at a moderately fair rate till the latter end of September, 1852, when their efforts began to relax, at the very time when greater exertions should have been made; but no ordinary degree of urging, or otherwise, could, or at least did, succeed in inducing them to augment their force and proceed more rapidly. It must, however, in justice be admitted that, if actions had kept pace with promises, the public would, long ere this, have had the benefit of the Canal, and many unpleasant results been avoided. Thus the works dragged on at a most unsatisfactory rate, till it was evident no effort could complete them at the contract time (April, 1853). The water of the St. Lawrence being then moderately high, and likely to continue so for another year, it was decided to allow the contractors (on their application) till April, 1854, to finish the work.

This indulgence, however, seemed to produce a sort of remissness, that showed plainly they had no disposition to make an effort to fulfil even this second agreement. Mr. Crawford, then acting contractor, was frequently absent for weeks, sometimes nearly months, at a time; the overseers were often changed, and every change appeared to bring about, if possible, a worse state of management; so much so, that I have never, in the course of my experience, seen work so recklessly and injudiciously conducted.

During the spring and summer of 1853 (uncertain which, but the deed of transfer will show), Mr. Crawford stated the works would, in future, proceed in a more satisfactory manner, as Mr. Counter had now acquired an additional interest in the matter, he having purchased out Milner. This prediction was, however, not realized; the works continued to drag on as formerly till about the fall, when the force gradually diminished, and during winter little or nothing was done.

In April, 1854, Messrs. Crawford, Counter and Jenkins, went over part of the work, called at the Engineer's Office and talked over the matter, when Mr. Crawford remarked he had given up all his interest in the contract to Mr. Counter, who in future would carry on the work; and Mr. Jenkins, who acted as attorney in drawing money, &c., drew attention very forcibly to the matter by remarking, "bear in mind, that it is not John Crawford but John Counter that is now the contractor, and he always does what he says."

Being glad to learn that the work had at last fallen wholly into the hands of a person of the promptness represented by Mr. Jenkins, everything was done in the way of advances from the retained per centage, &c., to aid in promoting an end so desirable; a little better progress for a time was the result, but the force continued small, and the management not in the least degree improved. Thus matters went on till about the middle of July, when an epidemic broke out that caused the work to be suspended for a few weeks. On the sickness partly abating, Mr. Counter made considerable efforts to get on a larger force, to effect which a number of German emigrants were sent on from Quebec, but unfortunately the contractor forgot to provide either shelter or provisions for them. From this glaring oversight much suffering resulted; the men were unaccustomed to the class of work, ren-

dering their services in a great measure useless, and the absence of everything in the shape of food or shelter brought on sickness, of which upwards of 40 died. The inhabitants remonstrated through the newspapers and otherwise, yet nothing was done for the sufferers till the Government took their case into consideration, as already stated. Meantime, the works were progressing slowly, and Mr. Counter occasionally amusing himself with hunting for flaws in the contract, in which he, however, did not prove very successful.

Towards fall, the labourers were not paid for upwards of two months, although regular monthly estimates had been given. This also was the cause of much suffering and dissatisfaction.

From the foregoing it will be seen the arrangements were extremely defective, the management injudicious, the contractor inexperienced, and the workmen starving; and, I may add, the trade of the country suffering to an alarming extent, from the manner in which the works were then and had hitherto been retarded. With a knowledge of these facts, it will at once be evident that a surrender of the contract was not only desirable, but if withheld a forfeiture was inevitable.

In reference to the settlement made at the time of the surrender of the contract, I freely confess my inability to give good and sufficient reasons for many of the items allowed, except on the grounds that I acted with a view to a liberal interpretation under existing circumstances, and of preventing everything in the shape of claim being made or in future entertained.

Had strict justice, according to the terms of the contract, been meted out, a declaration of forfeiture instead of the acceptance of a surrender would have been the result. Hence the previous liberal treatment of the Government will, it is hoped, bear out the more than liberal settlement hitherto effected.

By referring to the contract, it will be seen,

1st. That earth excavation throughout, that is to say top and bottom, are at uniform prices, at which rates the contractor was allowed, notwithstanding that nearly one-fourth of the bottoming remains to be done, one-half of which must be transported a greater distance than any previously excavated; or, in other words, the work remaining will cost fully double the price of that done.

2nd. Rock excavation was allowed for all boulders it was found necessary to blast or otherwise remove; by the contract they were not to be allowed, unless containing two cubic yards.

According to the latter measurement there were..... 90.25 cubic yards.

By the former there were..... 485.63 " "

3rd. The entire quantity excavated from the prism of the Canal was allowed and paid for as earth excavation. By the contract, boulders were to be deducted when used for rip-rap wall or crib ballast, of which there are 25,415 cubic yards.

4th. The contract price for pumping was £1500, of which fully two-thirds remains to be done; the sum of £1250 was allowed.

5th. The sum of £614 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was allowed, being the amount retained on the surface excavation done by the first contractors, that is to say, the difference between the price allowed Bowie and Cassels and the contract price of Crawford and Milner, notwithstanding the contractors were distinctly informed, before executing any legal instrument, that they had no claim, nor need expect payment of any such amount.

6th. The sum of £658 13s. was allowed to pay the laborers and hired teams employed on the work after the 10th of November, that being the day Mr. Counter, by a letter, offered to surrender the contract. The whole quantity of excavation done after that date was allowed to meet the expense of the contractors' teams up to the time of the appraisers' award being made.

7th. The whole of the plant, machinery, tools, horses, scows, shanties, and everything connected with the work, was taken off the contractor's hands and valued by appraisers, mutually chosen, who awarded the sum of £2,109 6s. 8d.

Had the work been completed according to agreement, the whole of the plant, &c., would have remained on the contractor's hands, and could not have been sold for any other purpose, at one-fifth of the value put on it by the appraisers.

The amounts thus paid, irrespective of the contract, are as follows :

For Plant, Tools, &c., &c., say three-fourths of award.....	£1582	0	0
“ Rock excavation, 395 at 4s.....	79	0	0
“ Rock excavation allowed in excavation, 395 at 1s. 0½d.....	20	11	5
“ Section 1, boulders allowed in excavation, 6,642 at 1s.....	332	2	0
“ Section 2, boulders allowed in excavation, 11,103 at 1s. 1d.....	601	13	8
“ Cribwork boulders allowed in excavation, 7,655 at 1s.....	382	15	0
“ Pumping.....	400	0	0
“ Amount retained on surface excavation done by contractors.....	614	2	6½
	Amount.....	£4012	4 7½

Thus it will be seen the contractors have been paid the sum of £4012 4s. 7d. over and above what they had a right to expect by the contract, besides having by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the work yet to be done, and retarding the operations for three years, thereby entailing a debt on the Province for interest alone of £5,400, and in addition procrastinating till labor has risen so much in value, together with leaving the most expensive portion undone, that it will be necessary to apply to the Legislature, as already stated, for a further appropriation of £15,000 over the original estimates, making the over expenditure as follows, viz :—

Appropriation required.....	£15,000	0	0
Interest on £30,000 for three years.....	5,400	0	0
Amount paid irrespective of contract.....	4,012	0	0
Superintendence, &c., for three years, at £550.....	1,650	0	0

Additional cost caused by contractors, £26,062 0 0

being a sum nearly equal to that they asked to complete the work in the first instance.

In conclusion, I must confess my inability to imagine on what principle of law, equity and common sense, any man, or set of men, could expect to be paid an additional sum for alleged losses that no practical man would for a moment admit as having occurred, while the party making the appeal had, through sheer mismanagement, entailed a loss on the Province of £26,062, in addition to the injury done to the commerce of the country, especially individuals engaged in forwarding and shipping.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedt., humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN PAGE,

Engineer of Public Works.

P.S.—In connection with this subject, I beg to draw your attention to my letter of the 2nd October, 1854, in reference to works of importance being placed in the hands of incompetent persons, at prices below their actual value.

(Signed) JOHN PAGE.

No. 810.

Copy.

To His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned has the honor to report, for the information of Your Excellency, as follows, upon the Memorial of John Counter, Esq., of Kingston, praying to be re-imbursed for losses alleged to have been sustained by him in connection with the works of the Junction Canal.

That he cannot perceive upon what shadow of ground Mr. Counter is entitled to receive any compensation. The accompanying report of the Chief Engineer to the Department, together with further information obtained from the Assistant Commissioner, fully satisfies him that the losses sustained have been entirely owing to mismanagement of the works;—that if they had been properly conducted they would have been completed before any rise in labour or materials took place;—that he has every reason to believe that Mr. Counter's going security for Messrs. Crawford and Milner, was not disinterested, as represented, but that from the commencement he was to benefit, as he calculated, from the contract.

That moneys paid by the Department on this work were applied to the carrying on of other works in the vicinity of Kingston.

That, so far from the work being urged on with vigor, the Dredge Vessel employed on it was taken away, and placed on the other work adverted to, at a time when many thousand yards remained to be removed, and not a third of the force employed that should have been.

That the most cruel neglect was exhibited towards a number of unfortunate German emigrants, whom the Memorialist had induced to go up to the work, in the expectation of being well housed, and put in the receipt of wages to support themselves and families.

That the conduct of the Department, upon accepting the surrender of the contract, when the works were at a stand-still, has been favorable and liberal to Mr. Counter, to an extent that can scarcely be justified. That by it, a sum of upwards of £4,000 was paid to Mr. Counter, to which he had no just right whatever, under the contract.

That an evil of a most serious description is daily gaining ground in the country, namely, the permitting works of importance to get into the hands of inexperienced men, in connection with parties nominally "*securities*," but in reality having a per centage on the receipts. Such men tender for works at insufficient prices, trusting to some chance of "*extras*" or political influence to have compensation for "*losses*" made to them. By such a course the really honest and capable contractor is shut out, and great pecuniary loss is ultimately sustained by the Province,—as in this case of upwards of £26,000,—independent of the advantages proposed from the works being delayed for several years.

The undersigned would draw the attention of Your Excellency to the accompanying report of the Engineer, for more minute information on this case, which he is obliged to represent as one to which, in his opinion, any further favorable consideration cannot be given.

A tender from men of wealth, and in every respect, capable of performing the work within the time specified (April, 1853) was but £2,850 over the one referred to in the foregoing. These contractors are now proceeding with the completion of the work, which will cost the Province £23,000 more than if their proposal had been accepted, and will involve a loss of three years' advantage from the work.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

F. LEMIEUX,
Chief Commissioner.

Department of Public Works,
Quebec, 21st April, 1855.

No. 1342.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated the 28th April, 1855, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 30th of the same month.

The Committee having examined Mr. Counter's claim for reimbursement of expenses on the Junction Canal, are of opinion that it is inadmissible, for the following reasons:

Because the losses have been owing to mismanagement of the work, which, if properly conducted, would have been completed before the rise in the prices of labor, &c.

Because Mr. Counter was not a disinterested "*security*," but was intended to benefit in the contract.

Because moneys paid by the Department of Public Works on this work were applied to other works; the dredge employed elsewhere; and not one-third of the necessary number of men engaged.

Because the acceptance of the surrender of the contract has been in the highest degree favorable and liberal towards Mr. Counter, a sum of £4,000 having been paid to him to which he had no legal claim under the contract; and

Because the failure of the original contractors has occasioned a loss to the Province of upwards of £26,000, besides the injury to the trade by the non-completion of the work within the period limited by the contract.

(Certified)
(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable
The Commissioner of Public Works,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 1343.

To His Excellency the Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

The undersigned has the honor to report, for the information of Your Excellency, that he has taken into his serious consideration the memorandum of John Counter, Esq., on the subject of the rejection of his claim for loss incurred by him on the Junction Canal, together with the Report of John Page, Esq., Chief Engineer of this Department, on the renewal of the said claim.

On considering these documents the undersigned cannot find any reason for thinking that his previous report on the matter was incorrect; nor can he come to any other conclusion respecting Mr. Counter's claim than that set forth by him in the said Report.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

F. LEMIEUX,
Chief Commissioner.

Public Works,
Quebec, 4th June, 1855.

No. 31982.

TORONTO, 12th April, 1856.

SIR,—Near the close of last Session, upon the discussion of a reference of my Petition, a promise was made in Parliament by the Government, that during the recess my case would be fully inquired into and full justice done me in the premises. Since then I have not heard, nor am I aware that any thing in the matter has been done. I have necessarily once more petitioned the Legislature this Session, with a view to the appointment of a Committee, not for the purpose of reporting compensation, but in order to place before the Government all the facts and circumstances attending the non-fulfilment and abandonment of my Contract, so that the Government, after a careful review of all the circumstances pro. and con. may then decide whether my case warranted a favorable consideration, or otherwise. Before taking this step, I have deemed it most respectful that I should thus apprise you of my intention, and beg that you will consent to the motion for such a Committee.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Hon. FRANCOIS LEMIEUX,
Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Toronto.

(Signed,)

J. COUNTER.

No. 34181.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 31st July, 1857; approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the 1st August, 1857.

On the Report dated 4th June, 1857, of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was assigned the duty of enquiring into and reporting all the circumstances attending the non-fulfilment and abandonment of the Contract entered into by John Counter, Esq., either as security or otherwise, with the Department of Public Works, for the construction of the Junction Canal on the River St. Lawrence, the said circumstances being founded upon certain promises alleged to have been made to Mr. Counter, in which the Committee recommend that the sum of £5,000 be granted to the said John Counter.

While the Committee upon the above report are prepared to recommend that Mr. Counter's claim be favorably entertained, they are yet of opinion that the whole of the evidence and circumstances under which the Committee of the House were induced to make the above recommendation, should be referred for the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, with whom transactions may have been had and in whose knowledge may be facts of which the Committee of the House may have been ignorant when they made their Report, and which, upon consideration, might not warrant the payment to Mr. Counter of so large a sum as £5,000, or might justify other arrangements with that gentleman.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable
The Commissioners of Public Works,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1572.

To His Excellency the Administrator of the Government,
&c., &c., &c.

Upon the Order in Council of the 31st July last, on the subject of the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly to which was assigned the duty of inquiring into and reporting on the claims of Mr. John Counter, the undersigned has the honor to state that from the outset he has entertained a strong opinion against the expediency or justice of entertaining these claims. He has carefully gone over and considered the evidence taken before the Committee, and sees nothing in it to induce him to alter his views. Mr. Counter was at first nominally but the security of the Contractors, upon their failing he proceeded with the works himself, (in the management of which he showed ignorance and incapacity) for nearly four years; at the expiration of which time, being unable to proceed further, he petitioned this Department for an advance of money, out, as stated, in the Hon. Mr. Chabot's evidence, there was no security whatever on which an advance could be made. Yielding, however, to the continued importunity of Mr. Counter, and in order to avoid further expense and loss of time, it was intimated to him that, on his at once relinquishing his Contract, his case should receive the most favorable consideration possible. This he agreed to; the "plant," materials, horses, &c., &c., most of which were worthless and not required by the Department, were taken off his hands at a high valuation, and in the settlement made with him, he was paid up at the full contract price for the portion of the work done by him, which was the cheapest; the more difficult and expensive parts being left undone by him. Other reasons lead the undersigned to hold strong opinions against these claims. Much of the money paid by this Department to the claimant, from time to time, was not applied by him to the payment of his men on the works for which he had contracted, but went to the redemption of notes in the bank, on other accounts altogether. The Dredge Vessel, specially sent down to perform the work contracted for, was removed by the claimant, and sent off to other works upon which he was then engaged. A number of emigrants were induced by him to proceed to the work, on the pledge that they were to be employed and well cared for—so far from which being the case, that, after much suffering amongst them, moneys had to be advanced by the Government for their maintenance, and to remove them elsewhere.

In conclusion, the undersigned would respectfully state that the Report of the Committee was not received by the House, and, as stated to him, was obtained by advantage being taken of the absence of two members of the Committee, well known to be opposed to the claim, and also by the substitution of a gentleman on the Committee without the usual notice, in lieu of one who was obliged to leave on account of illness.

The amount of the Contract with which Mr. Counter was connected, was short of £3,000 less than the sum for which some of the best and most experienced Contractors in the Province offered to perform the work, which they would have done within the time named. By its getting into Mr. Counter's hands, the trade was deprived of the benefit of the improvement, and the Province of the interest of the outlay for nearly four years, and the ultimate completion of the work cost about £16,000 more than it would have done.

had it been given to the parties who understood how to carry it on. Unfortunately, by the Act, the Department is compelled to give work to the lowest bidder.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed),

H. H. KILLALY,
Assis. Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, 19th Aug., 1857.

No. 40734.

TORONTO, 14th April, 1859.

SIR,—Having been for some time in this place endeavoring to urge forward the consideration of my claim upon the Government for compensation for losses on the Iroquois Canal Junction, and not having been able to obtain any decision thereupon, will you permit me to enquire if you cannot now take up the consideration of the matter, and favor me with an answer.

I had hoped from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, granted to me by the Government in 1857, that all difficulties had been removed, and I still trust that such will be found to be the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) J. COUNTER.

The Honorable JOHN ROSE,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 27894.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, 16th April, 1859.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst., calling attention to your claim against the Government for compensation for losses connected with the construction of the Junction Canal, and to state that the subject will receive due consideration at an early day.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. W. HARPEB,
for the Commissioner.

JOHN COUNTER, Esq.

No. 40995.

KINGSTON, May 10, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—You were kind enough to promise me that at an early day after the close of the Session you would take up my long-pending claim.

Please name the day, and I will be in attendance.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) J. COUNTER.

Hon. JOHN ROSE, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Toronto.

No. 41543.

TORONTO, June 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested to enclose to you these papers connected with my claim against the Government, being duplicates of documents handed in before.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. COUNTER.

J. W. HARPEB, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Works.

(Enclosed in No. 41543.)

Copy of a Letter from Honorable F. LEMIEUX, Commissioner of Public Works, to the Honorable JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General.

TORONTO, 29th November, 1856.-

MY DEAR SIR,—Referring to your note relative to Mr. Counter's claim, I beg to state that, although the Government consented that a Select Committee should be struck last Session to consider that claim, yet no committee was appointed, in consequence of the pressure of business; but I see no reason why a similar Committee should not be named next session for the same purpose, if asked for by Mr. Counter.

Truly yours,
(Signed)

F. LEMIEUX.
C. C. P. W.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD,
Attorney General, &c.

Copy of a Letter from D. ROBLIN, Esq., M.P.P., to J. COUNTER. (Enclosed in No. 41543).

TORONTO, 14th August, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of this day, I beg to say that I was distinctly informed by several members of the then Government, after the Committee had reported upon your case last Session, that the amount recommended by the Committee would be *advanced* to you; and as it was too late to be placed in the Estimates, it would be put in the Estimates this Session.

I am, yours truly,

(Signed)

D. ROBLIN.

J. COUNTER, Esq.

(Enclosed in 41543.)

TORONTO, Monday, 5th July, 1858.

JOHN COUNTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Though I cannot recollect the precise language made use of by the Hon. Mr. Chabot, in reply to Mr. Brown and Mr. Langton, in your case, I do distinctly recollect that I then considered the promise made by them as full and strong as you could desire. I fully understood him to say that every expense incurred by you, legitimately, under the contract in which you had an interest, and which had, as he admitted, been forced upon you by unforeseen casualties, should be met.

Yours very truly,
(Signed)

JOSEPH HARTMAN.

(Enclosed in 41543.)

TORONTO, June 5th, 1858.

SIR—You have requested me to state what took place in the House of Assembly in the Session of 1854-5, to occasion the withdrawal of Mr. Langton's motion asking for a Committee to investigate your claim against the Government, and what was said by Mr. Chabot, the Commissioner of Public Works.

I remember, distinctly, that Mr. Langton's motion was withdrawn, upon the avowal, by the Commissioner of Public Works, that your claim would be examined and fully met; that you should sustain no loss, as the Government had assumed the Works with that understanding.

I am, yours, &c.
(Signed)

J. C. AIKINS.

JOHN COUNTER, Esq.,
Toronto.

(Enclosed in 41543.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TORONTO, July 5, 1858.

JOHN COUNTER, Esq.

SIR—Purporting your claim against the Government for losses—I recollect distinctly that at the time the matter was brought up before Parliament in Quebec, the Commissioner of Public Works stated that Mr. Counter should be remunerated for losses sustained by his contract. This reply seemed to satisfy Mr. Counter and his friends at the time, and the motion to appoint a Committee was withdrawn.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

AMOS WRIGHT.

No. 44001.

KINGSTON, October 24, 1859.

To the Hon. JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Quebec.

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of again soliciting your kind attention to my claim against the Government, and at the same time, as the matter may have passed from your memory, beg to lay before you a short sketch of the matter.

My claim is not against the Department of the Board of Works, but against yourself, as successor to the Hon. Mr. J. Chabot, who entered into the following arrangement with me, viz:—That if I would give up the contract and obtain the signatures of John Crawford and Joseph Milner, the contractors, to a receipt, or complete discharge, of any further demands against the Board of Works, he would see that I was paid in full any loss I had sustained; I obtained such receipt and full discharge in accordance with the understanding, in good faith, and afterwards produced certified documents, showing a loss of some £14,600, when the Honorable Commissioner said, “I did not think the loss would be so great, but I see it is so, I have made up my mind to get you ten thousand pounds, and you must be satisfied; you have done so nobly I will pledge the Government to that amount and no more.” After waiting some time, Mr. Langton pressed the matter before the House of Assembly, asking for a Committee to enquire into the above statements, when one of the members asked Mr. Chabot whether such an understanding existed between him and Mr. Counter,—he replied there was: Another member enquired whether he had engaged to pay Mr. Counter ten thousand pounds for giving up the contract and obtaining the contractors’ receipts—he said he had; now this is the statement of facts made five years ago in Quebec.

Subsequently in Toronto the House of Assembly granted a Committee to investigate the whole affair; they reported in my favor to the extent of five thousand pounds, and that report was at once assented to by members of the then Government.

In urging one of your predecessors, the Hon. Mr. Sicotte, to adopt this report, I gave him the substance of the above in a conversation I had with him, he replied—if my predecessor has made such a promise I shall feel bound to carry it out, but I think there is scarcely sufficient evidence of it to satisfy me. I told him I could obtain further evidence, and did so, with which he expressed himself satisfied, and promised to attend to it.

If, after you have examined the additional evidence, you are not satisfied, will you please to allow me a new Committee before whom I shall be prepared to lay such additional evidence as will, I think, insure me the amount originally promised, viz: ten thousand pounds.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN COUNTER.

No. 44204.

KINGSTON, 24th Nov., 1859.

Honorable JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Quebec.

MY DEAR SIR—At the close of last Session you wrote me saying you would take up my business and have it settled as soon as possible.

I have had some correspondence since with our mutual friend, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, and sent him a synopsis of my case to lay before you ; I shall now feel much obliged by your taking up the whole matter, and recommending the adoption of the report of the Committee of the House of Assembly.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours, very truly,
(Signed)

J. COUNTER.

Memo. by Commissioner on back of No. 44204.

January, 1860.

I have carefully gone over all the papers in this matter, and am clearly of opinion that the Petitioner makes out no claim for redress. He seems to rest his case entirely on the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, in which it is stated that from the testimony adduced, the Committee are of opinion that "promises of compensation, other than that of paying him for the work performed, plant and material on hand, were made, and entertaining this belief the Committee recommend that the sum of £5,000 be granted to the said John Counter."

But this conclusion seems in no way warranted by any evidence laid before the Committee, certainly Mr. Chabot's statement does not bear it out. The Report and evidence of Mr. Page, the Chief Engineer, which I have read attentively, are both clear, and seem to me to be unanswerable.

From the whole of the papers I come to the conclusion :

1st. That there was extended to Mr. Counter, in the settlement with him, as much consideration as it was possible to give to a Contractor in his position, with any regard to the Public interests.

2nd. That the alleged promise of Mr. Chabot, as Chief Commissioner, which seems to be of the vaguest character, was never intended by Mr. Chabot to imply that any sum, over and above what might be determined on by the proper officer as a just basis of settlement should be paid to Mr. Counter.

It was not meant as an absolute payment, but as an advance on account of what he, Mr. Chabot, then had been led to believe might be due, and which should be taken into account at the final settlement.

3rd. In the settlement of the Chief Engineer a large sum is actually allowed Mr. Counter, (£4,012,) and to an advance, in anticipation of this adjustment, Mr. Chabot's communications and supposed promise must be presumed to have reference.

4th. On all the circumstances connected with the Contract, and desiring to extend to Mr. Counter's position the most liberal consideration. I regret that I cannot see any ground consistent with the public duty, which would warrant me in recommending his case to the favorable consideration of His Excellency, or advising that the Report of the Committee should be acted on by the Executive.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner.

Quebec, January, 1860.

No. 52120

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c.

The Memorial of John Counter, of the City of Kingston, Esquire,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Memorialist became one of the Securities to the Honorable the Commis-

sioner of Public Works for the Contractors of the Iroquois Junction Canal, Messrs. Crawford & Milner, and had advanced large amounts to enable the said Contractors to proceed with the Works, but sickness and plague breaking out amongst the men caused the stoppage of the Works.

The Contractors in conjunction with your Memorialist petitioned the Legislature in the year 1854, and when the Petition was about to be referred to a Committee, the late Honorable Jean Chabot, then Commissioner of Public Works, said he would undertake to settle the whole affair. Your Memorialist was sent for and an understanding entered into between the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works and your Memorialist, to the effect that if the contractors would give up the contract, and give a final receipt and discharge, your Memorialist should be re-imbursed all his advances. The arrangement was complied with by the contractors, and your Memorialist presented to the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, a certified document shewing that his advances to the Contractors for carrying on the Works amounted to *Fourteen Thousand Six Hundred Pounds*, upon which the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works said he had not thought the amount would be so large, but that your Memorialist should be paid Ten Thousand Pounds, which he has also repeated in his place in the House of Assembly as Commissioner. The whole matter was subsequently referred to a Committee of the House, which Committee, after a lengthened investigation, reported that under all the circumstances the Government should allow your Memorialist *Five Thousand Pounds*. The Chairman of the said Committee, when about to move the concurrence of the House in the report, was assured by a member of the Executive Council that he need not do so, because the Council had agreed to pay the sum recommended to be paid in the report of the Committee, which, notwithstanding, has not been paid, and your Memorialist humbly prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps in the matter as will release your Memorialist from the unfortunate position in which the non-payment of the said money has placed him.

Your Memorialist begs further to say, that at the time he became security for the contractors, Messrs. Crawford & Milner, he was in comfortable circumstances—by the non-fulfilment of the arrangement entered into with the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works he has been reduced to poverty, and his property has all been sold for the benefit of his creditors.

(Signed)

J. COUNTER.

RETURN

To AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, dated 3rd April, 1861,
for Statement of Bounties paid to Canadian Fishermen, and the
number of Vessels which have been entitled to the same.

By command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th May, 1861.

STATEMENT of Claimants and Names of their Vessels, tonnage, &c., &c., to whom Licenses were granted under the authority of the Act 22 Vict., chap, 86, claiming Fishing Bounties in accordance with said Act since its passage on the 16th of August, 1858,—distinguishing those perfected and paid, from claims not completed, in return to an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 3rd April, 1861.

Year.	Name of Claimant, Master, or Owner.	Name of Vessel.	Port where from.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Months.	Rate per Month.		Amount.	Name of the Collector by whom License was issued.	Quantity and description of Fish and Oil taken, &c., &c.	Remarks.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1859	David Baird and J. LeRoy	The May Flower.	Gaspé	34	9	3	0 15	0 25	0 0	J. C. Bellenu	404 quintals of cod—12 brls. cod oil	Completed.
"	J. and J. Osebah	Highland Jane	do	64	19	3½	0 17	6 56	0 0	do	160 brls. white oil	do
"	W. Henbour and J. Millar	Breeze	do	45	16	4	1 0	0 45	0 0	do	do	do
"	Charles Stewart	John Stewart	do	70	15	4	1 0	0 78	0 0	do	283 do	do
"	W. and R. Baker	Rambler	do	51	15	3	0 15	0 38	5 0	do	360 do	do
"	L. and F. Kennedy	Temperance	do	56	10	3	0 15	0 42	0 0	do	95 brls. herrings, 25½ quintals cod, 8 brls. cod oil	do
"	Thomas and H. Suddard	Violet	do	39	15	3	0 15	0 29	5 0	do	221 brls. whale oil	do
"	E. and J. Quigley	North Star	do	29	8	3	0 15	0 21	15 0	do	100 b. salmon, 100 b. cod, 3b. cod oil	do
"	E. and A. Arsineau	Mary Ann	do	40	10	4	1 0	0 40	0 0	do	No return	Incompleted.
"	W. and J. T. Atar	Coleraine	do	40	9	3½	0 17	0 45	0 0	do	230 quintals cod, 25 brls. whale oil, 8 brls. cod oil, 24 brls. herrings, 16 brls. salmon	do
"	J. and W. Aunette & Co.	Defiance	do	65	15	3	0 15	0 48	15 0	do	No return	Completed.
"	J. Barnes	Joseph Howe	Quebec	49	9	3	0 15	0 36	15 0	do	127 brls. whale oil	Incompleted.
"	John Roberts	St. Ignace	Gaspé	37	18	3	0 15	0 27	15 0	do	170 brls. herrings, 207 quintals cod.	Completed.
"	Joseph Tripp	Administration	do	46	15	3	0 15	0 34	10 0	do	175 brls. white oil	do
"	Frederick and A. Coffin	Persévérance	do	67	12	3	0 15	0 51	15 0	do	67 brls do	do
"	John and W. Ross	Britannia	do	69	12	3	0 15	0 50	5 0	do	561 quintals of cod, 22 brls. cod oil.	do
"	S. and Hugh Walsh	Lord Douglas	do	58	12	3	0 15	0 47	0 0	do	300 quintals of cod, 60 brls. herrings, 9 brls. cod oil	do
"	John and E. Howell	Undaunted	do	44	10	3	0 15	0 33	0 0	do	114 brls. herrings, 180 quintals cod, 5 brls. cod oil	do
"	A. and L. Courrier	Eugénie	Magdalen Islands	51	11	4	1 0	0 51	0 0	T. J. Fox	No return	Incompleted.
"	E. and P. Mulrooney	Village Belle	Gaspé	40	9	3	0 15	0 30	0 0	J. C. Bellenu	360 quintals cod, 9 brls. cod oil	Completed.
"	John and P. Davis	Osprey	do	59	15	4	1 0	0 59	0 0	do	126 brls. whale oil	do
"	P. Belliveau	Independence	Quebec	62	12	3	0 15	0 46	10 0	J. W. Dunscombe	No return	Incompleted.
"	Damien Richard	Onésime	Magdalen Islands	45	10	4	1 0	0 41	5 0	do	Do	do
"	Simon Bourke	Mary Julia	do	20	8	4	1 0	0 20	0 0	T. J. Fox	Do	do
"	Wm. Terreau	Annie	do	45	10	4	1 0	0 45	0 0	do	Do	Completed.
"	Zéphirin Arsineau	Adalena	do	46	10	4	1 0	0 46	0 0	do	Do	do
"	Gabriel and F. Courrier	Victoria	do	53	11	4	1 0	0 53	0 0	do	Do	do

1859	Alexander Courrier	Triton	Magdalen Islands	30	8	3½	0 17	6 26	5 0	T. J. Fox	No return	Completed.
"	A. Rivarini & Co.	Renaud	Quebec	22	12	4	1 0	0 22	0 0	J. W. Dunscombe	126 quints. dry cod, 13 brls. herrings.	Incompleted.
"	Fabien Arsineau	Laura	do	28	9	3	0 15	0 46	0 0	J. J. Fox	No return	do
"	J. Dionne	Emelthe	do	36	8	4	1 0	0 36	0 0	J. W. Dunscombe	300 cwt. dry cod, 150 brls. green cod, 8 brls. cod oil	do
"	Peter Vignault	Mary	Magdalen Islands	40	11	4	1 0	0 40	0 0	T. J. Fox	No return	Completed.
"	Gilliv W. Courrier	Zélie	do	33	9	3	0 15	0 22	10 0	do	250 q. dry cod, 50 b. herrings, 360 [seals.	do
"	Fred. Arsineau & D. Terreau	Temperance	do	41	11	4	1 0	0 41	0 0	do	No return	do
"	Laurent Jombe	Archangel	do	50	10	3½	0 17	6 42	10 0	do	Do	do
"	J. Boudreau	Constantine	Quebec	42	10	4	1 0	0 42	0 0	J. W. Dunscombe	400 brls. herrings (prime)	do
"	J. B. Boudreau	The Seal	Magdalen Islands	27	9	3	0 15	0 20	5 0	T. J. Fox	No return	do
"	Vital A. Vignault	Wide Awake	Quebec	42	9	4	1 0	0 51	0 0	P. Fortin	210 q. dry cod, 150 b. herrings, 520 [seals.	Incompleted.
"	J. Roy	Lucia	do	49	10	4	1 0	0 36	15 0	J. W. Dunscombe	No return	Completed.
"	L. Vignault	Eugénie	do	51	10	4	1 0	0 41	0 0	P. Fortin	Do	do
"	Leonard Bfjol	Trial	do	29	12	4	1 0	0 29	0 0	J. W. Dunscombe	279 quintals dry cod, 300 grls. cod oil, 250 dratts green cod, 50 brls. mos, but com. herrings, 16 quintals cod (dry).	Claimed for 6 months, but com. pleted for 4.
"	Denis Gobeil	Matia Prudacte	do	50	10	3	0 15	0 37	10 0	do	400 dratts cod, 12 brls. cod oil, 140 brls. green cod, 1 brl. salmon, 30 quintals dry cod	Completed.
"	George L. Gagnon	Pearl	do	54	10	3½	0 17	6 47	5 0	do	140 brls. herrings, 170 dratts green cod, 3 brls. cod oil	do
"	N. Simard	Marie Virginie	do	40	8	3	0 15	0 30	0 0	do	No return	Incompleted.
"	A. St. Hilaire	Catherine Hunter	do	29	8	4	1 0	0 29	0 0	do	Do	do
"	Xavier Boly	Primrose	do	40	10	3	0 15	0 30	0 0	do	Do	do
"	J. George & J. B. Jacques	St. Laurent	do	49	10	3½	1 0	0 39	7 6	do	30 cwt. dry cod, 300 brls. green cod, 20 brls. cod oil, 20 brls. herrings, 650 quintals dry cod, 75 cwt. green cod	Completed.
"	Germain Dionne	Emodino	do	36	8	4	1 0	0 36	0 0	do	300 cwt. dry cod, 150 brls. green cod, 8 brls. cod oil	do
"	F. and M. Lespérance	Eugénie	do	46	10	4	1 0	0 46	0 0	do	2000 q. dry cod, 250 q. dry cod	do
"	F. and M. Lespérance	Mary	do	35	8	4	1 0	0 35	0 0	do	650 quintals dry cod, 75 cwt. green cod	do
"	F. X. Joncas	Swift	do	31	8	4	1 0	0 31	0 0	do	100 brls. green cod, 9 brls. cod oil, 300 cwt. dry cod	do
"	G. Colombo	St. Laurent	do	33	8	3½	0 17	6 28	17 6	do	50 quintals dry cod, 60 brls. herrings, 2 brls. cod oil	do
"	Z. Colombo	Caroline	do	75	12	3½	0 17	6 65	12 6	do	No return	Incompleted.
"	H. Tétu	Mario	do	30	8	3	0 15	0 22	10 0	do	Do	do
"	O. Quéléte	Maria Victoria	do	55	10	3	0 15	0 41	5 0	do	350 brls. green cod, 2 brls. cod oil.	Completed.
"	R. Dalany	Two Brothers	do	42	10	4	1 0	0 42	0 0	do	457 brls. herrings (best quality), 2 brls. salmon, 320 seals, 350 quintals cod	do
"	B. Savard	St. Paul	do	124	12	3	0 15	0 60	0 0	do	No return	Incompleted.
"	B. Cimon	F. M. Providence	do	33	8	3	0 15	0 24	15 0	do	Do	do

The total payments are..... £1833 0s. 0d.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, May, 1861.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Com.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 13th May, inst., praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return of all Moneys due the Government from the Whitby Harbour and Road Company, specifying what amount the said Harbour and Roads were sold for, what amount has been paid, what amount, if any, of Principal and Interest is over due, and what amount of Principal still remains unpaid, and not yet due, and what rate of interest is payable thereon, together with all correspondence between the Government and the said Company, or any Member or Stockholder thereof, in reference to any payment of Principal or Interest on said Contract, or to any change in the terms and conditions of the Contract."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 17th May, 1861

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th May, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of 14th instant, to furnish you with a Return of all Moneys due to the Government from the "Whitby Harbour and Road Company," as required for the information of the Legislative Assembly.

I do not find on record, in this Department, any Correspondence with the Company, or any Member or Stockholder thereof, nor has there been any change in the terms and conditions of the Contract.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
&c., &c.

W. WM. DICKINSON,
Acting D. I. G.

RETURN of all Moneys due to the Government from the Port Whitty and Lakes Seugog, Simcoe, and Huron Road Company, for the purchase of the Whitty Harbour, and the Road leading thereto, including the Narrows Bridge—showing the Amount the said Harbour, Road, &c., were sold for; the Amount paid for Principal and Interest; the Amount of Principal and Interest over due on 15th April, 1861; the number and Amount of Instalments of Principal remaining unpaid and yet to mature, and the rate of Interest payable thereon.

W O R K .	PURCHASER.	Date of Sale.	Amount agreed to be paid.	Interest accrued on Sale up to 15th April, 1861.		CASH RECEIVED.		Total Cash Received.	Amount due 15th April, 1861.		Total over due 15th April, 1861	Number & Amount of Instalments to mature.
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.		Interest.	Principal.			$	cts.	$	cts.
The Whitty Harbour and the Road leading there-to, including the Narrows Bridge	{The Port Whitty & Lakes Seugog, Simcoe, & Huron Road Company...}	1850. Oct. 15 ..	\$ 80400 00	\$ 40312 25	\$ 19344 33	\$ 16080 00	\$ 35424 33	\$ 20967 92	\$ 20100 00	\$ 41067 92	\$ 44220 00	

NOTE.—By the terms of Sale the Purchase Money is payable by Annual Instalments of 5 per cent., and the Interest on the unpaid portion of the Purchase Money is payable half-yearly, at the rate of 5 per cent.

W. WM. DICKINSON,
Acting D. I. G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th May, 1861.