

THIRTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
COLONIAL
CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY

FOR THE
DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, CANADA,

Adopted at the Annual Meeting held at the Mechanics' Institute,

ON THE 18TH JANUARY, 1866,

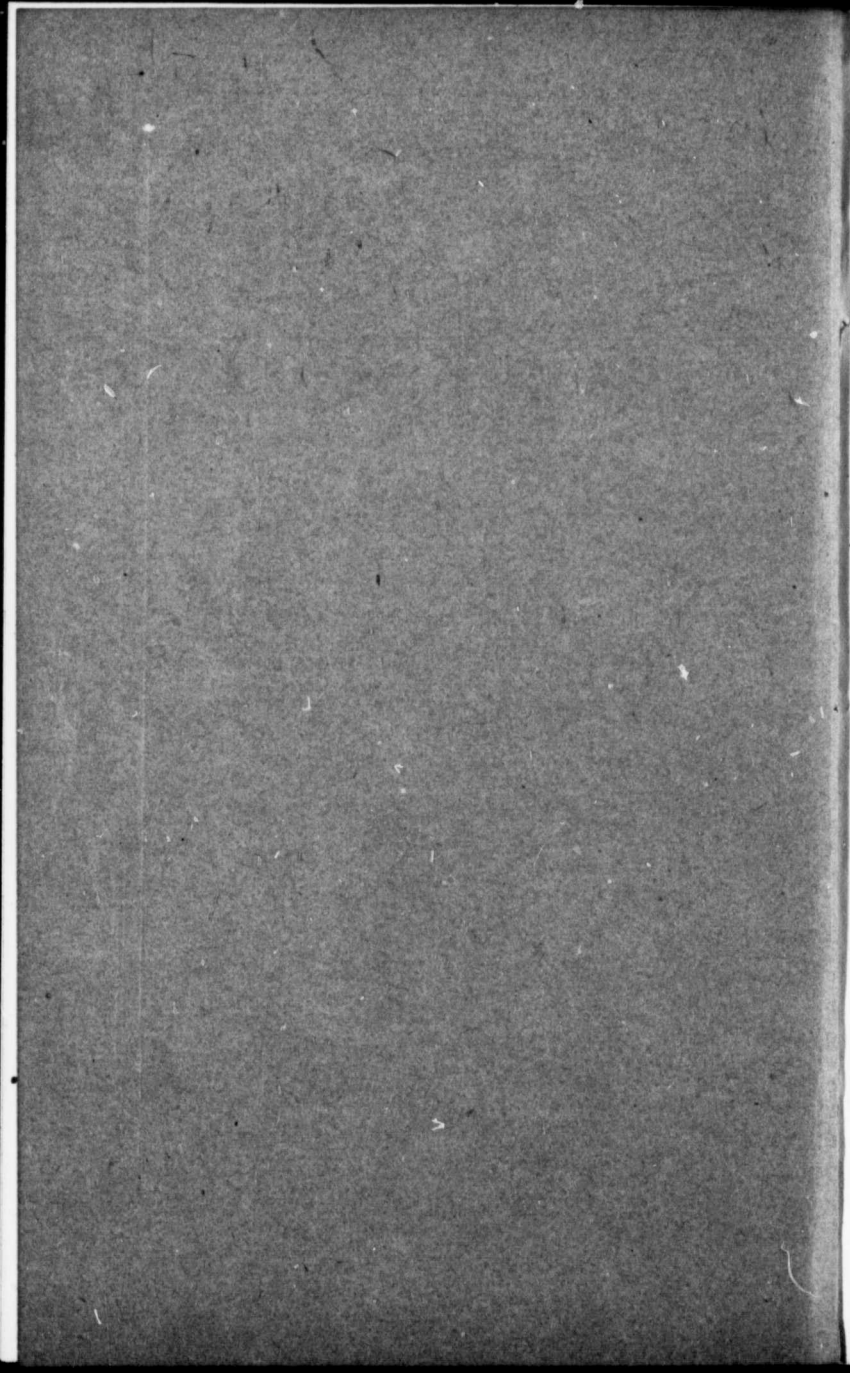
CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 18 VICT.
CAP. CCXXVII, 1855.



Montreal:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

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EXTRACT FROM THE RULES OF THIS SOCIETY.

2. The management of the Society shall be under the direction of persons who are members of the United Church of England and Ireland ; and all the agents of the Society shall likewise be members of the same .

3. The selection, appointment, removal, and field of labor of all the Agents, together with the amount of their respective salaries, shall rest entirely with the committee of the Society. The Clergymen employed by the Society shall be subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their Diocesans ; and the Schools shall be open at all times to the visits of the Diocesan, and the parochial or missionary Clergy in their respective districts.



Colonial Church and School Society.

PATRON.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VICE-PATRONS.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, METROPOLITAN.

COMMITTEE:

Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L.
 Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D.
 Rev. R. Lonsdell, M.A., Rural Dean.
 Rev. Canon Anderson.
 Rev. Canon White.
 Rev. Canon Bond, M.A., Rural Dean.
 Rev. J. McLeod, M.A.
 Rev. A. Duvernet, M.A., Rural Dean.
 Rev. E. B. Tate, M.A.
 Rev. J. Ellegood, M.A.
 Rev. H. F. Darnell.
 Rev. R. Lindsay, M.A.
 Rev. E. Sullivan, B.A.
 Rev. M. S. Baldwin, B.A.

Rev. Horatio Gray, M.A.
 Rev. W. B. Curran, B.A.
 Wm. H. A. Davies, Esq.
 W. McGinnis, Esq.
 Col. Wilgress.
 Geo. Moffatt, Esq.
 Capt. Noble, R.E.
 Isaac Cooto, Esq.
 Robt. Mackay, Esq.
 W. C. Evans, Esq.
 I. J. Gibb, Esq.
 Chas. Walkham, Esq.
 J. E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.
 C. J. Brydges, Esq.

Treasurer.....A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Commercial Bank of Canada.

Secretary.....REV. CANON BOND, M.A.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Place of Meeting, 46 Bonaventure Street, second Thursday in every month, at three o'clock.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY

IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

REV. CANON BOND, M.A. Superintendent and Secretary.

W. J. DART..... City Missionary, Montreal.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

JAMES DIXON..... Trinity Church.
 FRANCIS DOWSE..... L'Acadie.
 ROBERT WRIGHT..... Huntingdon.
 H. MITCHELL..... Granby.
 S. PAGE..... Brandon.
 A. READE..... }
 J. M. POOLE..... } Mascouche.
 MISS WILLARD..... Frost Village.
 J. LAWLOR..... Kildare.
 JANE BLACK..... Kilkenny.
 ELIZA KERRIGAN..... Mille Isles.

E. McMANUS..... Berthier
 MR. KAAPEKE..... Buckingham.
 MRS. ROY..... Sabrevois.
 EDWARD ROY..... Sabrevois.
 HENRY CURRAN and
 three others, Gore
 of Argenteuil.
 GEO. W. WEBB..... Griffintown.
 W. V. WHITTEN..... West Shefford.
 S. ANNANCE..... Indian Village.

MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

PROFESSOR HICKS.
 O. WARREN, Master.
 W. J. DART, Religious Teacher.
 MONS. DUVAL, French Master.
 MRS. HICKS, Mistress.

MISS MIDDLEMISS, Mistress.
 MISS ROBERTSON, Mistress of Infant School.
 MISS TRENHOLME, Assistant.
 MISS MATTINSON, Assistant.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF
COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY,
AT THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

ON
Thursday Evening, January 18, 1856,

At SEVEN o'clock.

THE MOST REV. THE METROPOLITAN, PRESIDING.

PRAYER.

An abstract of the Report by the Secretary.

Moved by Rev. M. S. Baldwin, B.A., Incumbent of St. Luke's, seconded by Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D.D., Secretary House of Bishops, U. S.,

1.—That the Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Rev. Canon Baneroff, D.D., Incumbent Trinity Church, seconded by F. Fulford, Esq., Secretary Church Society,

2.—That this Meeting recognizes in the situation and prospects of this Country a noble field for the operations of this Society, and resolves, in God's strength, to prosecute its work with renewed vigour.

COLLECTION.

Moved by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, B.A., seconded by the Rev. Horatio Gray, M.A.,

3.—That this Meeting takes a lively interest in the foreign work of this Society, and in the labours of kindred Societies in promoting the spread of the Gospel, and prays that the Divine blessing may richly attend their efforts.

Moved by the Rev. W. B. Curran, M.A., Incumbent, St. Stephens, seconded by Geo. Moffatt, Esq.,

4.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to the Most Rev. the Metropolitan, for his kindness in presiding.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL
SOCIETY.

GRATITUDE to Almighty God. There is no duty more pleasant to the rightly constituted mind than the acknowledgment of benefits and the expression of gratitude, and it will never fail to look beyond the present and the seen—to Him who is invisible, the Giver of every good and perfect gift; and bless Him for all His mercies. The Committee, therefore, feel that the friends of the Society will heartily unite in thanking our Heavenly Father for the support and blessing which have enabled the Committee to bring the labors of the year to a satisfactory conclusion.

There is, however, one ground for anxious thought. They are not quite able to meet all the demands of the year, in consequence of a decrease in the contributions of the city, and they have to begin a new year in debt; this will necessitate increased economy, when there ought to be liberality, and limit to some extent the number of free schools, which the Committee had contemplated very much increasing, particularly for the benefit of poor emigrants arriving in this city from the mother country.

OBITUARY.—The Committee have sustained a severe loss in the death of their Assistant Secretary, Thos. Evans, Esq.; and they endeavored to express their sense of his worth in the following resolution, which was transmitted to his family by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan, in a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Resolved,—That the Committee, at this their first meeting after the decease of their Assistant Secretary, Thomas Evans, Esq., desire to record their sense of the zeal and efficiency with which he has for fourteen

years performed the duties appertaining to his office, and of the Christian bearing that has marked his intercourse with the Committee.

SEE HOUSE, Montreal, Dec. 20th, 1865.

DEAR MISS EVANS,—I herewith forward you an extract from the minutes of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society. I trust that such expression of the esteem and regard felt for your father, in which I beg to assure you I most sincerely concur, will be a source of satisfaction to you and all your family. I have for many years witnessed the faithful zeal and prudence with which he discharged the duties of his office in connection with this Society, and we shall all feel deeply the loss of his services.

Commending you to the mercy and grace of God in this your affliction, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,) F. MONTREAL.

QUESTION OF THE PARENT SOCIETY.—The Committee of the Parent Society, during last summer, put the following question to the Corresponding Committee:—"Statistics, as to the number (if it can be furnished) of those who were formerly trained in the Society's Schools, and are at the present time acting as teachers?" It was at once perceived that a reply to this question involved the examination of documents dating back for twelve years, and an enquiry concerning individual students, extending all along that period of time. This was entrusted to Professor Hicks, whose intimate knowledge of the working of the Schools from the beginning, and careful accuracy in dealing with facts, peculiarly fitted him for the task. He has justified the confidence reposed in him, and produced a statement so replete with valuable information, that the Corresponding Committee have decided upon printing it in their annual report, in the place of their own remarks.

PROFESSOR HICKS' REPORT.

The Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, Montreal :

GENTLEMEN,—The following extract from a letter, received by the Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, established in Montreal, from the Parent Society in England, was handed to me by the Secretary a short time ago, with a view to my furnishing such information as would enable him to forward the statistics required.

Extract from a letter from Parent Society, dated May 11th, 1865.

"The Committee are very thankful to learn that the Schools continue to fulfil, to so great an extent, their purpose, as a Training Institution ;

the Parent Committee would, however, be much obliged if the Corresponding Committee would furnish them with statistics: First, as to the number of pupils per annum, since the establishment of the schools, who have left to take the position of teachers in the country schools; and Secondly, as to the number (if it can be furnished) of those who were formerly trained in the Society's Schools, and are at the present time acting as teachers."

In my endeavors to furnish the statistics which the Parent Society ask for, one or two difficulties presented themselves. In the first place, the Committee in Montreal having resigned that part of the work which related to the training of teachers to the McGill Normal School, three years after they had begun it, when a transfer of teachers in training was made from the one school to the other, I found it no easy matter to determine how to proceed, in order to give the statistics required in the first part of the extract. In the second place, with reference to the request contained in the latter part of the extract, twelve years having elapsed since the opening of the schools, I felt convinced that many who originally were trained by us were no longer engaged in the work of teaching; and, also, that many who were still occupied in schools would have become scattered to such an extent over the Province, as to make it a matter of no small difficulty to obtain information respecting them. Following, however, the direction of the Rev. Wm. Bond, our Superintendent, and feeling convinced, at the same time, that the Society would be benefitted by any particulars which I might be able to procure respecting those who had been trained under its influence, I have endeavoured, as far as I could, to meet the wishes of the Parent Committee in this matter, by giving a short history of the growth of our Training School, as it originally began, under the auspices of the Colonial Church and School Society; and, also, as full particulars as I could gather of the labours of those who were trained in the school up to the time of the opening of the government institution.

As is well known, schools in connection with the Church of England for the education of children, have been in operation in Canada for many years past, almost entirely supported by the funds of the Colonial Church and School Society.

The direction and management of these schools having been, to a great extent, in the hands of the Society's Superintendent, the Rev. Wm. Bond, he was led, more than twelve years ago, to feel the need of a Training School for the preparation, in the work of teaching, of those who came under his supervision; and in order to carry out his views, he strongly urged upon the Committee of the Parent Society the claims such a scheme had for earnest consideration. The result was that the Society at home determined to use their influence and means in establishing a Training School in Lower Canada.

At a meeting held at Montreal, in the year 1851, now nearly fifteen years ago, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary to the Colonial Church and School Society in Lower Canada, the Rev. Wm. Bond, the Society's Superintendent for the District of Montreal, laid before those present the objects contemplated by the Parent Society. The one which bears upon the subject I have in hand, is the following:—

"That a Central School be established at Montreal, under a well trained master, to be sent out by the Parent Society, which school should be rendered effective as a place of instruction for the teachers of branch schools in the Province, and be a model of arrangement, skill in teaching, &c."

Up to this time no Training School for the preparation of teachers of Protestant schools had ever been established in Lower Canada, and from the friends of education on all sides assurances were received that such an institution was much needed, and would meet with support. In order to contribute as much as possible to the success of the undertaking, the Committee of the Parent Society furnished me, after my appointment, with a large quantity of the best materials at that time to be found in England, and every support was promised, should we succeed in our exertions. The deep interest, however, which the Rev. Wm. Bond, the Society's Superintendent, manifested in the work was that which chiefly added to the growth of our schools, and led to that measure of success, which was, indeed, more than anticipated. It must also be stated that the countenance which his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal gave to the undertaking contributed greatly to secure that public confidence which such an undertaking undoubtedly required. At the first annual meeting of the Society, at Montreal, in January, 1854, just after the opening of the schools, His Lordship said :—

“ One thing, in particular, the Society had already done of a most important character. He alluded to the opening of a Normal and Model School in this city. Nothing had given him so much anxiety as the providing of good schools for the young. The state of the country, with respect to this most important subject, was low in the extreme; and he felt satisfied that, unless the position of the teacher was raised, few men well qualified could be expected to enter it as a profession.”

At the same meeting, Dr. Leach, Vice-Principal of the McGill College, whose attainments as a scholar, and long acquaintance with the educational condition of the Province, gave him every claim to attention, said :

“ The institution of a Normal School, such as the Society had commenced in this city, was one of the best things any Society could do. He need hardly say that the intention of a Normal School was not simply to teach the different branches of education, but also to teach others in what manner they may best teach them—to teach those who were to become teachers, the best way of communicating knowledge, and forming the pupils to love of moral order and religious duties. The first question then, that arose was—Was there any necessity for the institution of a Normal School by the Society? ”

The speaker, after noticing the several unsuccessful attempts on the part of those in authority to establish such an institution, said in continuation :—“ As yet, the Government has established no Normal School. But another question might arise :—Was it necessary for the business of education that there should be Normal Schools at all? Were the class of teachers, at present occupied in the Common Schools, not sufficiently qualified for their duty, without the training which a Normal School supposed to be necessary? He answered, no. Their qualifications generally were not such as to dispense with the necessity of this training. There was hardly a teacher in any of those schools whose mode of teaching and acquirements would not be bettered by training in a Normal School,—very few, who did not actually stand in need of such training, to render their instructions at all valuable. As one of the Board of Examiners, he had had ample opportunity of knowing the qualifications of those who were sent forth as teachers. Few were found acquainted with the rules of spelling; and, as to the English grammar, he hardly knew

what to say of it,—it was invidious to find fault, but he had never come away from one of those examinations without being sorry for the poor pupils, sorry for the teachers themselves, and sorry for the children's parents, who were foolish enough to believe that their children could receive any material benefit under such a system of instruction."

It would be useless now to go into all the particulars connected with the establishment of our schools. It may be sufficient to say, that we began with a very small number of daily scholars as the foundation of our Model School, which we proposed using as a practising school, should we be successful in our design of training teachers for the Protestant schools of the Province.

The Superintendent, in his Report, speaking of the opening of the school, says :—"The course of instruction pursued included all the subjects usually comprised in a sound English education, together with Algebra, the Elements of Euclid, Mechanics, Mensuration, Popular Astronomy, Drawing, and Vocal Music. Particular subjects connected with the teacher's profession, such as the organization of schools, preparation of lessons, school reports, &c., also receive strict attention. Instruction in the Holy Scriptures, Evidence of Christianity, and Church History, is given twice a week to the pupils and students by the Rev. W. Bond."

With prayers to the Almighty for His blessing, we had begun our labours. Religious instruction formed a part of our daily work, and success seemed to meet us on every side. In a few weeks, the building, which was originally provided by the Society, was thronged with children, and already we had several young persons of both sexes who were desirous of preparing themselves for the work of training the young. It soon became apparent that larger premises than those originally obtained by the Society were required to enable us to carry on our operations, and the site now occupied by the schools, committee rooms, and dwellings for teachers, was purchased for that purpose. Space for a larger number of children was thus acquired, and greater facility afforded for the advancement of those, who, besides training in the art of teaching, needed daily instruction in some of the ordinary branches of school education.

From the time when we opened our Institution, in October, 1853, to the beginning of the year 1857, we had had continued success. Our Model Schools had increased till the daily average attendance of pupils was more than 400. The largest number present during the year 1856, on one particular day, was 447, as I find from an old school register. The largest number of students in training was at the beginning of the year 1857, when twenty-seven were in daily attendance. Twenty-seven students in training are named in the Society's Report for 1856. These students were employed daily, under supervision, in the Model Schools, with a view to their practising the art of teaching. Time was set apart for their instruction in those subjects in which they were deficient; and in everything that related to the advancement of these young persons, the Superintendent lent his valuable assistance, independent of giving that religious instruction which the Society at all times requires at the hands of its agents.

These statements require to be made, in order to show that the object of the Parent Society, which was to establish a Normal School for the training of Protestant teachers in Lower Canada, was carried out; that Practising Schools were provided, and that those who entered the Insti-

tution were not only prepared for their work, but, as I shall presently show, were successfully employed, after proper training, in advancing the educational interests of the Province.

The educational wants of Lower Canada, which had induced the Parent Society to establish a Normal School, had, it is needless to say, attracted the attention of many thinking men, who were anxious that Government should lend its powerful aid in establishing institutions which should carry out their work on a scale calculated to meet the future wants of the whole Province of Lower Canada. The exertions of these friends of education, and the fortunate appointment at the time when these efforts were made of a gentleman to superintend the educational affairs of the Province, who was qualified in an eminent degree for the important office, led to the establishment of those training institutions, which are at present in active operation. Of these the McGill Normal School was the one which was set on foot under the sanction and with the aid of Government for the training of teachers for all the Protestant denominations of the Province. I cannot do better, to show its design and constitution, than to give the following extract from its prospectus, issued at the time of its inauguration :—

“The McGill Normal School is chiefly designed to train effective teachers for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. It is a Provincial Institution, under the control of the Government and the Superintendent of Schools. Its connection with McGill College consists in the Superintendent of Education having associated with him, for its management, the governing body of that University, which will enable pupil teachers to derive such benefits from the University as its large means of education allow it to offer.”

The establishment of this Institution, at the time when the Normal School of the Colonial Church and School Society had already been at work nearly three years, led to those arrangements which ultimately resulted in the transfer of the work of training teachers from the one school to the other. In this change there can be no doubt the Society consulted the benefit of the country at large, and the best interests of education. The Society had already done that which the Province so manifestly needed, at a time when there was no one else to do it. When its place was to be occupied by those with ampler means, no obstacles were placed in the way of an arrangement which was considered necessary for the benefit of a Government Institution, although by so doing the Society was deprived of a most important part of its labours.

It should also be observed that this arrangement was made at the moment when success had crowned all that had been attempted, and when there were just grounds for concluding that the interest of friends, and the influence of the clergy, would at all times provide a fair number of students to be trained for the Society's own peculiar work in the Province.

The motives which led to this determination will be best seen in the following remarks made by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal at the opening of the McGill Normal School. He said, addressing the chairman of the meeting, the Hon. Dr. Chauveau, the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada :—

“I, and those who act with me, will endeavour, as far as any small portion of the task may depend upon us, in all good faith, to work out for the benefit of this Lower Province, the objects of this Institution. You, sir, and the other gentlemen who have been interested in forming

this Institution, have, I am well aware, wished to do justice to the work we have, during the last three years, *when the ground was quite unoccupied*, been trying to accomplish in our own Normal and Model Schools in Bonaventure street; and it would have been both unwise and injurious on our part to have continued any rivalry, still more any opposition, to this more fully organized establishment."

In order to show the estimation in which our school was held by those who were the best able to form an opinion, I shall, before attempting to answer the questions of the Parent Committee respecting the number of former students still engaged in the work of teaching, insert the following extracts, the one from the prospectus of the McGill Normal School, issued by the Superintendent of Education just before the opening of that Institution; the other from the Connecticut Common School Journal of the year 1856. In the prospectus above-mentioned, the Hon. Superintendent, speaking of the Professors of the Institution, says:—"Mr. Hicks, the other Professor, has studied in two of the best Normal Institutions in England, and has already gained a reputation in this country as the instructor of a number of efficient teachers."

The following extract is part of a very interesting account of the state of education in Canada, written by D. Camp, Esq., one of the Principals of the Normal School of the State of Connecticut:—

"The Model and Normal School of the Colonial Church and School Society at Montreal is also worthy of particular notice. This Institution is under the direction of a committee connected with the Episcopal Church, and is really a Church School. It has been remarkably successful in its operations, and is exerting an important and beneficial influence over other parts of Canada. The Head Master, Mr. William Hicks, from England, is devotedly engaged in his work. He is assisted by Mrs. Hicks, and a little band of co-workers, among whom we were pleased to meet Miss Stevens, a young lady from the 'States.' There are in the Normal department about twenty teachers in training, who receive daily lessons from Mr. Hicks, and teach in the Model Schools under his supervision. The school numbers 364, who are placed in small classes. Several of these classes recited at a time, in the same room, much like our Sunday School classes here. The lessons are mostly oral, given out by the Head Master, and his assistants, and illustrated by means of plates, cuts, objects of various kinds, apparatus, and maps. Books are used to some extent in the preparation of lessons, but much less than in our schools. The Bible is systematically studied, and religious instruction occupies a considerable portion of the time in the daily exercises. The spirit of harmony and love appeared to reign in all the departments, from the infant school to the highest class; and all, both teachers and pupils, seemed happy in their employment."

For three years the Society had successfully carried on its work of training; and, although this work was at last transferred to other hands, the influence of what had been done was telling strongly upon the educational advancement of the country.

The practicability of maintaining an Institution for preparing efficient teachers had been satisfactorily demonstrated.

The teachers already sent out had, by their skill in teaching, and knowledge of the duties of their profession, incontestibly shown the value of the trained over the untrained teacher.

As the result of what was done by those sent out to take charge of schools, young persons of both sexes were willingly coming forward to offer themselves for training.

Every year saw an increasing number anxious to devote themselves to the work of instructing the young.

These are some among many advantages which the Province was deriving from the establishment of the Normal School of the Colonial Church and School Society. By showing the value of the proper training of those about to take charge of schools in different parts of the Province, the Society had carried out one of its leading principles, that of occupying a field of labour, where much good might be done, which others were unwilling or unable to do.

The influence of the Society in this respect, that is, in proving to a young and growing community the value of earnest efforts for the advancement of public education, may, perhaps; fitly be compared to the beneficial results which almost always follow the carrying out of a good system of early instruction. Much may be done in maturer years to fill the mind with knowledge, and strengthen the powers of the intellect, but invaluable are those endeavours in early life which lay the foundation of future character.

Trusting that the foregoing short sketch of the history of our Normal School, and the annexed particulars connected with the teachers trained in that Institution, may answer the purpose of supplying the information required by the Society at home,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM HICKS.

The Committee of the Colonial Church
and School Society, Montreal.

LIST OF THE STUDENTS trained in the Normal School of the Colonial Church and School Society, whose names are to be found in the Annual Reports for 1854, 1855, 1856:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Aram*—Left Canada. | 31. Miss Walling*—Married. |
| 2. Mr. Webb.** | 32. Mrs. Walsh.** |
| 3. Mr. E. Thurber. | 33. Mr. Macdonald.** |
| 4. Mr. W. Thurber. | 34. Mr. Plowman.** |
| 5. Miss Maxwell.** | 35. Mr. Davis.** |
| 6. Miss Galt—Dead. | 36. Mr. Fletcher. |
| 7. Miss Montgomery*—Married. | 37. Miss Mattinson.** |
| 8. Miss Euard*—Married. | 38. Miss Broadwell.** |
| 9. Miss Harper.** | 39. Miss Frary,** |
| 10. Miss Robertson.** | 40. Miss Hines. |
| 11. Miss Irish—Married. | 41. Miss Atcheson.** |
| 12. Miss Stevens*—Dead. | 42. Miss Hird. |
| 13. Miss Middlemiss.** | 43. Miss Phillips.** |
| 14. Miss Bethel.** | 44. Miss Moore.** |
| 15. Miss Davidson*—Married. | 45. Miss Buchanan. |
| 16. Mrs. Brown.** | 46. Miss Bell.** |
| 17. Mr. Burn.** | 47. Miss Kelly.** |
| 18. Mr. East*—Left Canada. | 48. Miss Brodie.** |
| 19. Mr. Goslin.** | 49. Miss Doherty.** |
| 20. Mr. Heseltine*—Left Canada. | 50. Miss Mathieson*—Married. |
| 21. Mr. Montgomery. | 51. Miss Reade.** |
| 22. Mr. Ryder*—Left Canada. | 52. Miss Smillie—Married. |
| 23. Mr. White.** | 53. Miss Tracy.** |
| 24. Miss Dougal.** | 54. Miss Patterson.** |
| 25. Miss E. Hill.** | 55. Miss Craig—Married. |
| 26. Miss F. Hill.** | 56. Miss Stuppel. |
| 27. Miss Jackson*—Married. | 57. Miss Mitchell. |
| 28. Miss Kitchener*—Dead. | 58. Miss Lockhart. |
| 29. Miss Kyte.** | 59. Miss Dignan. |
| 30. Miss Tildon.** | 60. Mr. Godfrey*—Dead. |

}
Pupil
Teachers.

The names marked ** are those students who went through a course of training, or entered the Normal School for the purpose of improving themselves in the art of teaching, obtained situations, and have continued in the work up to the present time.

Those marked * were trained at the Normal School, taught for some time, and are not now so engaged for reasons stated in connection with each name.

Those without any mark, are students who entered the Normal School; but, from ill health, unfitness for the work, or removal from the city, were unable to go through a course of training.

A SHORT ACCOUNT, as far as particulars could be obtained, of each of the Students whose names appear in the annexed list.

The names are arranged according to the order in which they appear in the yearly reports.

1. **MR. ARAM**—Entered our Normal School at a very early date. Having excellent attainments, after a short time, the Committee appointed him to a school at Knowlton, C.E. Here he carried on his work for a while, but finally returned to England.

2. **MR. WEBB**.—I find his name as one of our students in the year 1854. He entered the McGill Normal School soon after it opened, and obtained a diploma. He has held situations, at different times, at St. John's, Hochelaga, and Montreal. He is at present engaged in teaching a school connected with St. Stephen's Church, at Point St. Charles. He has been a very successful teacher, and his school at present has above 150 scholars. I may also state that Mr. Webb was a scholar in our Model School twelve years ago.

3 & 4. **MR. E. THURBER AND MR. W. THURBER**.—These two young men were students of the first year; but, after remaining three months in our schools, and manifesting little of that spirit which is essential to form the good teacher, they were recommended to seek more congenial employment.

5. **MISS MAXWELL**—Was the first who applied for admission into our Normal School. From the beginning she exhibited a decided love for teaching. After undergoing a course of training, she was appointed by the Committee to a school in St. Lambert's, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. She was very successful in the management of her school, and reported as follows to the Superintendent:—"We follow, as far as practicable, the order of studies pursued in the Model School at Montreal. We open the school at nine, with prayers, &c. We finish the labors of the week with a lesson out of the Holy Scriptures." After holding this post for about twelve months, Miss Maxwell was appointed to the British and Canadian School in Montreal, where she taught eight or nine years. At present she has charge of a large school in Panet street, Montreal, where she continues to carry out those principles of teaching which have led to her success for so many years past. She was one of the first fruits of our Normal School; and the Committee have every reason to be satisfied with what she has done for the cause of education.

6. **MISS GALT**'s name appears on the list of the first year. She taught for some time in our Model School. She was a very amiable young person, and in many points fitted to become a good teacher. She left the school to be married, but died in a few months after her marriage.

7. **MISS MONTGOMERY** appears among the students of 1854. She entered subsequently the McGill Normal School, and obtained a Model School diploma. In carrying on a large school at Ottawa, C.W., she made use of that skill in teaching which I had repeatedly noticed when she was under my supervision. She is now married, and dwelling in Upper Canada.

8. **MISS EUARD**'s name is in the Report for the year 1854. After leaving us she taught for some time in Upper Canada, where she married, and still resides.

9. **MISS HARPER** came to us when very young, but exhibiting more than ordinary power of teaching, she obtained a situation in connection with one of the benevolent institutions of Montreal. She subsequently

entered the McGill Normal School, and obtained a Model School diploma, and since then has held several important situations. At one time she was in charge of the Boys' department of the British and Canadian School. She is at present in charge of a school in the Eastern Townships.

10. Miss ROBERTSON was one of our earliest students in training. After the establishment of our Infant School had proved a success, she was appointed Mistress, a post she has held now more than ten years. I have often had in my annual reports to speak of the success of Miss Robertson in managing her interesting charge, and of the continued satisfaction which she gives to the parents of the children entrusted to her care.

11. Miss IRISH's name appears in the list for 1854. She was teaching for some time in our Model School, but was not anxious to take an independent post in a school. She is now married, and living in the Eastern Townships.

12. Miss STEVENS was brought to our Normal School by the late Rev. D. Gavin of the Sabrevois Mission. She was a young lady of more than ordinary attainments, and fitted in a high degree to undertake the training of youth. After remaining with us as a student for five or six months, she was appointed Mistress of our Girls' Practising School, which post she held several years. I cannot speak too highly of her value as an instructress of the young, and as an example to those who were qualifying themselves to become teachers. After leaving us, and returning to her friends in the United States, she was for some time engaged in the teaching profession, and finally married. It is, however, but a short time ago that I was much grieved to hear of her death after a short illness.

13. Miss MIDDLEMISS was among the first who were trained at our Normal School. When it was resolved by the Committee to attempt the opening of an Infant School, the charge of it was entrusted to her; and her judicious management led to that success which has attended this department of our schools. When the McGill Normal School opened, she became one of its first students. At the close of her training in that Institution, she took the highest place in the examination for a diploma, and succeeded Miss Stevens as Mistress of our Girls' School. She still holds that position; and I must speak in the highest terms of her skill as a teacher. I have had on several occasions in my annual reports to bear testimony to her fitness, not only to superintend the education of a large number of girls, but also to conduct the training of those who, in teaching under her direction, are receiving the best preparation for those important duties which they will have to fulfil in after life.

14. Miss BETHEL, a student of 1854 and 1855. After leaving our Normal School, she obtained a situation at Niagara, C.W., which she carried on very satisfactorily. With more than ordinary attainments, and great love of teaching, Miss Bethel was one of the most satisfactory of our students.

15. Miss DAVIDSON's name appears in our report for the year 1855. She left us to take charge of a school in connection with the Orphan Asylum in Montreal. Her charge was a difficult one, but she carried it on with satisfaction. She is now married, and living in Montreal.

16. Mrs. BROWN's name appears in the second annual report of the Society. She was led to enter the Normal School by the Superintendent, in order that she might be prepared for the work of teaching. She remained in our school some time, but of her subsequent history I can

recollect but little. I believe she obtained a situation as a governess in a private family.

17. **MR. BURN** has been for many years a teacher in connection with the Society's Schools on this continent. Shortly after the opening of our Normal School, he entered as one of the students. I can speak highly of him as a teacher. As far as attainments, love of teaching, Christian character and gentlemanlike conduct are concerned, it would be well for Canada if we had many such to aid in the education of the young. Mr. Burn left us to take charge of a school at St. John's, Lower Canada. He was subsequently appointed to the Society's School at Sherbrooke, and is at present one of the Society's agents in Nova Scotia. I can look back with pleasure to the time when Mr. Burn aided me in conducting a rapidly increasing school at the beginning of our labours in Montreal.

18. **MR. EAST**, after a few months' training, was appointed to the Society's School at Soroba, C.E. He was, after leaving Soroba, engaged as City Missionary, and finally returned to England.

19. **MR. GOSLIN**, a student of the year 1855. When he came to us he had had considerable experience in teaching, but was willing to gather any information that might be valuable to him in his profession, and anxious to learn those improved methods of teaching, which it is the object of a Training School to supply. After his appointment to a situation in Clarendon, C.E., he was very successful in carrying on in that locality what is ordinarily termed a superior school. In his report, he says:—"The mode is, with some modifications, which are rendered necessary by the want of apparatus, the same as that which is so successfully pursued at the Normal School in Bonaventure Street." Mr. Goslin is still engaged in the work of teaching.

20. **MR. HESELTINE**, who was a student of the year 1855, was appointed by the Committee to a school at Berthier-en-Haut. The Trustees of this school still speak with satisfaction of his skill as a teacher. He was very attentive to his duties at the Normal School, and his attainments were very creditable. I know nothing of his history after he left his situation at Berthier.

21. **MR. MONTGOMERY**'S name appears in the report for 1855. He was of great use to us in carrying on our work in the Model School; but his attainments making him valuable for business purposes, his friends obtained for him a situation in Montreal, which he has retained to the present time. He was originally a pupil in our Boys' Model School.

22. **MR. RYDER** entered our Normal School in 1855. His attainments were very fair, and he used much diligence to render himself an efficient teacher. He was appointed by the Committee to a School at Chambly, where he gave much satisfaction. It was while holding this post that communications from his friends led him to return to England.

23. **MR. WHITE**, a student of the year 1855. After teaching for a short time, he entered the McGill Normal School in 1857; obtained a diploma, and has now charge of a school in the County of Terrebonne, C.E.

24. **MISS DOUGALL** was one of those scholars of our Girls' School, who, under the title of pupil teachers, were being prepared by extra instruction and training to become students in the Normal School. She remained in this position with us till the opening of the McGill Normal School, when she became a student, and obtained a Model School

diploma. She exhibited at an early age great skill in teaching, and is, at present, occupying a post of much responsibility in connection with the Model School of the McGill Training Institution.

25. Miss E. HILL, a student of the year 1855, has continued teaching since the time she left us to take charge of a school at Gananoque, C.W. She is a successful teacher, and at present is conducting a private school in Montreal.

26. Miss F. HILL, sister of the above, entered our school at the same time, 1855. Shortly after the opening of the McGill Normal school she entered that Institution, and obtained a Model School diploma. At Sherbrooke, C.E., she had charge of an important school for more than two years, and at present is assisting in a large school in Montreal.

27. Miss JACKSON, a young lady of superior attainments, after a course of training in 1855, was appointed to a school in the Eastern Townships, which she taught with much success. She is now married, and living in the same locality.

28. Miss KIRCHENER, one of the most promising scholars in our Girls' School, became a pupil teacher in the year 1855. She was singularly successful in her mode of teaching, especially with the younger scholars. After leaving us, she opened a private school in Montreal. She married, but, about three years ago, after a short illness, she died.

29. Miss KYRÉ, a student of the year 1855. Has taught in several Schools in Canada since the time of her training. At one time she had charge of the school at Huntingdon, C.E. She is at present engaged in private teaching in Montreal.

30. Miss TILDON's name appears in the report for 1855. She left us, I believe, to take charge of a School in the Southern States. From what I saw of her at the Training School, I felt sure of her success wherever she might be placed.

31. Miss WALLING's name appears in the list of students for 1855. She entered the McGill Normal School in 1857, and obtained a diploma. After teaching successfully for several years, she married, and is now living in Montreal.

32. Mrs. WALSH, in the list of 1855. Has had charge of several Schools. She at one time assisted her father, who was an excellent teacher in Montreal some years ago. She is at present engaged in a private school.

33. Mr. MACDONALD appears in the report as a student of the year 1855. He left us to take charge of a school at Côte des Neiges, and since leaving that post, he has been engaged in teaching in various parts of the Province.

34. Mr. PLOWMAN, a student of the year 1856. I cannot recall many particulars connected with him; but find, from his friends, that he is still engaged in teaching in Canada.

35. Mr. DAVIS came from Newfoundland to Canada, and having been advised by the Superintendent to pass a short time at our Normal School, his name appears in the list of students of the year 1856. He was appointed to a school at Christievill, C.E. He is still, I believe, engaged in teaching, but I have not been able to learn much respecting him.

36. Mr. FLETCHER.—Although the name of this young man appears on our list for 1856, I have but faint recollections of him. He remained but a short time in the school, and left for other pursuits. Ten years which have elapsed since he was in the school must be my excuse for saying little about him.

37. Miss MATTINSON's name appears on the list of 1856. She entered

the McGill Normal School in 1857, and obtained a Model School diploma. After teaching at Quebec, where she carried on most satisfactorily for two years an Infant School, under the auspices of the Society, she accepted the offer of our Superintendent to aid us in our work in the Model School in Montreal, where she is now engaged. Miss Mattinson is an excellent teacher, and a warm friend of the Society. Her work at Quebec was highly spoken of by all interested in her school.

38. MISS BROADWELL's name appears in 1856. She remained some time in our Normal School, and left us to open a private School in Montreal. I am informed that she is still teaching, but she has not come under my notice for some years past.

39. MISS FRARY, a student of 1856. Had previously been engaged in the work of teaching, but entered our school for improvement. I find her name in the last Report on Education as one of the teachers in the Eastern Townships.

40. MISS HINES, 1856. I can obtain no information as to the history of Miss Hines after she left our school.

41. MISS ATCHESON, attending our school in 1856. Has been teaching since in Montreal. I have visited her school several times during the last five years. I can speak in the highest terms of her skill as a teacher.

42. MISS HIRD, 1856. Attended our Normal School for some time, but was obliged to leave on account of ill health. She was a very amiable young lady, and had many qualities which would have made her a good teacher. She died shortly after leaving our Institution.

43. MISS PHILLIPS was but a short time with us during the year 1856, but sufficiently long to enable her to get a knowledge of the methods used in the school. She has been engaged as a teacher in many parts of the Province during the past ten years. She taught for a long time at St. Laurent, C.E., and also at Sherbroke, C.E. She is now engaged as governess in a private family in Upper Canada. She is a well educated and clever teacher.

44. MISS MOORE was one of our students of the year 1856. She entered the McGill Normal School in 1857, and obtained a Model School diploma. She has been teaching in Montreal up to the present time.

45. MISS BUCHANAN.—List of 1856. Remained under instruction for a few months, but finally relinquished the thought of becoming a teacher. She is now living in Montreal.

46. MISS BELL.—List of 1856. Taught some time; but the particulars connected with her have passed from my mind. She married soon after leaving us. From further particulars which I have obtained, I find that she is now a widow, and keeping a school in Montreal.

47. MISS KELLY entered our Normal School in 1856, for the purpose of preparing herself to undertake the charge of a school which her friends had obtained for her. She carried on her work satisfactorily after leaving us, and is, I believe, still teaching at, or near, Lacolle, C.E.

48. MISS BRODIE appears in the Society's Report as one of our students for the year 1856. She entered the McGill Normal School in 1857, but did not go through the whole course of training. She exhibited at all times great earnestness in the cause of religious education and the spread of the truth; and when efforts were made some years ago to send missionary teachers to the inhospitable and neglected coasts of Labrador, she voluntarily offered her services for the good work. She has been there now more than five years, and there is no doubt a blessing has attended her devotedness and self-denial. The work Miss Brodie is now

engaged in speaks for itself; but I may add that, when among those who were preparing for the training of youth, her Christian character did not fail to obtain for her that respect which she so eminently deserved.

49. Miss DOHERTY entered our school in 1856, for the purpose of seeing the course of teaching pursued in our Infant School. Having a school under her charge at Kingston, C.W., she was not able to stay with us long. She is, I believe, still in charge of the same situation.

50. Miss MATHIESON was one of our students of the year 1856. She aided us some time in our Model School, and subsequently was engaged in private teaching. She is now married, and living in Montreal.

51. Miss READE's name appears in 1856. She was with us for a considerable time. She entered the McGill Normal School in 1858, and obtained a diploma. Being an excellent teacher, and possessed of more than ordinary attainments, she has taught successfully in many parts of the Province, and is now in charge of the school at Mascouche, C.E.

52. Miss SMILLIE was one of our teachers in training in the year 1856. She entered the McGill Normal School in 1857, but did not go through the whole course of training. She is now married.

53. Miss TRACY's name does not appear in the list of 1856. She was, however, one of our students at the time of the opening of the McGill Normal School in 1857. Having passed through the course of training in that Institution, she obtained a Model School diploma, and has continued teaching up to the present time. She has now charge of the school in connection with the Orphan Asylum. She is a very successful teacher.

54. Miss PATTERSON, one of our pupil teachers of the year 1856. She entered the McGill Normal School in 1857, and, after obtaining a diploma, had charge of a school at Huntingdon, C.E. She is still engaged in teaching, but her friends having left Montreal, I am unable to give full particulars.

55. Miss CRAIG.—

56. Miss STUPPEL.—

57. Miss MITCHELL.—

58. Miss LOCKHART.—

59. Miss DIGNAN.—

The above are the names of young persons of the ages of 15 and 16, who under the title of pupil teachers, were paid regular stipends to enable them to undergo a course of training and instruction, with a view to their becoming students in the Normal School. This system was introduced into the school in imitation of the plan so successfully carried out in England after the publishing of the Minutes of the Committee Council on Education of 1846. The opening of the McGill Normal School, as a matter of course, interfered with a continuance of this arrangement. These young pupils, however, were being trained for the work of teaching, and therefore their names appear in the report for 1856.

60. Mr. GODFREY's name appears in our reports as one of those who were appointed by the Committee to situations, after being trained at our Normal School. He did not, however, enter as one of the ordinary students, but was engaged as a paid assistant, when the schools were rapidly increasing in numbers. He was almost entirely unacquainted with school organization and methods of teaching, and it required considerable time to enable him to become useful in the school. After remaining with us

more than twelve months, he found himself equal to undertake an independent post, and he did exceedingly well for several years. He is very favorably spoken of at St. Henri, in the vicinity of Montreal, where he held his first appointment. Under these circumstances, I think we may fairly claim him as one of those who were trained at our Normal School. It was on the strength of this that he obtained several situations. His attainments were very fair, but his health at all times was not very good. He died about two years ago.

THE NAMES OF TEACHERS holding Diplomas from the McGill Normal School, who were prepared for entering that Institution, while Scholars in the Model Schools of the Colonial Church and School Society.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Frazer Elizabeth. | 11. Muirhead Barbara. |
| 2. Frazer Jessie. | 12. Murray Amy. |
| 3. Gamble Sarah. | 13. Pelton Caroline. |
| 4. Gaw Eleanor. | 14. Pelton Maria. |
| 5. Hancoe Ellen. | 15. Seaner Sarah. |
| 6. Higgins Eliza. | 16. Thomson Jemima. |
| 7. McArthur Frances. | 17. Thornber Ellen. |
| 8. McBain Sarah. | 18. Walker Elizabeth. |
| 9. Middlemiss Jane. | 19. White Eliza. |
| 10. Millan Sarah. | 20. White Sarah. |

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

It may not be considered out of place, in giving an account of the Society's work in Canada, in connection with education, to add a few remarks on the Model Schools, which have been carried on in Montreal under the auspices of the Society, since the opening of the Normal School twelve years ago. It was understood by the Parent Committee, at the time I left England, that the first step to be taken on my arrival in Canada was to establish these schools for the purpose of presenting models of organization and arrangement to those who were to be trained as teachers. In order to ensure success in this respect, I was furnished with school materials of the best description to be obtained at that time; and, having these, our schools for the first few months required nothing of the nature of books and apparatus to add to their efficiency. The rapid increase in the number of our scholars, however, as I have already stated, not only outstripped our supply of school materials, but also rendered the erection of a suitable building necessary, if we determined to meet the demands that were made upon us for space to accommodate a daily augmenting influx of scholars. The difficulties arising from an obstacle of this nature were not expected at so early a date; but it soon became apparent that, unless some one would take the responsibility connected with furnishing the means to accomplish all that was needed, we should be obliged to give up our schools altogether, or carry them on with such impediments in the way as would neutralize much of the good they were intended to do. The site we now occupy was at that time to

be sold, and from its locality and size, presented all these advantages which we desired to carry on our work, could suitable buildings be erected thereon.

To do all this in a rapidly growing city like Montreal, required an outlay which the Committee were not able to make, and few would be inclined to risk a large sum of money in connection with an institution which had only been a short time in existence. It is but right, then, that the friends of education, and of the Society, should know that had not our Superintendent, the Rev. W. Bond, come forward at that time, and through the liberality of his friends, advanced on his own responsibility all that was required, in order not only to purchase the site we now occupy, but also to provide for the erection of the large building which now furnishes space for our schools, committee room, and teachers' dwelling, our work would have been so far checked at the beginning as to have led to its failure in the course of a few months. I have always looked upon this as the turning point in our career, and every one who knows how much success in schools depends upon ample space and properly ventilated rooms, will see the need of the effort that was made to carry out to a completion all that had been previously done. From the time when these buildings were finished to the present, a period of nearly twelve years, the schools carried on in them have been in active operation, and some hundreds of children, belonging to parents of all denominations, have been receiving the benefits of a sound education, based on the truths of the Holy Scriptures. These schools were established, as I have already said, for the purpose of serving as practising schools for those who were being prepared for the work of teaching. As such they were used, and it is hoped profitably, during the time the training of teachers remained in the hands of the Society, that is, for a period of about three years. During this time a large number of children, I must here repeat, were in daily attendance, at one time over 400; and with the aid of the teachers in training the whole of these were successfully instructed in those subjects ordinarily taught in efficient Model Schools. In the arrangements made between the Society and the authorities of the McGill Normal School, the following bears upon the position which our Model Schools take with reference to the training of teachers:—

“The school of the Colonial Church and School Society will remain under its present management, and will be constituted a branch Model School, receiving the pupil teachers of the McGill Normal School for practice in teaching.”

Since the opening of the McGill Normal School to the present time, now nearly nine years, this arrangement has been carried out, and the whole of the teachers who are now engaged in teaching in the Province, sent out by this Institution, and furnished with diplomas, which testify to the fitness of those who possess them to undertake the training of the young, have been prepared in a great measure for their work by the practice they have received when attending our Model Schools, and those belonging directly to the McGill Normal School.

Each department of our schools, independent of their use collectively in the manner just spoken of, has served a separate purpose in the work of educating the young.

The Boys' School, for the first five years of its existence, was crowded with a daily attendance of two hundred scholars, from seven to fifteen years of age. Of these a large number are at the present time, many having reached man's estate, engaged in the busy affairs of commercial

life, and are willing to attribute their success in a great measure to the education and training they received in the schools of the Society. It is with pleasure that I occasionally meet with those whom I can remember as scholars receiving daily instruction, and who, profiting by this instruction, have been useful to themselves and those requiring their services; and the thought will always arise that if the Society had done no more for the Province than provide a number of well-prepared and steady young men for the work which is daily to be done in this and different parts of Canada, it would have accomplished a large part of that which it professes to do for the advancement of education.

The Girls' School has, as I have already shown, furnished a considerable number of those who are now engaged as teachers in the schools of Canada, after undergoing a course of training in the Normal School. With reference to this, it must be borne in mind that those students who have had the benefit of preparation in successful elementary schools, where they have been well grounded in those subjects which serve to form a basis for more advanced knowledge, are the best fitted to receive benefit from a course of Normal School training. Our Girls' School, in the teachers who have superintended it, has been very fortunate; and Miss Middlemiss, who has now charge of it, independent of the number of her pupils who have entered the Training Institution, has been most successful in preparing many, who, on account of defective early instruction, were unable to meet the entrance examination.

It gave me much pleasure, after my arrival in Montreal, to find that I should be able to establish an Infant School. I found that no schools of this nature existed in the city; and it seemed likely that, if set on foot, they would prove as beneficial to the Province as they had been to other countries. I may also say that the Committee at home had procured for me the advantage of an acquaintance with the system as carried out in the excellent schools of the Home and Colonial Training Institution in London, and I felt anxious to put these principles into practice. Accordingly, as soon as our scholars had increased to such an extent as to overcrowd our Boys' and Girls' schools, I selected the younger children, and these, added to those of a still younger age, who came in expressly as infant school scholars, enabled me to begin the school at once. Since then this department has been in a flourishing condition, and summer and winter is full of children. Miss Robertson has had charge of it almost from the beginning, and most satisfactorily has she done her duty. Several infant schools and infant classes are at present at work in the city, conducted on the principles which conduce so much to the advancement of elementary instruction; and in acknowledging the benefit they confer on education, we must claim the credit of being the first to put these principles into operation, as far as the city of Montreal is concerned.

It ought to be mentioned here, also, that our schools have been of great benefit to those teachers engaged in the country, who, being unable to bear the expenses attending a course of training, have yet been desirous of improving themselves as much as possible in the art of teaching. Many of this class have visited us, and, on each occasion, we have been glad of an opportunity of aiding our fellow-workers in their endeavours for self-improvement. When we first began our schools, many teachers, living at a long distance, were advised, especially by the clergy, to devote a few days, to gather such hints as would prove useful to them in their profession.

At the end of each session the schools have been examined either col-

lectively or singly, with a view not only to ascertain the progress made in the subjects taught, but also to give the parents of the pupils, and the public generally, an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the principles which regulate our teachers in their respective departments. These examinations have always been remarkably well attended; and, in speaking of them, I must not fail to state that on every occasion the presence of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has testified to the interest he feels in the cause of education, and the part he has invariably taken in the examination of the Bible and Liturgy classes, has proved eminently useful, in showing to those present the value which is attached by this Society to this part of our daily instruction.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.—The Committee cannot affirm that the operations of the Society have expanded under their management this year, the effects of the reduction of the grant by the Parent Society, two or three years ago, have been felt more this year than in preceding years. The efforts made in the past having reduced the balances available for the beginning of each year, at last, to so small a sum that, at the commencement of the year now reported, there was barely sufficient for daily demands; and, for the present year, there is not the means to liquidate existing claims.

The Committee do not feel that the cause is altogether with those who contribute to benevolent objects in this country (although more, perhaps, might be done,) when it is taken into consideration that Montreal is the only source whence is drawn the aid required by the whole district round, and that the Protestant population of the city is now voluntarily taxing itself, through the charitable societies of each church, as well as by supporting the national societies and the house of industry and refuge, to keep from suffering the poor, chiefly composed of emigrants from the mother country. When this is taken into consideration, it is felt that the city has not failed in its duty, and that the contribution of the district of three-fourths of the amount expended by the Committee for education and missions, is not wanting in liberality.

At the same time the Committee are conscious that they have a strong claim upon the friends of scriptural education in the community, by the fact that they have not only done much to foster Model and Normal Schools, but also that they each year expend \$1,700 (in past years it has been considerably more,) over and above what is contributed in this country, in the promotion of sound knowledge amongst the poorer classes. Surely the efficiency of a

Society, doing such a work, should not be crippled by want of means.

The necessity for another school building in the western part of St. Joseph Suburbs, where the services (now held in a hired upper room) can be properly conducted, and where a day school, as well as a Sunday school, can be kept, has been strongly impressed upon the Committee, as much by the destitution discovered, as by the success which has hitherto attended the efforts of the City Missionary and Bible Woman in this direction. The means, however, required for this purpose must be raised within the city, as the Parent Society object to the alienation of any more of their grant from the destitute country parts.

INCOME.				
1865.	£	s.	d.	\$ c.
Grant from Parent Society.....	350	0	0 stg.	1,696 10
“ “ Provincial Government.....	165	15	0 cy.	663 00
Model School fees.....	294	7	8	1,177 54
Local aid.....	762	0	0	3,048 00
Free contributions.....	120	4	7	480 92
Aid from St. George's Sunday School.....	30	0	0	120 00

\$7,185 56

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries.....	5,840 33
Books & Station'y, Fire Wood, Furniture, Interest, Incidental.	1,395 07

\$7,235 40

The above statement shows a deficiency on the year of \$50.

ADDITION TO THE COMMITTEE.—Rev. M. S. Baldwin, B.A.;
Rev. Horatio Gray, M.A.

SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS AND INFANT SCHOOLS.—There is no change to report in these schools, with the exception that Miss J. Middlemiss, the very efficient assistant teacher in the Girls' School has taken a school in the District of Gaspé; and Miss Trenholme trained in the Norma' Schoo', occupies her post. The Committee

have only space to remark that these schools command the praise of all who visit them, and that they are fulfilling the expectations of the friends of the Society.

Numbers for the year 1865—

Boys.....	130
Girls.....	120
Infants.	100

Total..... 350

TRINITY CHURCH SCHOOL.—Mr. Geo. Webb has removed to the Point St. Charles School, and Mr. Jas. Dixon has been appointed in his place. The Rev. Canon Bancroft reports :—

The Trinity Day School took possession of the new School room last month, and has now a bright prospect before it. There will be no lack of scholars, and as it is the only School of the Society east of the Model School in Bonaventure Street deserves to be cordially supported. Indeed it is the only School in the Central and Eastern portions of the City representing in any degree the interests of the Church of England. The congregation of Trinity, who are struggling to complete their new church, deserve credit for fostering as they have done this School—providing the room and furniture besides fuel and a considerable portion of the salary of the Teachers.

Numbers for the year 1865 :—

Boys.....	66
Girls.....	40

Total..... 106

POINT ST. CHARLES SCHOOL.—Mr. George Webb has been appointed to this school, which is situated in rather a remote suburb. A service is held in the school-house weekly by the Rev. W. B. Curran; and, with the school, is a great blessing (seemingly well appreciated) to a number (amongst others) of English mechanics.

The Rev. W. B. Curran writes :—

ST. STEPHENS' SCHOOL, POINT ST. CHARLES.—I have much pleasure in stating that the school at Point St. Charles, during the past year, has received a fresh impulse. Mr. G. W. Webb, the new master, has shewn himself to be fully up to his work; and there has been not only a large increase in the numbers, but also a marked improvement in the general department of those who attend since he has come.

The Girls' department is under Miss Gamble, and is well managed. The Girls, in addition to their ordinary studies, are taught plain sewing;

and, as an inducement for them to improve, Mrs. C. J. Brydges has very kindly offered two handsome prizes for the best work.

Religious instruction is given once a week by the Rev. Dr. Wright, to whom many thanks are due for his continued and valuable assistance.

W. B. CURRAN.

Numbers for the year 1865—198 boys and girls.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Number in the school, 56.

The Corresponding Committee of this Society, some twelve years ago, solved the question, "Can a Normal School be sustained?" by three years of increasing success. When, however, the Government was disposed to extend the blessings of the Normal School system throughout the Province, the Society, upon being solicited, and unwilling, by keeping up a rival institution, to place any obstacle in the way of so desirable an action, agreed to co-operate with the Government in their effort; and the Society has no ground for regret in having yielded up their very successful school to the Government, represented by the McGill College authorities; as the success which has attended the McGill Normal School since its establishment, and the benefit which the country is deriving from the large number of efficient teachers which that Institution has sent out, may be considered as a fair compensation to the Society for the loss of a most important part of its work. The Committee cannot help feeling, nevertheless, that, had it been necessary, they could still have maintained in efficiency a training institution: a feeling warranted by the constant increase of the Society's schools, and the interest felt by the clergy of the Church in the education of those whom it has pleased the Almighty to entrust to their care and direction.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There has been a marked progress in these schools during the few years last past. As an instance forcibly presenting the efficiency of the country schools to the mind of the Superintendent, an incident may be mentioned:—

In examining one of the schools, it occurred to him that he would try the highest class (5th) in a subject in dictation, in which the day before a number of students, applying to the Board of Examiners for diplomas,

had been examined. The result was—"More rapid execution of the work, better writing, and very much better spelling, than the papers of the students exhibited."

The Superintendent has found a general improvement over last year in the schools visited this year, particularly in the lower classes: showing a very desirable care on the part of the teachers of a portion of the school too often neglected.

There are twenty-one schools, with 979 scholars on the books.

The usual extracts from correspondence are submitted.

From an experienced Clergyman and Rural Dean :

JANUARY 8TH, 1866.—I have during the past year occasionally visited the school under Mr. Wright's charge, and found it well attended, and the children generally making good progress in the various branches of education usually taught in our District schools. I have every reason to believe that the Society's rules are strictly carried out, and that Mr. W. endeavours to instil into his pupils an early love of truth and a reverence for the author of their being. I may also add that the majority of them are remarked upon for their good manners and the respect for their elders and superiors, which are pleasing features of character, in those days of independence and irreverence.

From an experienced Clergyman in the French parishes :

DECEMBER 14th, 1865.—Every year strengthens my convictions as to the importance of the work which the Church of England is doing in Lower Canada—not only as a witness for the truth of God, but as the dispenser of the blessing of the Gospel to the scattered members of the Protestant communions. Were it not for her Missionaries and Teachers many a family of British origin would have remained uncared for in spiritual things; many now in the enjoyment of the privileges and comforts of true religion would have lapsed into error or infidelity.

The work of her schools, upon which, in this communication I would now particularly dwell, is indeed one whose value cannot be too highly estimated.

Our people in the sections of country referred to are found, for the most part, in small isolated communities. There is, generally speaking, many worldly inducements to lead them to fall into the ways of the majority by whom they are surrounded; they are constantly exposed to influences which, if unchecked, soon lead them away from the faith of their Fathers. Frequently is the distressing circumstance to be observed of large families, with British names, who have lost not only their language but their religion. Again and again have I been called to visit the dying bed of some aged old country person, who had remained himself in the religion, in which he had been instructed in some parish school, of the mother church, but who, in former years, unassisted by a scriptural school in the locality where he had settled, had found it impossible to retain his children in his own faith; and so, at such a trying season, had not about him a single member of his household holding the same religious views as himself.

The Missionaries, generally speaking, have a wide range of country over which to extend their ministrations. During ten years my own charge embraced a district covering twelve of the old French Parishes, in which were five small English communities, at considerable distances from each other; it must be at once apparent that it is impossible for a Missionary to do what is necessary to supply the religious wants of persons so situated. These can be met only by the establishment of schools, which, being local, constant, and direct in their operations, supplement the general efforts of the Missionary, and bring to bear on the young, and through them on the parents,—a power for good which is so frequently attended with the most blessed results.

For these reasons, after the Church Society, which, of course, should hold the first place in our regards, I have long looked on the Colonial, Church and School Society as deserving the hearty support of all who love our Zion, and care for the scattered ones of the fold—who desire to stay the progress of error, and build up amongst us the Church of the Redeemer.

There are two schools, under the auspices of the Society, in the district with which I have connection, that at one of my former stations is now looked after by the Rev. Mr.—; who is labouring faithfully in the country at the rear of this.

The school here, I am thankful to say, was never in a better condition; the teacher is Mr.—, I believe a sincere follower of the Saviour and desires to promote his cause in any way he can.

He is a very efficient instructor of youth, and has brought to bear on his work the results of the training he received at the Normal School.

The average attendance, during the last session, was thirty, of whom twelve were Roman Catholics; I have good hope that another school will be opened in a very interesting and promising locality, (D. V.) next spring.

May God prosper the Society in its good work everywhere, and put it into the hearts of many to effort it that increased support which it needs, if it would proceed successfully in the high and holy mission which the Great Head of the Church has entrusted to it.

From a Schoolmaster who has been many years in the employment of the Society:

JANUARY, 1866.—I beg leave to send you a few remarks concerning the Society's school at—, which I hope you will find satisfactory. About 112 scholars have passed through the school, all of whom can read, write, and cast accounts. There are at present 39 children on the books, nearly all under 12 years of age; the greater number of them can spell well, read and write passably, and several learn compound arithmetic, a few study geography and history, and some have made considerable progress in grammar.

The average attendance, this year, will be small, as nearly all the scholars reside at a distance from the school, being scattered over the 7th, 8th, and 9th, ranges of this Township. The number who are of school age has also decreased considerably within the last year. The average will be about 16.

I desire also to state, that without the aid which we receive from your Society the Trustees would be obliged to close the school, as they would not have the means to pay the teacher. Since the year 1860, our share

of the Government grant has been gradually decreasing; in that year we received from Mr. Chauvean, as our share, \$45; this year we will not get more than \$21 or \$22: You will see the necessity of continuing the Society's grant, from what I have said. This is the last year that I will teach the school, so that you see I cannot have any personal interest in asking you for a continuance of the grant.

From a Clergyman in the Eastern Townships :

I regret that we cannot lay before you so satisfactory a statement, at the close of the year, as we could desire. We had much interruption to complain of in our last report, having to put up a new school building; and that, too, with so little help, that we were a long time about it, and even then could only finish it so far as to enable us to hold therein our summer school.

A few weeks ago we had again to send the children home, to prepare the building for winter occupancy, and it is only just completed. We trust that our interruptions are now at an end, and we shall proceed smoothly with the work of instruction, both summer and winter. With our new building we have succeeded in securing the services of an experienced teacher, of approved character, a member of the church. Through the kindness of the Bishop we have a good supply of books, and thus fully equipped we hope to extend and improve the valuable aid rendered by your benevolent Society.

Your grant though small, will enable us, we trust, to secure the most valuable part of our children's education—their moral and religious improvement. The best teachers, we are well assured, are those who acknowledge God in all their ways, and who, whilst training up the children committed to their care in every branch of useful knowledge, never fail to look up in faith to *Him* who has promised that the smallest benefit extended to *His* little ones shall not go unrewarded.

To the Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society :

JANUARY, 13th, 1866.

Gentlemen,—The petition of the Trustees of the School at—humbly sheweth :

That your petitioners received a letter, bearing date the 22nd April, 1865, from your late lamented and worthy Assistant Secretary, T. Evans, Esq., intimating to them that, "for some time," "your pecuniary assistance to their school would be withdrawn."

Your petitioners would humbly shew, that since the withdrawal of the above assistance, they have been greatly embarrassed; and that notwithstanding their great exertions to answer their pecuniary demands, they have not been able to meet the same. And in consequence thereof, the cause of education, in their neighbourhood, must greatly suffer.

Your petitioners would, therefore, humbly entreat you to reconsider the above matter, and if at all possible to renew your former generous allowance. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

From a Schoolmaster :

The Sunday School is attended well, as usual. I now hold it at my dwelling (the school house,) as it is more central and more convenient for the children, and for the cleaning up after on Monday morning. Some

of the parents met on last Sunday evening, it being the last day of the old year, and had a very profitable time of it, while we discoursed on the last chapter of Revelations and 17th verse. May the lord bless this year unto us, and make us more thankful for all his mercies.

From another Schoolmaster :

Within the last six months two of our female scholars have passed the Board of Examiners, and received first Class Diplomas as Teachers. They are both members of the Church. Since the commencement of the school eleven have passed the Board.

CITY MISSION.

Mr. Dart continues his work as City Missionary, assisting in the week-day services for the poor on Monday and Thursday evenings, and giving weekly religious instruction, with the Superintendent, in the Model Schools. He has also been appointed by the Lord Bishop to read the prayers and a sermon at Laprairie.

Portions of his report are here submitted.

MR. DART'S REPORT.

The labours of the City Missionary, although lying chiefly among the poorer classes, many of them living in sin and misery, still lie among those who are not ignorant of the way of life; during some part of their lives they have frequented the House of God, and listened to a preached Gospel, but they have turned back, from different causes; they have fallen away—coldness and indifference have come upon them—and they have sunk into wickedness and misery. This increases the difficulty of his work; he may read the Bible to them, but they are acquainted with its truths, and have long neglected them, so they now fall on dead ears; he may pray with them, but though they bend the knee and say amen, they are strangers to prayer and its power; he may exhort them, but they know the truth of what he says, listen with indifference, and still follow the broad road to destruction. However, the labour is not altogether lost. One woman, who was much given to drink, has given it up altogether; another, who had not been in a place of worship for more than a year, now attends the Monday evening meetings regularly, and her children go to Sunday school; to show that "where there's a will there's a way;" one of her children, who cannot, she intends to send in a little sleigh drawn by his brothers.

During the past year 1,450 visits have been made, 150 scripture lessons given at the Society's Model School, besides which I have conducted and assisted at several week-day meetings. Since the beginning of June I have held morning service on Sundays at Laprairie, sometimes there being between forty and fifty people present; part of the time two companies of volunteers were stationed there, and attended the service.

I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, the sum of ten dollars, handed to me by a gentleman, for the relief of the deserving poor.

February 15th.—Visited Mr. A., who is suffering from rheumatism; he saw me when visiting in another house, and, when he was taken sick, he sent for me. I met a missionary there connected with the French Protestants. Read and prayed with the family.

February 20th.—Visited Mrs. B.; she was very glad to see me, and to listen, as I read from the "Sermon on the Mount." Spoke to her on what I read, and prayed with her.

March 1st.—Visited Mrs. C.; she has returned from the country, without any improvement in her health; her son was there, whom I tried to persuade to attend Sunday-school. Read and prayed with them.

March 8th.—Visited Mrs. D.; her husband and daughter were there; read the "Parable of the Ten Virgins," and spoke on the necessity of seeking God now, while He may be found.

March 10th.—Visited Mrs. E.; she called in her husband, who has been drinking; read part of a chapter, and spoke on the suffering which sin brings with it, even in this life.

May 20th.—Visited Mr. E.; he seems to have been sobered by the death of his wife, and to realize that he must also appear before the judgment seat of God; read from 14th John, and spoke to him on the need of a Saviour, and of his duty to his children.

June 4th.—Held my first service at Laprairie; it was very wet, and but few there. Afterwards I visited an old woman who lives there, and has her health quite broken down.

June 6th.—Sent away a family by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Sherbrooke. They came from Halifax last fall, and were in great distress all winter. They hoped to find some relations in Sherbrooke; but when they arrived there, their friends were gone. After many ups and downs, they returned to Halifax. I always found them sober and industrious, and the children very interesting. The little girl, about five or six years old, held up her face for a kiss as she went away. May we meet in heaven.

June 24th.—Visited a family, whose eldest son was drowned yesterday. He was one of the scholars of St. George's Sunday-school; a warning to both teachers and children to improve the time spent together. I read and prayed with the parents, and two women (one blind), who came in.

July 2nd.—Went to Laprairie with the Lord Bishop and Metropolitan, who preached to the volunteers previous to their return to Toronto.

August 24th.—Mrs. F. She is given to drink, and setting a bad example to her children, who are fast growing up to manhood and womanhood.

September 20th.—Visited a family in — street. The wife has lately gone to the Romish Church, which has made her husband very angry, and threatens to leave her. I tried to persuade him to use kindness and a good example with her.

September 20th.—Visited a sick Sunday scholar in the hospital. I asked her if she had considered the state of her soul; but she said that she had been in too great pain, shewing the folly of putting off repentance to a sick bed.

November 5th.—Was called early in the morning to see a young man who is far gone in consumption, and not expected to live. He was too weak to move, so that I could only pray by his side.

December 21st.—Visited Mrs. G.; she has lately come from Dublin; is staying at a tavern, and paying 6s. 3d. a week for a miserable room.

December 28th.—Visited the H. family. Their mother has lately died; she had cleaned out the school of the Society for some years.

December 30th.—Visited a pensioner, just come from the old country; found him a situation, which will be a great help to them for the winter.

BIBLE WOMAN'S MISSION.

The Lady Superintendent furnishes the following report of Mrs. Laughlan's work, gathered from her Diary.

There are now a morning and evening Sunday-school held in the Mission House, and a week day service; and it is hoped that a Day-school, for the very poorest of children, will soon be initiated, through the aid of the St. George's Young Men's Christian Association, who hold themselves responsible for the work in the morning school. The usual labour in connection with the Mission has been performed, and Mrs. Laughlan continues to deserve the confidence of the Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BIBLE WOMAN.

The fourth year of Mrs. Laughlan's period of service, in St. George's District, has now drawn to a close; and in looking back upon it, though the same sad pictures of vice and misery present themselves as before, there is also the same cause for thankfulness for the evidences of God's favour, and of His blessing on her work. Notwithstanding the difficulties she has to contend with, in the fluctuating character of the population—the wide-spread evil of intemperance—the ignorance of the mass of the people—as well as the natural enmity of the human heart to the Gospel—the work is gradually but steadily progressing; the power of the Gospel is making itself felt, and is manifested in an increasing interest in the reading of the Word, and in a more regular attendance on the House of God. The visits of the Bible Woman are now also greatly appreciated, and anxiously looked for; in all their difficulties they come to her, and they have learnt to look upon her as their best friend—so much so, that she sometimes feels afraid of their leaning too much upon her, instead of looking to God in their troubles. One woman, who had moved to a new house, told her husband the Bible Woman had been twice to see her, and had not prayed with her, and she felt they could not have God's blessing on their new residence till she had done so; so the next time she called, she asked her to do so. Even the children, when ill, are sure to send for her. One of those attending the Mission-school died this summer—a girl of fourteen—and as soon as she was taken ill sent for the Bible Woman. Her illness was short but severe; and so great were her sufferings, she could scarcely speak; but she told the Bible Woman she was not afraid to die, for she was trusting in Christ. This child was running about the streets before she was brought to the Sunday-school, but

became so fond of it, that she used to cry when kept at home for any reason; and it was there she learnt she was a sinner, and needed a Saviour. We look to this school as a great means of blessing; most of the children who attend have never been to any other, and seem very fond of it; and we trust that many, like this poor child, may be brought, through its instrumentality, to the knowledge of the Saviour. There have been several other happy deaths in the district during the year. A young married woman, who, when first the Bible Woman visited her, seemed very indifferent to spiritual things; but, as her illness increased, was most anxious to see her every day, and at the last interview, though she was too weak to speak, she found she was resting on Christ; and when, in taking leave of her, she asked if she would meet her in heaven, she could only smile and press her hand. Another young woman, about twenty, died of dropsy; the Bible Woman found her at first almost in despair. She felt her sins were so great there could be no hope for her; but after much prayer on her behalf, she was able to cast herself on the mercy of God in Christ, and found peace. Another died in hospital of consumption. She did not seem concerned about her soul, when first the Bible Woman visited her; but the last time she saw her, she told her she was not what she once was. Another died after a lingering illness, during which the Bible Woman visited her regularly. She had been a very worldly-minded woman, and found it a hard struggle to give up her care for earthly things, but she earnestly sought after the Truth, and was greatly afraid of deceiving herself; and as her end approached said she had no fear, for she trusted in Jesus as her Saviour.

We add a few more extracts from the monthly reports :—

She found a woman in great trouble about her husband, who went to Upper Canada to get work, and was unsuccessful, and she heard that he was drinking. The Bible Woman tried to comfort her by telling her the reports might not be true, and if they were, there was a power that could reach him, and that was the power of prayer, and she prayed for him with her. The husband returned soon after, and got work again, and she looked upon this as an answer to the Bible Woman's prayers.

A woman who, last year, said she believed her son had returned from the States in answer to the Bible Woman's prayers, was encouraged from this to pray for herself, and told the Bible Woman she believed God had heard and answered her prayers; for both she and her son had been out of work, and she prayed earnestly that God would help them, and He had granted her prayer, for they had both got employment. She spoke of the unsteadiness of her sons, and the Bible Woman told her God would hear prayer for this also, if she would only look to Him, and trust in His promises. Another woman expressed great joy at seeing the Bible Woman again, as she had not seen her for some time; and said she had stayed away so long, she thought she must be dead, and she had prayed she might be ready when her time came, so that they might meet in Heaven. The Bible Woman told her that the same grace that could make her fit for Heaven could do the same for her—she then read the 10th chapter of Acts to her and another woman who was present, and they seemed to drink in every word.

She found a woman busy washing, and thought she would not be a welcome visitor at such a time, but she told her she was always welcome, and would be if she could come oftener; and said her eldest boy was getting

so steady who used to be so troublesome, and that her husband, who had suffered so long from the injuries he received last autumn from falling into the river, had got work again, and was greatly changed; there was no difficulty now in getting him to church, he went of his own accord.

She found a young Swedish woman, lately arrived here, with twin infants and one other child, such remarkably fine children. The Bible Woman could not make herself understood, but the woman seemed pleased at her noticing her children, and when she knelt down to pray for her, the knelt down beside her, and wept while she prayed; and when she rose to go, she took hold of her hand with both of hers, and said "soon again." She went to see her again, and gave her a Swedish tract, which she seemed delighted to receive.

She visits another Swedish woman who can speak English, so she can read to her, and she is always glad to have her pray with her, and she marks the chapter she reads to her, so as to find it afterwards in her own Bible.

A woman who used seldom to be seen sober took the pledge nearly a year ago, and has stood firm ever since, though she has a very unhappy life with her husband, who persecutes her because she is a Roman Catholic; but she is glad now to have the Bible Woman read and pray with her. Four sons in one family have taken the pledge. The father and these four sons work at the foundry, where some of them get 4s. a day, and they might be very comfortable if they were sober; but the whole family, except one son, drank more or less, but now that the sons are going to give it up, the mother says she will too. One of these men promised the Bible Woman to come to the Thursday evening meetings when he could; but he takes care of the horses at the foundry, and has to be there after hours, so he cannot often get away; his poor wife is so rejoiced to see the change in him, for he never showed any signs of reformation before, and used often to ill-treat her. The Bible Woman told her to be very kind to him, and to give him plenty of strong tea and coffee; there is nothing like kindness to help people to do better.

The Bible Woman's chief source of discouragement, as we all know, is intemperance; and with this difficulty to contend with continually, it requires a brave spirit and great faith on her part to persevere in her work, in spite of this greatest of all discouragements. Yet even in this, she occasionally meets with something to cheer and encourage her. Many are struggling hard against this enslaving vice, and trying to free themselves from it, but we all know what a power it has over its victims; and as long as spirits are so cheap and public-houses abound as they do in this place, the work of reformation will not be so easily accomplished. Indeed the whole country cries out for help in this matter; the prisons are filled with those whose crimes may be traced to this demoralizing vice, and but for it, might never have been there; and most of the poverty and misery of the lower classes are owing to the same cause, as many a broken hearted wife and mother can testify. Could not something be done to put a limit to the number of public-houses, if they must have them, or impose heavier taxes on what causes so much misery? If our legislators could but be aroused to the importance of this matter, and stirred up to act in it, we feel sure that all who know any anything of the poor would agree with us in saying that there is no way by which they could confer a more material benefit on the country, than by doing all in their power to put down this "monster evil." Temperance coffee-houses have been found a successful antidote to public-houses in England

and if nothing else were done for the present, some good might result from having them here. Many a man is tempted by insufficient food and clothing in winter and thirst in summer, to go into a public-house, while he would be satisfied with a cup of tea or coffee if he could get it, and would then bring home his wages to buy bread for his family, instead of spending it upon drink, as is too often the case. We refer those interested in the subject to an excellent little book called "Thy Poor Brother," by Miss Sewell, where an account of these temperance houses is given; and we hope the good effected by them in England may stimulate others here to get them established in the different districts of the town. Another cause of the poverty and distress here is the scarcity of employment in the winter season, and the reduction of wages. Many labouring men are completely thrown out of work, and most of the mills and factories reduce the number of hands; and in a climate like this, where the winters are so long, and the summers so short, it is very hard for a man without regular employment to support his family all the year round. An important part of the Bible Woman's work is to find out the really needy and deserving, so that the charity of the Church may be as judiciously bestowed as possible. The Bible Woman met with some of the old scholars of St. George's Sunday School, now grown up and married, and they spoke with great affection of the school; and said they never felt at home any where but in St. George's Church, and that they looked up to Mr. Bond as their father, having known him since they were children, and been married by him.

She has been visiting the people beyond the toll-gate with the District Missionary, and found out some thirty Protestant families, some of whom she had known before. One old man, who was every deaf, said he was glad to see them, that it showed that some one cared for their souls, and that they were the first people that ever troubled themselves to go out so far.

The number of visits paid during each month averages 150, sometimes more and sometimes less, according to circumstances; and the District includes from 200 to 300 families. The attendance at the Mission School is now over 70, and the Thursday evening meetings are pretty well attended, considering that many of the men work in the foundries and factories, and come home tired and exhausted after their day's work. Many of them have spoken with great feeling of the good they have received at these meetings, and said they never could forget what they had learnt there.

She has not had occasion to sell more than two Bibles this year, as the Bible agent had been over the whole district as well as herself, and she believes, as far as she knows, there is not a Protestant family in the district that is not supplied with them.

The Bible Woman feels more than she can express definitely in any report, that the constant reading of the Word of God, from house to house, is quietly but steadily producing its effects; and that there is much latent spiritual life which only needs the Spirit of God to bring forth to the light, and we have great faith in what the Word of God, through the power of His Spirit, can accomplish—especially when accompanied with the loving sympathy of a heart warmed with the love of Jesus. Let us pray, then, more earnestly that the field which seems ripe already to harvest, may produce more abundant fruit to the praise and glory of God.

A LIST OF SCHOOLS IN CANADA, EITHER ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED, OR AT SOME TIME AIDED BY THE NEW-FOUNDLAND AND B. N. A. SCHOOL SOCIETY, AND THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, FROM 1839 to 1866.

Savanne, St. Johns.	Mille Isles.
La Tortue.	West Shefford.
Laprairie.	Lacadie.
Russelltown—4 schools.	Abbottsford.
Chambly.	Huntingdon.
Leeds—3 schools.	Kilkenny.
Portneuf.	Terrebonne.
Gore.	Kildare.
Stoneham.	DeRamsay.
Farnham.	Roxham.
New Liverpool.	Cedars.
East Brampton.	Bourg Louis.
Standon.	St. Johns—2 schools.
Sorel.	Napierville
Mascouche.	Buckingham.
Quebec Cove.	Brome.
Sherbrooke.	Christieville.
Hemmingford—11 schools.	Berthier.
Gore La Chute—4 schools.	Cowansville.
Windsor.	Inverness.
Brompton—2 schools.	Soraba.
Newport.	Bogtown.
Eaton.	Sabrevois.
Robinson.	Hinchinbrooke.
Victoria.	Manningville.
Dudswell.	Sutton.
Gould.	Clarendon.
Scotch.	Brandon.
Range Nos. 8 and 9.	Lacolle.
Victoria District.	Marmora and places] adjacent—8
New Ireland—2 schools.	schools.
Lachine.	Garden River, Lake Huron.
St. Phillips.	Nanticoke and places adjacent—3
Lake Beauport.	schools.
Valcartier.	Coloured school, London, C.W.
Westleyville.	Grand River, C.W.
New Glasgow.	Waterloo.
Chambly.	St. Lambert.
Frost Village.	Montreal, Model school.
Granby.	Griffintown (Montreal)
Indian Village.	Trinity Church, Montreal.

A REPORT OF THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF SUNDRY SCHOOLS
 THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY,

COMPOSITION OF GOVERNING BODY.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND BOOKS USED.	SCHOOLS, WHERE SITUATED.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	PUPILS TAUGHT	
				Under 16 years	Over 16 years
Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament. The Clergy of the District in which the school is situated, and Local Committees composed of two or three respectable persons residing in the vicinity of the school.	The instruction given in all these schools is nearly the same, namely:— Alphabet, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Drawing, Singing, &c., &c. <i>Books used.</i> The Bible and New Testament, Alphabet, 1st and 2nd Lessons, Spelling Book, Murray's Grammar and English Reader, Smith's Geography, Tutor's Assist. Irish Series, McCulloch's Readers, &c., Maps.	Hemmingford..	Robert Wright.....	60	4
		Trinity Church.	J. H. Dixon	111	4
		Lacadie	Francis Douse	26	3
		Kildare	John Lawlor.....	48
		Gore	{ Catherine Clines.. Jane Eliza Aiken M. Chambers H. Curran	40 34 34 47	2 6 6 3
		Buckingham...	M. Kaapeke	33
		Berthier.....	E. McManus	29	3
		Brandon	S. Page	16	1
		Pt. St. Charles.	G. W. Webb	188	1
		Mascouche.....	{ Annie Reade.... H. M. Poole.....	30 23	1
		Kilbenny	Jane Black.....	29	5
		Waterloo	Miss Willard	29
		Granby	H. Mitchell	12
		West Shefford..	W. V. Whitten....	45	18
		Mille Isles.....	Eliza Kerrigan....	44	1
Sabrevois.....	{ Mrs. Roy } Two { E. Roy... } Sch's				
Indian Village..	S. Annance	24	2		

IN CANADA EAST, AIDED BY GRANTS FROM THE COMMITTEE OF
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

AMOUNT OF COST.		SOURCE OF INCOME.	REMARKS.
Grants by the Colonial Church and Sch'l Society.	Local Contri- butions.		
20.00	200.00	[See next page.]	The Rural Dean's testimony continues satisfactory.
140.00	230.00		
40.00	190.00		
30.00	218.00		Four of these Schools were lately visited, by the Superintendent and the examination showed care on the part of the Teachers.
23.32	472.00		
15.00	100.00		
35.00	270.00		
30.00	125.00		
60.00	350.00		Point St. Charles—The School is a good illustration of the great value of a trained Teacher.
40.00	280.00		The Superintendent's visit convinced him that Miss Reade's School is amongst the best in the Country.
30.00	150.00		
30.00	160.00		
15.00	130.00		
20.00	250.00		Favourable.
20.00	91.00		
200.00	30.00		The Superintendent was greatly pleased with this School composed altogether of the children of Indians taught by an Indian Master.

A REPORT OF THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE MODEL

COMPOSITION OF GOVERNING BODY.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND BOOKS USED.	SCHOOL AND WHERE SITUATED.	PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS' NAMES.
<p>The Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, composed of the Lord Bishop of Montreal and several Clergymen and Lay gentlemen of the city and country; incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament.</p>	<p>Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, English Composition, Arithmetic, English History, Plain Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Elements of Astronomy, Elements of Natural History, Mental Calculation, French Language, Map-drawing, Use of the Globes, Singing, Music, &c., &c.</p> <p><i>The Art of Teaching.</i></p> <p>The instruction of the students in the art of teaching embraces the giving of oral lessons and the preparation of 'notes of lessons,' also the formation of time-tables, and the writing of essays on school management and school duties, besides daily class-teaching under the direction of the head master.</p> <p><i>Books used.</i></p> <p>The Bible, Lennie's Grammar, the whole of the Irish N. School Series, White's English History, White's Universal History, Thompson's Arithmetic, Simpson's Euclid, Bonycastle's Algebra, Nicholson's Algebra, Sullivan's Geography, Tate's Mechanics, the Irish Maps (whole series), Canadian History, Nicholson's Help to Bible Reading, Gleig's Colonies, Butler's Spelling Book, Goss's Natural History, and various works connected with the teacher's profession.</p> <p>Globes, Models, Machinery, &c.</p>	<p>Model School, Nos. 44 and 46 Bonaventure Street, Montreal.</p>	<p>Rev. W. Bond, M.A., Clerical Superintendent and Religious Instructor. Professor Hicks. W. J. Dart. Oliver Warren. N. Duval. Miss Middlemiss, Miss Robertson. Miss J. Middlemiss. Miss Trenholme. Miss Mattinson. And Pupil Teachers from the Normal School.</p>

SCHOOL AT MONTREAL, C.E., FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1864.

NO. OF PUPILS TAUGHT.		COST OF SCHOOL.	SOURCE OF INCOME.	REMARKS.
Under 16 years	Over 16 years			
		Salaries this year... £337 13 4	Grant from the Colonial Church and School Society in England.	The progress has been marked, and lessons
		Expenses for Fuel, Water, Insurance, Taxes, Interest on Loan of Money, and Mortgage on Property, Books, Paper, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Slates, Stoves and Stovepipes, Washing Soap, Chalk, Candles, Cleaning yard and School, Repairs and Printing, Advertisements, &c., for 12 months..... 356 18 9	Fees from the scholars according to the circumstances of the children.	have been regularly given by the clerical superintendent & city missionary.
		£694 12 1	A portion of the Grant from Provincial Government.	
			Subscriptions raised by the Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, Montreal.	

CONCLUSION.

The Committee hope that the facts submitted in this report—facts, pointing to success as well as to spiritual destitution—will stir the friends of the Society, as well in England as in this country, to continued and increasing exertions in the cause of the poor and the uneducated; and they pray that they may be enabled to follow up with vigour the efforts that have contributed so much to the Mission work of the city, and to the extension amongst the masses of sound scriptural education; and they humbly ascribe to the Triune Jehovah all the glory.

MONTREAL, 1865.

Subscriptions for School and Missionary purposes.

Collected at annual meeting.....	\$41 20	M. Kirkpatrick.....	5 00
The Lord Bishop.....	10 00	Jackson Rae.....	2 00
Mrs. Cameron.....	10 00	M. H. Cochrane.....	5 00
G. F. Smith.....	9 00	Dr. Howard.....	5 00
Mr. & Mrs. Stanway.....	10 00	R. W. Shepherd.....	5 00
A. J. Patterson.....	5 00	Dawson Bros.....	2 00
Evans Bros.....	5 00	E. Atwater.....	2 00
Geo. Moffatt.....	20 00	J. W. Hopkins.....	3 00
A. F. Gault.....	20 00	John Greenshields.....	5 00
Jno. Frothingham.....	5 00	S. Morland.....	5 00
W. P. Johnston.....	6 00	J. D. Corse.....	2 00
Miles Williams, sen.....	5 00	J. G. Mackenzie.....	2 00
Alex. Walker.....	5 00	B. Lyman.....	2 00
Gordon Mackenzie.....	5 00	Trinity Church.....	31 40
A. Mc. K. Forbes.....	5 00	John Crawford.....	10 00
Wm. Cunningham.....	5 00	Mrs. E. Freer.....	3 00
J. H. Winn.....	5 00	R. McKay.....	5 00
John Elliott.....	5 00	Gibb & Co.....	5 00
Jos. Tiffin.....	5 00	A. C. Hooper.....	2 00
J. H. Evans.....	5 00	C. Alexander.....	2 00
Henry Budden.....	5 00	Col. Wilgress.....	20 00
L. MacDougall.....	5 00	H. L. Routh.....	5 00
Thos. Kerby.....	2 50	John Lovell.....	10 00
A. H. Clare.....	2 00	Frank Bond.....	10 00
W. Hobbs.....	2 00	Captain Stanley C. Bagg.....	5 00
Thos. Mussen.....	2 00	Alex. Clerk.....	10 00
M. H. Gault.....	2 00	Dr. Barrett.....	10 00
Thos. Macduff.....	2 00	Dr. Reddy.....	5 00
William Francis.....	1 00	W. H. A. Davies.....	5 00
Thos. Riddle.....	1 00	F. McMann.....	5 00
George Horne.....	5 00	John Smith.....	5 00
Jeffrey Brock.....	5 00	W. Workman.....	5 00
H. Mulholland.....	3 00		
H. Thomas.....	5 00	Total.....	\$452 10
MacDougall & Davidson..	10 00	Appendix.....	£113 0 6
H. Bulmer.....	5 00	M. J. M. Clarke.....	1 00
Mrs. Col. Johnson.....	10 00		

A Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Colonial and Continental Church and School Society in the Diocese of Montreal, Canada East, Province of British North America, from 31st December, 1864, to 31st December 1865.

Dr.

Cr.

To Balance on hand 31st December, 1864.....£ 29 8 4	By Salaries, Missionaries, Agents, School Teachers...£356 8 1
" sundry drafts on Parent Society for general purposes £350 sterling..... 424 0 6	" Model School Salaries.....337 13 4
" Subscription for general purposes..... 113 0 6	Fuel.....£ 49 15 0
" Provincial Government Grant..... 165 15 0	Books, &c..... 71 17 4
" St. George's Church Sunday School..... 30 0 0	Furniture..... 5 19 5
" Interest received 18 7 10	Interest..... 48 0 0
" Model School Fees..... 284 18 8	Sundry expenses..... 181 7 0
" Books, &c., sold 9 9 0	<u>356 18 9</u>
" Contributions by Local Aid for Country Schools in connection with the Society..... 762 0 0	694 12 1
	By Local Aid contributed to Country Schools in connection with the Society 762 0 0
	<u>£1813 0 2</u>
	By Balance on hand 31st December, 1865..... 23 19 8
	<u>£1836 19 10</u>
<u>£1836 19 10</u>	<u>£1836 19 10</u>

Audited and found correct, Montreal, January, 1865.

E. P. WILGRESS,
W. H. A. DAVIES, } *Auditors.*

WM. BOND, *Superintendent and Secretary.*

LEAN HARD.

CHILD of my love—"Lean hard,"
 And let me feel the pressure of thy care.
 I know thy burden, child—I shaped it,
 Poised it in mine own hand—made no proportion
 Of its weight, to thine unaided strength.
 For even as I laid it on, I said—
 "I shall be near, while she leans on me,
 This burden shall be mine, not hers;
 So shall I keep my child within the circling arms
 Of mine own love." Here lay it down, nor fear
 To impose it on a shoulder, which upholds
 The government of worlds. Yet closer come—
 Thou art not near enough—
 I would embrace thy care,
 So I might feel my child reposing on my breast.
 Thou loved'st me?—I know it—doubt not, then,
 But loving me—"Lean Hard."