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## APPENDII, No. 10,

TO THP
FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

#  

# OR THE <br> JOURNALS <br> OF THE <br> LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY <br> OF TIIR <br> PRỌVINCE OF CANADA. 

From the 20th February to the 10th June, 1857, both days inclasive, in the twentieth year or the reign or our sovbreion ladi

## QUEEN VICTORIA.

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Being the 3rd Session of the 5th Provincial Parliament of Canada

SESSION, 1857.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.
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## ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools, in Upper Canada, for the year 1855, with an Appendix; by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

## 

[No. 1601, V.]

> EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 4th June, 1857.
Sir,
I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, my Report of the state of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper Canada, during the year 1856, including a statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains copious extracts from Local Reports, and various Documents and Papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools, and the establishment of Public Libraries, throughout Upper Canada.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, E. RYERSN.

The Honorable<br>T. Lee Terriml, M.P., Secretary of the Provinoe, Toronto.

## GENERAL CONTENTS.

Letter to the Secretary of the Province.

## Part I.-General Report.

Introductory.

1. Table A.-Common School Moneys.
2. Table B.-Pupile aftending the Common Schools.
3. Thabe C.-Conmon School Teachers, their Religious Faith, Salaries, \&c.
4. Table D.-Schools, School Houses, Visits, Lectures, Time of Keeping Open the Schools.
5. Table E.-Religious Exercises, Text Books and Apparatus used in the Common Schools.
6. Table F.-Maps, Globes, School Apparatus.
7. Tables G, H, I.-Grammar Schools.
8. Table K-Normal and Model School.
9. Table M.-Free Public Libraries.
10. Extracts from the Reports of Local Superintendents.
11. Educational Museum, and School of Art and Design:
12. Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.
13. Miscellaneous Remarks.

## Part II.-Statistical Report.

THE COMIMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA:
Table A.-Moneys-Amounts received and expended for the Surport of Common Schoons.
Table B.-Purils-Children Atrending the Common Sohools, and in the different Branches of Common School Education.
Table C.-Teaqerb-The Number, Religious Denomination, Certificates, and Salabies of the Commion School Teachers:
Table D.-Number of Conmon Schools, Sonool Houses, Visits, Lectures; and Thee the Comanon Schools were Kept Open.
Table E.-Books, Apparatus, and Religious Instruction in the Common Schools.
Thble F.-The Roman Cathonio Separate Sohools.
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF' UPPER CANADA:
Table G.-Moneys-Amounts Received and expended for the Support of Gramarar Schools; Names or Head Masters.
Tible H.-Pupils; and Number in the Different Brancies of Gramarar Sonocl Education.
Table I.-Religious Instnuorion, and Text Books, in the Grammar Schools.
THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA:
Table K.-Students-Their Certificates, Residences, and Religious Denominations.
THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UPPER CANADA :'
Table L.-Colleges, Acadeyies, and Prifate Schools; their Pupils and Moneys.
THE FREE PUBIIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER OANADA:
Table M.-Moneys; Number of Volumes, and Miscellaneous Information. Other Librabies.
THE GRAMMAR AND OOMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA:
Table N.-Maps and Appafates Supplied'by the Edecation Departyent.
THE SUPERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS OF UPPER CANADA: Table O.-Names of Teaduers, Pensions, and Abstract of Cases.
THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANTS AND LOOAL ASSESSMENTS IN UPPER $C A N A D A:$
Table P.-Distribution of Sohool' Grants by the Educayion Drpartarent, and Statement of Local Equivalents, and other Moneys raised for the Grammar and Common Schools.

Table R.-Statibtical Abstract of the Entcational Progress of Upper Canada, from 1842 to 1856.
Table S.-The Grants to Gramanaz, Conrmon' and Pooz Sceools in Upper Canada.
Table T.-Summary of the Accounts of the Education Defartizint for the Year.

## APPENDIX.

A.-EXTRACTS from the REPORTS of LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS of COMMON SCHOOLS and BOARDS of SOHOOL TRUSTEES on the STAREAnd PROSPECTS of ELEMENTANY EDUCATION in the Townships, Cities, Towns and Villages of Upper Canada, during 1856:

## Counties.

Addington.
Brant.
Bruce.
Carleton.
Dundae.
Durham.
Elgin.
Essex.
Frontenac.
Glengarry.
Grey.
Grenville.
Haldimand.
Halton.
Hastings.
Huron.
Kent.
Lambton.
Lanark.
Leeds.
Lennox.
Lincoln.
Middlesex.
Norfolk.
Northumberland.
Ontario.
Oxford.
Peel.
Perth.

Counties.-(Continued)
Peterborongh.
Prescott.
Prince Edward:
Renfrew.
Russell.
Simeoe.
Stormont.
Victoria.
Waterloo.
Welland.
Wellington.
Wentworth.
York.

## Cities.

Hamilton.
Ottawa.
Brockville.
Paris.
Picton.
Port Hope
St. Catharines.
Whitby.
Town Drunicipality:
Woodstock.
Villages
St. Mary's.
Stratford.
Windsor.
B.-GENERAL REPORTS on the STATE of the GRAMMAR SCHOOLS of UPPER CANADA, for the year 1856 :
No. 1.- Report on the Grammar Schools of the Western Section of Upper Oan̉ada, by Thomas Jaffray Robertson, Esq., M.A., Inspector
No. 2.-Report on the Grammar Schools of the Eastern Section of Upper Canada, by the Rev:
. . William Ormiston, M.A., Inspector.

## C. -THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER OANADA:

No. 1.-Terms of Admission into the Normal School, Toronto.
No. 2.-Provincial Certificates granted by the Chief Superintendent to Normal School Students,
D. -THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA:

Programme of Study and General Rules and Regulations for the Government of Grammar. Schools in Upper Canada:
Sec. 1. Qualifications for the Admission of Pupils,
Sec. 2. Programme of Studies.
Sec, 3. Opening and Closing Exercises of each Day.
Sec. 4. Duties of the IIead Master and Teachers.
See. 5. Duties of Pupils.
Sec. 6. Terms, Vacations, Daily Exercises, and Holidays.

## E.-THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA:

No. 1. -Programme for the Examination of Common School Teachers by County Boards:
Qualifications of Third Class Teachers.
Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.
Qualifications of First Class Teachers.
No. 2.-General "Regulations for the Organization, Government and Discipline of Common Schools in Upper Canada:

1. Hours of Daily Teaching, Holidays and Vacations.
2. Religious and Moral Instruction.
3. Opening and Closing Exercises of Each Day.
4. Duties of Teachers.
5. Duties of Pupils.
6. Duties of Trustees.
7. Duties of Visitors.

## F. -THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA:

No. 1.-General Principles on which the Books have been selected for the Public Libraries.
No. 2. -Remarks by the Chief Superintendent of Education.
No. 3.-Departmental Notices to Municipal and School Corporations in Upper Canada:
On Public Libraries.
On Prizes in Schools.
On Maps and Apparatus.
G,-THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM OF UPPER CANADA:
Rules and Days of Admission to the Educational Museum.
List of the Principal Specimens in the Museum:
I. Sculpture
II. Paintings.
III. Engravings.
IV. Works illustrating the History of Art.
V. Other Objects of Interest.
H. -APPORTIONMENT of the LEGISLATIVE' COMMON SOHOOL GRANT OF UPPER OANADA, for the year 1857.
1.-THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA:

No. 1. Communications to the Department.
No. 2.-Documenta furnished Annually by the Department to School Officers in Upper Canada.
K-EDUUATIONAL FEATURES OF THE PROVINOIAL EXHIBITION of 1856.
工.- LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF" COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER GANADA :
No. 1. -The Townships.
No. 2. -The Cities.
No. 3. -The Towns.
No. 4.-The Villages.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR 

# and <br> COMM0N SCHOOLS 

${ }^{2}$
UPPER CANADA,

FORTHETEAR 1856.

PART I.-GENERAL REPORT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, BARONET, GODERNOR GENERAL OF OANADA, de. dec. dec.

May tr please Your Excellenoy,
In presenting my Report of the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1856, it is my grateful duty as it has been each preceding year, to state that the school returns from the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages exhibit a still unprecedented pro gress in every branch of the school system-illustrating as it does the growing conviction and interest of the people at large, as to the education of theirchildren, and their appreciation of the powers with which they are invested fur that purpose, since the school system recognizes no power in the Legislature to ley a sixpence tax upon the people for school purposes, nor any power in the Government to erect or furnish a single school house, or employ a single teacher, , ut a simple power ip
the freeholders and householders of each municipality and school division to provide for the school education of their children, in their own way and to any extent they please, aided by the counsels, and facilities, and co-operation which it is within the means and province of government to afford, without attempting to supersede local management, but only developing and encouraging local exertion. The schools are emphatically the schools of the people, in their establishment and support, as well as in their objects; and whatever progress is made in the schools redounds both to the honour and advantage of the people in their several school divisions and municipalities.

## 1. Table A.-Common School Moneys.

The Legislative School Grant is apportioned to each Municipality, upon the condition that such Municipality shall provide an equal sum by assessment for the payment of teachers. The Legislative grantapportioned to Municipalities for 1856, amounted to $£ 29,869$; the amount provided by the local municipal assessment was £54,526, £24,657 more than the sum required by law, and an increase of $£ 9,402$ ${ }^{\text {over }}$ the amount of the local municipal assessment of the preceding year, for the payment of teachers and other educational expenses.

The amount of School Trustees' assessment for the same purpose was $£ 135,354$, being an incroase over that of the preceding year of $£ 25,643$.

The amount of rate-bills was $£ 34,966$, being an increase of $£ 4,159$ over that of the preceding year.

The amount paid for maps and apparatus, was $£ 2,440$, being an increase of £ 375.

The amount expended for school sites and the erection' of 'school houses was $£ 42,807$, being an increase of $£ 8,534$.

The amount expended for repairs and rents of school houses, was $£ 10,196$, being an increase of $£ 4,275$.

The amount expended for fuel, stationery and other contingencies, was $£ 19,162$, being an increase of $£ 6,628$.

The amount paid to teachers was $£ 194,920$, being an increase of $£ 24,893$.
The total amnunt of expenditure for all common school purposes, for the year 1856, was $£ 269,527$; to this may be alded the salaries of local superintendents, $£ 5,060$, making the total $£ 274,587$, for one branch of the system of public education in Upper Canada, being an increase over the preceding year of $£ 44,708$.

When it is considered that these are the voluntary doings of the people themselves in their several municipalities, they are facts of great significance in the educational and social progress of the country, and point to a future grateful to the feelings of the noblest patriotism.

## 2. Table B.-Pupils attending the Common Schools,

The returns of the School population between the ages of five and sixteen years are too defective to be given; and the number of children not reporled as attending any school, and the percentage of the population reported in each municipality as not being able to read, are professed estimates by the Local Superintendents and Trustees, rather than exact returns. In this tablo several new statistics will be found which have not appeared in any previous report, showing the number of pupils that have attended schools less than twenty days in the year, between 20 and 50 days, between 50 and 100 days, between 100 and 150 days, between 150 and 200 days, between 200 and 260 days. The returns of another year are requisite in order to ascertain the comparative attendance of pupils under these several heads.

The number of boys altending the schools was 137,420 , being an increase of 11,742. The number of girls attending the schools was 113,725, being an increase of 11,539 .

The total number of pupils attending the Common Schools was 251, 145, being an increase of 23,281.

The table also shows, in the classification of pupils, a very gratifying increase in the higher subjects of Common School Education.

## 3. Table C.-Common School Teachers, their Religious Faith, Salaries, "\&c.

The whole number of Teachers employed during the year was $3,689-$ increase, 124: male teachers, 2622-increase, 54 ; female teachers, $1067-$ increase, 70. Members of the Church of England, 684-decrease, 32. Roman Catholics, 414-increase 18. Presbyterians, 905-decrease, 93. Methodists, 1102-increase, 145. Baptists, 224-increase, 41. Congregationalists, 92 - in crease, 35. For teachers belonging to minor religious persuasions, see the Table

It will be seen that the salaries of female teachers vary from $£ 50$ to $£ 125$; that the salaries of male teachers vary from $£ 60$ to $£ 350$.

## 4. Thbee D.-Schools', Schoor Houses, Visits, Lectures, Time of Keppina Open" the Schools.

The returns in this table in regard to school houses, are so imperfect, and involve so many inconsistencies when compared with those of the preceding year, as to render them of little value. According to the returns received, there is a decrease in the number of frame school houses of 178 , and in the number of log school houses of 128 ; while there is an increase of 18 in the number of brick school houses, and an increase of 128 in the number of stone sehool houses,

I think there must be mistakes in the returns of the past or of the preceding year, or of both. I cannot imagine so great a change in the character of the school houses in any one year. But after making every allowance for errors in the returns, it is evident there is a rupid and very gratifying improvement going on in the character of school houses and their furniture, as well as in the character of their schools.

The number of visits to the schools reported is as follows: By Local Superintendents, 7544-increase, 628 ; by Clergymen, 3417 -increase, 82 ; by Municipal Councillors, 1838 -increase, 442 ; by Magistrates, 1496 -increase, 97 ; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 352 -decrease, 13; by Trustees, 16,270increase, 371 ; by other persons, 13,189-increase, 1795. Total school visits 44,106-increase, 3402. The only class of paid officers among all these school visitors are Local Superintendents. This large and increasing number of gratuitous visits by the most intelligent classes of the community evinces their growing interest in the public schools.

The number of lectures by Local Superintendents reported is 1,995 -decrease, 87 ; not two-thirds as many lectures as there are schools. Lectures by other persons, 428-increase, 168. But the Local Superintendents give many instructions and counsels, in their visits to school sections, which they do not return as lectures, though they are perhaps to some extent substitutes for them.

The number of School Sections reported is 3,634-increase, 109; the number of schools reported is 3,472-increase, 147 ; number of schools closed or not reported, 162-decrease, 38; number of Free Schools, 1,263-increase, 52; number of schools partly free, 1,567-decrease, 98 ; number of schools with a rate-bill of 1 s . 3d. per month (the highest rate-bill allowed by law in the Common Schools,) 1,149-decrease, 4 ; number of schools with a less rate-bill than 1s. 3d. per month, 543-decrease, 1. These returns illustrate the discretionary power of the inhabitants to support their schools as they please, while they show the gradual and steady progress of Free Schools.

The time during which the schools have been kept open in cities, towns, and villages embraces, with scarcely an exception, the whole period required by, law; and the average time of keeping open the schools, in both townships, cities, towns and villages, wa; 10 months and two days, an increase of twelve days on the preceding year, and about two months longer than the schools are kept open in any State of America.

## 5. Table E.-Religious Exercises, Text Books and Apparatus used in the Common Schoois.

The number of schools reported as opening and closing the daily exercises with prayer is 1,001 -decrease, 2 ; in which the Holy Scriptures are read, $\mathbf{1 , 8 5 4}$ -decrease, 109.

The National Readers are reported to be used in 3,054 schools, and the National Arithmetics in 3;000 schools; the other text books recommended by the Council of Public Instruction are used to an equal extent, so that the text books authorised and printed in the country may be considered as all but universally used in the schools. Although it is the master, and not the text book, that makes the school, yet educationists in all countries regard the use of an uniform series of good text books as essential to the best interests of schools, and to the completeness of a system of public instruction. That object, so nearly attained in Upper Canada, has not been accomplished in any of the neighbouring States, beyond the cities and towns.

## 6. Table F-Maps, Globes, and School Apparatus.

The number of schools provided with tablet lessons is 697 ; with globes, \&ec, 415 ; with blackboards, 2,480 ; with maps, 1,924 -a gratifying increase under each of these heads.

The number of maps, \&c., furnished by this Department during the year is as follows : maps of the World, 136 ; of Europe, 266 ; of Asia, 201 ; of Africa, 185 ; of America, 222 ; of Canada, 277 ; of British Isles, 196; of Hemispheres, 267 ; classical maps, 78; other maps, 192; of globes, 108; of complete sets of Holbrook's apparatus, 14 ; of parts of ditto, 146 ; of sundry philosophical apparatus, 141 ; of natural history object lessons, 5,046; of Scripture history ditto, 1,480 ; of other object lessons, 316 ; of tablet lessons and prints, 6,458 ; of various oiher articles, 959.

The whole number of maps sent out in 1855 was 1,304 ; the whole number sent out in 1856 was 2,020 -increase, 716. The number of globes sent out in 1855 was 48 ; in 1856, 103-increase, 55 . There is a corresponding increase under each of the other heads, and there has been a greatly increased demand for these articles since the commencement of the current year.

## 7. Tables G, H, I--Grammar Schools.

The whole number of Grammar Schools in operation in 1856 was 61 , of which twenty-six were Senior County Grammar Schools, each receiving $£ 100$ per annum, independent of the apportionment out of the fund arising from the sales of Grammar School lands. The amount apportioned from the fund to Grammar Schools was $£ 6,661$-increase, $£ 111$. The amount derived from fees; £4,990-decrease, $£ 131$ The amount granted by Municipalities, $£ 3,447$-increase, $£ 1,817$, chiefly for buildings. The total amount for salaries of masters and teachers' $£ 11,914$-increase, $£ 350$. The amount expended for maps and apparatus, $£ 201$-increase, $£ 139$. The a mount expended for books and contin gencies, $£ 1,562$-increase, $£ 1,081$. Total receipts for Grammar Sohool purposes, $£ 19 ; 248$-increase, $£ 3,761$.

From the nccessary process of relieving the Grammar Schools of elementary Common School pupils by requiring an entrance examination in order to admission, the aggregate number of pupils in the Grammar Schools has been reduced from 3,726 to 3,386 ; while there is only a nominal increase in the number of pupils studying Latin and Greek. The number of pupils in Latin was 1051, increase 12. The number of pupils in Greek was 257, increase 22. The number of pupils in French was 462 , increase 97 . There is thercfore a little more than one-thirld of the pupils in the Grammar Schools studying Latin-a little more than one-lwelfih studying Greek-and a little more than one-seven'h studying French. From the tables there appears to be a respectable increase in the number of pupils in the other, and some of the higher subjects taught in the Grammar Schools. The average number of pupils per school, was, in Latin, 17, in Greek 4 ; in French, 7. But from the table it appears that some of the schools have no pupils in Greek, and less than half a dozen in Latin. There is a manifest improvement in several of the Grammar Schools; the provisions of the law and the regulations to reduce them to a system and to classify the studies in them, \&c., to secure properly qualified masters, have operated beneficially. But considered as a whole, the Grammar Schools, with a few honorable exceptions, are in an unsatisfactory state, more so than any other class of institutions in the country. The powers and resources of trustees are wholly insufficient to enable them to provide proper school-houses, or furnish them, or secure competent salaries to masters. In several instances Countr, City, or Town Councils have honorably responded to the applications of the Board of Grammar School Trustees, in providing means for the erection and furnishing of Grammar School-houses, and for making up the salaries of masters; but in most instances, these applications have been unsuccessful. County councils have oljected to levy a rate on the county, or to make a grant from county funds, in aid of a Grammar School, upon the ground that if aid were granted to one, it must be granted to each of the Grammar Schools established in the county; that the city, town, or village where a Grammar School is situated, should provide for its stupport; that the few country pupils who may attend a Grammar School, contribute to the support of the school and to the advantage of the city, town, or village within the limits of which it is situated, and the whole country should not therefore be taxed on account of the attendance of such pupils. On the other hand, the Municipal Cquacil of a city, town, or village objects to levy rates or make grants in behalf of the Grammar School, because it has no voice in the management of such school, since the County Council appoints the Board of Trustees. It is thus that the Grammar School so partially and remotely connected with the county in regard to interest, and severed from the city, town, or village in respect to control, obtains no aid from the Municipal Council of either. It is true when the Boards of Grammar and Common Schools unite and form one board, such united board possesses the powers of both boards separately, and can thus provide for the support of both the Grammar and Common Schools. But it is yet problematical, and I think very doubtful, whether the union of Grammar and Common Schools is advantageous to either, and is not, in the majority of instances, injurious to both. Every one must admit that

Grammar Schools and their Boards of Trustes ought not to be placed in a position of inferiurity to Common Schools and their Trustees, as to means of support If it is proper to have public Grammar Schools at all, as all will admit, it is proper to provide for their efficiency. I believe the Boards of Trustecs," with scarcely an exception, have employed all the nieans in their power to render the Grammar Schools entrusted to their charge, as efficient as possible; but they have no power to raise a six-pence for the erection and furnishing of the School-house, or for the payment of their master or masters, except by the fees of pupils. It is impossible that the Grammar Schools can improve or flourish under such circumstances, or that they can otherwise than flag and languish in comparison of Common Schools.

I believe that no considerable improvement can be effected in the Grammar Schools, until they are made the property of the city, town, and village municipalities, within the limits of which they are established, and under their control, and the fund apportioned in aid of their support be paid upon the same conditions as that on which apportionment from the Legislative Grant in aid of Common Schools is made, and until the Boards of Trustees of Grammar Schools be placed upon the same footing, and invested with the same powers as the Trustees of Common Schools.

I believe also, that the multiplication of feeble and inefficient Grammar Schools is anevil rather than a good; that it is much better to have one or two first-rate Grammar Schools in a county, than half a dozen poor and sickly ones, such as are wholly inefficient, whether as Grammar or Common Schools. It can not be otherwise than a waste of the School Fund, a burden and loss, to establish or continue a Grammar School, unless 'means are provided for its efficient support, and unless there is an average attendance of at least ten pupils who are studying the languages, and subjects for the teaching of which Grammar Schools have been erected.

For a practical view of the state of these Grammar Schools, and valuable observations respecting them, see the Reports of the Inspectors, the Rev. William Ormiston, M.A., and T. J. Robertson, Esq., M.A., in Appendix B to this Report, pages 209, 212.

## 8. Table K.-Norital and Model Schools.

These important institutions continue to fulfil their great mission with unabated efficiency and success; and their influence is felt in every part of the country, in the construction and furnishing of school houses, the organization and management of schools, and the methods of discipline and teaching: The Model Schools-one for boys and the other for girls-are limited to 210 pupils each, are arranged and furnished, with the appendages of play yards and sheds, gymnasia, calisthenics', \&c., and are taught and conducted in a manner designed as a model for the common schools of the country, In these schools the students or teachers in training in the Normal School attend, first as observers, then as assistant teachers, a few hours each week-thus; reducing to practice (by teaching) the subjects of their lectures and exercises in the Normal School.

The original objects of the Normal School are inflexibly adhered to-to ground the student-teachers as thoroughly, as far as the period of their attendance will admit, in the subjects of common school instruction, and to instruct and practice them in teaching those subjects after the best methods, and to organize and conduct their schools in the manner best adapted to secure the ends of school discipline, to form and develope the minds and characters, of the pupils. These objects are of course not equally attained in all cases; but the ages and qualifications requisite for the admission of student-teachers to the Normal School are such as to qualify them to teach common schools; the great majority of those attending the Normal School have been teachers (and some of them licensed as teachers of the first class by County Boards; before coming here, and the number in attendance at the present time is larger than it has ever been since the establishnient of the school.

The increased demand for teachers trained in the Normal School-so much beyond the number of teachers trained there,-che increased salaries offered them, and the testimonies of local reports, attest the importance of the institution, and the value which experience places upon the services of those trained in it. There is no longer a doubt expressed, if entertained, in any quarter, that a teacher who has studied the science and art of teaching ond governing children has a great advantage over one who undertakes that important and difficult work without having learned how to do it. There is andoubtedly many an excellent self-made teacher, as there is many an excellent self-made scholar; yet it is plain that good teachers cannot be produced and multiplied without a training school and college for teachers, any more than good scholars can be produced and multiplied without ordinary schools and colleges; that if a lawyer or physician, a carpenter or mason, must serve an apprenticeship of study and practice before pursuing his profession or trade, so should a teacher serve an apprenticeship of study and practice before undertaking a work the most difficult and important to perform efficiently, as well as the most honorable in itself, of any work involved in the development of mind and the progress of society.

These remarks apply with as much force to the teaching of Grammar Schools as to that of Common Schools. The inefficiency of a large number of the Grammar Schools arises, it is believed in most cases, not so much from the want of scholarship in the ordinary sense of the term, as from the want of a thorough normal school training in all the subjects of Grammar School instruction, and the best methods of teaching them. The contemplated Model Grammar School (the building for which is now considerably advanced, will fulfil the functions of a Normal School for the Grammar Schools, while it will serve as a model for their organization and management; thus sustaining the same relations, and rendering the same services to the Grammar Schools as are now sustained and rendered to the Common Schools by the present Normal and Model Schools.

The only objection yet made to the training of teachers, as far as I know, is
that many of them do not pursue the $r$ " ofession, but leave it for other employments. Were this true to the full extent imagined, the conclusion would still be in favor of the Normal School, since its advantages are not confined to schools or neighbourhoods in which its teachers are employed, but are extended over other neighbourhoods and municipalities. No one can read the extracts from the reports of local superintendents, given in Appendix A. to this Report, without being convinced, that the influence of the Normal School is felt throughout the whole country, by the example and success of the teachers whom it has sent forth, stimulating other teachers to improvement and exertion, and elevating the general standard of school organization and teaching. Several who have attended the Normal School for a longer or shorter period have died; a number, by their diligence and economy, have qualified themselves for the Christian Ministry, or for the professions of Law, Medicine, and Surveying. Eight (after having taught some time) have entered the University, six obtaining scholarships on subjects in which they had had the advantage of training and exercises in the Normaland Model Schools; and are thusqualifying themselves for the higher departments of public instructions. A considerable number have established or engaged in private schools; a number also are employed as teachersin the Grammar Schools; one as professor, and three asteachers in the Normal and Model Schools of Lower Canada, besides one or more in Victoria College and the Belleville Seminary, \&cc., \&c. It is not understood that females, trained in the Normal School, are under obligations to teach after marriage. Some of them have been employed as governesses; and a large number are teaching in the best Common Schools in nearly all the principal cities, towns, and villages of Upper Canada, and in many of the best country schools. "Though it may be presumed that many of them have married, yet large numbers of them are thus employed in teaching, and some are known to continue teaching after marriage. After making all these deductions, and accounting for the employment of teachers trained in the Normal School in teaching other than Common Schools, the very imperfect returns report 430 Normal School teachers as employed in the Common Schools at the present time, teaching about one eighth of the Common Schools of Upper Canada, and exerting a salutary influence over the character and teaching of a large proportion of the other seven-eighths.

On this point it may be further remarked:
1st. That no candidate is admitted into the Normal School, except upon the declaration, that he will devote himself to teaching, and that the object of his attending the Normal School is to qualify himself better for his profession; accompanied by a certificate of character, signed by a Clergyman."This is the same condition required foradmission intothe Normal Schools of the New York and the Eastern States, where the change of employment and profession, and removals from one State to another are much more frequent than in Canada.
2. That no student-teacher receives the small pecuniary aid of five shillinge per week towards the payment of his board, before the end of the session; nor then
unless by good conduct, and on examination in writing, (extending over several days,) on all the subjects of Normal and Model School instructions and exercises, he is adjudged entitled to at least a second class certificate.
3. That the period of instruction in the Normal School only extends over two sessions of five months each,-ten months in all ; and that the lectures, teaching, and exercises in the Normal School, and the practice in the Model Schools, are not those of ordinary school or college, but form a system of practical training for the work of teaching, and, therefore, present comparatively little inducement for the attendance of any who do not intend to devote themselves to the work of teaching.
4. That of the $\mathbf{1 6 5}$ candidates, ( 91 males and 74 females,) who have been admitted to the Normal School during the current session, 91 of them, ( 66 males and 25 females,) have already been teachers of Common Schools, thereby furnishing the strongest practical proof that their object in attending the Normal School for a few months is to become better qualified for the work of teaching.

In all professions and pursuits there are changes from one to another. Ido not think it is just or wise, or expedient to deny to the Normal School teacher (because of his attendance at the Normal School a few months) this liberty or discretion, if opportunity presents to improve his position or increase his usefulnessmotives for which, however, are daily becoming feebler, as the salary and position of the teachers are improving, while greater difficulties, if not less gains, attend the entrance and pursuit of other professions and employments. In whatever position or relation of life a Normal School teacher may be placed, his or her training at the Normal School cannot fail to contribute to their usefulness. In Prussia no candidate is admitted into the Christian Ministry without a certificate of his having attended a six months course of lectures and exercises on "Pedagogy," or school-teaching.

In whatever light, therefore, the Normal and Model Schools are viewed, and the mone carefully their character and operations are examined, the more important will they appear as one of the vital parts of a system of public instruction, as providing not only the most important schools of the several counties with efficiens teachers, but as exerting a powerful influence upon the teaching and character of most of the public and private schools throughout the country, as well as in contriIbuting to the general education of so much of the population of the Province as attend that Institation.

## 9. Table M.-Fieb Pubio Libraries.

In previous reports I have explained the origin and nature of our system of Public School Libraries. During the year 1856, 13,701 volumes were supplied from this Department; but from the 1st of January to the 1st of July of the current year, 24,765 volumes have been called for,-nearly twice as many as were applied for during the whole of 1856. This large increase during the last six
months, is chiefly owing to some discussion which took place at the beginning of 1857 , relative to the public libraries, and the application, by municipali. ties, of portions of the Clergy Reserve Funds to the purchase of libraries. The whole number of volumes sent out by this Department during the three years the system has been in operation, is 155,726 . The subjects of these volumes are as follows: History, 26,935 volumes; Zoology, 11,313; Botany, 2,033; Natural Phenomena, 4,517; Moral and Physical Science, 3,524; Geology and Minerology, 1,315 ; Natural Philosophy,2,407; Chemistry, 1,141 ; Agricultural Chemistry, 682 ; Agriculture, 6,980; Manufactures, 7,300; Literature, 15,378; Travels, 11,329; Biography, 17,223; Practical Life, 41,970; Teachers' Library, 1,679. Total, 155,726.

The useful occupation, instruction and entertainment afforded by the circulation of so many books on so great a variety of subjects, cannot be easily estimated. The number of libraries established, is 289 -subdivided into nearly 1,000 sectional libraries." The number of libraries established during the last six months is $70-$ subdivided into upwards 200 sectional libraries.

It is not to be expected that these libraries should be equally appreciated and read in every neighbourhood where they are established. As in the different members of the same family there is the widest difference in this as in other respects, in different parts of the country, in different municipalities, and in different neighbourhoods of the same municipality. In some neighbourhoods there is little taste for reading among either young or old; in other neighbourhoods the young very generally avail themselves of the books in the library, or section of it; in others again, all classes and ages are eager to procure and read them.

In the selections of books for some of the libraries, the local authorities were anxious to provide, in the first instance, a series of standard works on different subjects; and in doing so they had but little means left to procure smaller works, and more attractive and popular as reading books for young people. Ithink this circumstance has, as in a few cases, rendered the libraries less useful and attractive than they would have been had a more varied and popular selection of books been made. But as the catalogue is large, and the selections from it entirely at the discretion of the local parties establishing libraries, I have not thought it advisable to interfere in the least with that discretion, unless expressly desired to do so. But on the whole, the selections of books for the libraries have been made with great discrimination.

It is also gratifying to know, that the method adopted for supplying the municipalities and school sections with libraries, maps, school apparatus, \&ce., is highly approved by intelligent visitors and educators from other countries, and is regarded as a feature peculiarly favorable to the Canadian system of public instruction.
10. Extracts from the Repoats of Local/Superintendents.

These extracts are 150 in number-all that have been transmitted with the Re ports from the Township, City, Town and Village Municipalities. These extracts are witnesses as to the working of the school system and the operations of the school law, they present the dark as" well as the bright side of the picture; the failures and defects as well as the successes and excellences of the system. I wish to conceal no defect, but to discover and remedy it ; I wish to hide no failure, but to expose it, and, if possible, to prevent its recurrence.

From the extracts of local reports which I gave in the same impartial manner in my last Annual Report, an attempt has been made to prove the school system a failure. Passages have been selected from two or three of these local reports, stating in each case, in substance, that the school-house was in a state of dilapidation, that the school was badly attended, that the teacher was unfit for his office, and there was a general feeling of indifference in regard to education; and then these statements have been held up as illustrations of the state of the schools and the results of the school system thrcughout Upper Canada.

Of the fairness of such reasoning, and the honesty of such a proceeding, every intelligent reader is competent to judge. In the same way might it be proved, that agriculture is declining in a county or township, because some farms in such county or township are in a wretched state, and some farmers are indifferent to all agricultural improvement. In the same way might it be proved that agriculture is declining throughout Upper Canada after all that has been granted, and done by agricultural societies, because there are some municipalities in which the farms generally are as badly managed, and the farmers are as inactive as they were many years ago. In the same way might it be proved that Canada is declining in population and commerce and wealth, and that its whole system of government is a failure, because there are portions of it in which population is as sparce, and villages are as poor, and trade is as limited, as in former years. With the same kind of fairness and intilligence have some European travellers landed and spent a few hours upon some non-commercial and non-agricultural, and non-progressive spot in Canada, or seen some portions of it frontiers, and then published that the country was stationary and retrograding, and was unworthy of being a part of the British Empire, while all the rest of America was advancing with rapid strides.

Now to all such fallacies and falsehoods, one reply would be deemed sufficient namely, an appeal to the general statistics of agriculture, of trade, of population, of property. So in regard to schools and the school-system, whatever may be the state, or neglects of a particular neighborhood or municipality, the general statistical returns show an advancement not equalled by that of any other state in America, and the extracts from nine out of ten of the local reports show an exertion, a progress and success in the great majority of the municipalities, of the most gratifying and satisfactory character. For example, if it be stated in the report of one
municipality, that the public library is not appreciated-that the books are not read or applied for-that all classes are indifferent to them, is it therefore to be inferred that the system of libraries is a failure, and that the law and regulations provided for libraries are bad? On the contrary, if it be stated in the report of another municipality, that the public library is highly appreciated-that the regulations are strictly observed - that the books are very generally sought after, and eagerly read; would it not be inferred from the different working and results of the same system in different municipalities that the failure in one case could not be attributed to the system, while the success in the other case shows what aids and facilities the system affords to the people where they choose to avail themselves of it.' The same remark applies to school operations. If in one school division the school-house is convenient and well firnished, and the school efficient and'well attended, and if tho reverse is the case in another school division, the difference in the two cases can not be ascribed to the system, for it is the same in both school divisions, but most be owing to other causes. In extract No. 139 of the local reports, we have an account of the development and working of the system in a city, and where all the teachers have been trained in the Normal School; while in extract 108, will be found a statement of the rise, progress, and workiag of the system in a tuinship. Other extracts evince an equal success in other municipalities. What is done and witnessed in these municipalities may be done in all Upper Canada, if similar feelings prevail and similar means are used.

The extracts from the local reports, will satisfy the attentive and candid reader on the following points :

1. That the improvement and progress of the schools throughout the country at large is very great, that the inhabitants are making noble and successful exertions for the education of their children, notwithstanding the backwardness and indifference in some of the municipalities.
2. That the school law places the education of the children in the hands of the people themselves ; that it invests the inhabitants of each municipality with powers to provide for the education of all their children, and they are responsible if this be not done.
3. That while the religious rights of each pupil and of its parents or guardians, are equally protected, it is in the power of the School division to make their school or schools as decidedly religious as they desire.
4. That in municipalities where the schools are reported to be in an unsatisfactory state, this painful fact is in no cause ascribed to the defective provisions of the school law, except in the frequently expressed earnest desire that the Legislature would amend the law so as to make all the schools free:

## 11. Educationai Múseum, and School or Art and Desigy.

The School Act 13 \& 14 Vic, cap. 48, sec. 41, authorized the expenditure of
"a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds in any one year, to procure plans and publications for the improvement of school architecture and practical science, in connection with common schools," and the Act 16 Vic., cap. 185, sec. 23, authorized the expenditure of "a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds per annum, in the purchase of books, publications, specimens, models and objects, suitable for a Canadian Library and "Muscum, to be kept at the Normal School buildings." In the Act 12 Vic., cap. 83, five hundred pounds' was granted for the establishment and support of a School of Art and Design for Upper Canada, to be in connection with the Normal School, and under the control of the Council of Public Instruction. Two rooms were provided for this purpose in the Normal School building, but on the proposal to establish a chair of civil engineering in the Provincial University, I suggested the establishment of the school of Art and Design as an appendage or branch of the chair of civil engineering, and that the provision for its establishment in connection with the Normal School need not be continued. But the idea of establishing the chair of civil engineering by the Provincial University having been abandoned, and the statute providing for it repealed, it became a matter of consideration and importance to give effect to the original purpuse of establishing the school of Art and Design in connection with the Normal School, and more especially as drawing forms one branch of the course of instruction in both the Normal and Model schools, and will be taught to a greater extent in the model grammar school, and there are here the greatest facilitics for the economical cstablishment and support, as well as usefulness of such a school. Accordingly the requisite steps have been taken to accomplish that important object.

By the provisions of the Acts above mentioned, I have been enabled to introduce publications and plans for the improvement of school architecture into all the municipalities of Upper Canada; to obtain models and instruments and apparatus for teaching and illustrating different branches of natural history and science in the schools; to commence a collection of specimens of the Canadian birds and animals, of the geology and mineralogy of the different provinces of British North America, models of agricultural implements, \&c., \&c., together with several hundred books, publications and objects relating to education and other departments of science and literature. I have also been anxiously desirous of preparing the way for, and as far as possible, of giving effect to what was contemplated in connection with the school of Art and Design. In England, schools of Art and Design are becoming prominent features of popular instruction in the principal cities and towns. In connection with some of these schools, interesting collections of objects of art, consisting chiefly of painting, sculpture and drawing, plaster casts of statues, statuettes, and busts, models in marble, alabaster, ivory, wood, bronzes, terra cottas, models in wax, plaster, \&c. In connection with the Royal Schools of Art and Design in London, (kept in the Marlborough and Somerset Houses,) upwards of a thousand of these specimens are collected and arranged. In addition to these schools, the Committee of the Privy Councilon Education have established an Educational Museum, at the new buildings, South Kensington, west end of London, the books and objects of
which are grouped under the following divisions ; 1. School building and fittings, forms, desks, slates, plans, models, \&c. 2 . General educational, including reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, foreign languages and histories, 3 . drawing and the fine arts. 4. Music. 5. Household economy, 6. Geography and Astronomy 7. Natural History. 8. Chemistry. 9. Physics. 10. Mechanics. 11. Apparatus for teaching the blind and deaf. A late English paper contains the following brief account of this Educational Museum:
"The South Kensington Museum is a result of the School of Design, founded in 1838, and the Great Exhibition of 1851. The School of Design, under the influence of the feeling generated by the Hyde Park Palace, expanded into the present Department of Science and Art, under the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and the nucleus of a permanent museum of arts was formed at Marl-borough-house. The "Department' of Science and Art has achieved a building in which its schemes for training may be systematically carried out, and its curiosities constantly exhibited. Thither are transferred all the ornamental specimens from Marlborough-house, the entire collection of the ©Architectural Museum, together with many articles belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Thus decorative art and practical science have a permanent home, which, moreover, is nobly adorned by the fine collection of pictures and drawings munificently. given to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks. The offices of the department and the training schools are under the same roof as the museum, which, while it will be a source of rational recreation to the general public, will also, it is hoped, be an important agent in the instruction of the students. The collection of works belonging to the department of ornamental art first attracts the notice of the spectator, occupying, as it does, the corridor in which he will find himself immediately after his entrance.: Only a portion of the entire collection-which numbers upwards of 4,000 objects-is at present exhibited, inasmuch as about a fourth part, including the whole of the acquisitions from the Bernal collection, have been sent to Manchester.
"The Educational part of the museum occupies the centre of a large iron building, which forms a wing of the entire edifice. It comprises specimens of scientific instruments, objects of natural history, models of school-rooms, casts of classical statues, and a library of 5000 volumes, all admirably arranged. 'Education' is a wide word, as will be obvious enough, when we state the official subdivision of the department into 'school buildings and fittings, general education, drawing and the fine arts, music, household economy, geography and astronomy natural history, chemistry, physics, mechanics, apparatus for teaching the deaf and dumb, idiots, \&ce., and physical training.' To this collection, which will probably be the most popular of the whole exhibition, the 'Commissioners of Patents' Mu'seum' form a sort of supplement. In this department the history of the steam engine is copiously illustrated.
"The nucleus of a collection of Sculpture has also been formed by the:
assemblage of about fifty works, contributed by twenty five artists, among whom are Messrs. Baily, Beil,' Foley, Munro, Calder, Marshall, and the late Sir R. Westmacott. By the collection of the Architectural Museum, which occupies a large portion of the gallery and descends into the lower corridor, a complete history of the mediæval architecture of France and England is represented by almost numberless casts of decorative details.
"The 'Trade Collection,' which is likewise' in the gallery, and is the property of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, will not always remain in its present complete state. It is chiefly composed of the natural products used in the various arts, and of these the animal products are alone to be retained, the others being too fragmentary to justify their retention in a distinct museum. Specimens, therefore, of mineral and vegetable produce will be distributed among various national and provincial museums which admit of improvement.
"Another department is the 'Economic Museum,' formed by Mr. Twining, and presented by him to the Government.
"Everything has been done to render the new Museum a source of instruction and amusement to all classes alike, the exigencies of time being taken into consideration, as well as the exigencies of the pocket. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, being sludents' days, the price of admission will be 6d. ; on the other days of the week admission will be free.
"The hours will extend from 10 to 4, but the Museum will likewise be open on the evenings of Monday and Thursday, from 7 to 10. The catalogues required cost 1d. each.

The following are the rules sanctioned for admission to this Museum:-

1. "The collections of objects relating to education, architecture, and trade of pictures, sculpture, ornamental art, and models of patented inventions, will be opened to the public daily, from 10 till 4 in the day-time, and from 7 to 10 in the evenings, on Mondays and Thursdays, except during the appointed vacations.
2. "On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and daily during the Easter and Christmas weeks, the public will be admitted free; but on these days, books, .examples, models, casts, \&c., cannot be removed for study.
3. "On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the public will be admitted on payment of 6 d . each person. This sum during the day-time will enable any person to consult any books, diagrams, \&c., in the collections of education and to copy any article in the collections of Art ; except modern paintings, for which special permission in writing must be obtained. In the evening, works cannot be removed. An annual ticket of admission to all the collections, morning and evening, may be oblained for 10s.
4. "Sticks, umbrellas, parcels, \&c., must be left at the doors.
5. "Except the fees above mentioned, no fee or gratuity is to be received by any officer of the department from any person.
6. "The library of Art is open every day, from 11 Apm. to 9 p.m., except Saturday", when it is closed at 4 f.m., and the usual vacations.
7. "All registered students of the Central School of Art have free admission to the library. Occasional students are admitted upon payment of 6d., which will entitle them to entrance for six days from the day of the payment of the fee, inclusive. A monthly ticket may be obtained for 1 s .6 d ., and an annual admission for 10 s .

The above Museum is under the direction of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, -of which the Right Hon. Earl Granville, is President, and the Right Hon. W. Cowper, Vice-President.

It would be too much to attempt an Educational Museum in Canada on so extensive a scale; but we have already in the Normal and Model Schools what might be deemed necessary under the first of the above divisions, and considerable collections which belong to the 2 nd, $3 \mathrm{rd}, 4 \mathrm{th}, 6 \mathrm{th}, 7 \mathrm{th}, 8 \mathrm{th}, 9$ th and 10 th , of the above divisions. They cannot, however, be properly classified and arranged until the completion of the new Model Grammar School building, when we shall have room for the School of Art and Design, with the appropriate and methodically arranged Educational Museum. In England an act of Parliament was passed some years since, authorizing the Corporation of each Cily and Town in the United Kingdom to establish a Provincial Museum; and these local Ma seums are now multiplying on every side, being regarded as a powerful though indirect means of popular education, as well as of popular entertainment.

During my late tour in Europe, the importance of embracing objects of art as a prominent feature of our Educational Museum, and as an essential elementiof a School of Art and Design, was strongly pressed upon me both by what I saw, and by the opinions and advice of learned and practical men. Coll Lefroy better known in Canada as Capt. Lefroy) addressed me a very interesting and able letter on the subject, from which I extract the following paragraph :
"My suggestion; in respect to the purchase of casts of statuary, and of specimen pictures, for the Normal School, proceeds upon the assumption that what is every year felt to acquire fresh claims as an element of popular education at home, cannot be less worthy of attention in Canada-that if we find that a taste for art, where many facilities for its culture have always existed, is still at so low an ebb in the country as to call for systematic efforts to extend it; much more must it require and deserve public encouragement in a community which as yet possesses no facilities of this kind. In fact no one can deny that this taste is deplorably wanting in America universally-much that gives intellectual rank and dignity to a people is wanting with it-and life is deprived of a source of manifold pleasures
of the highest kind in consequence. Now the Provincial Normal School occupies a position which can hardly be parallelled in advantages for initiating a better order of things. Not only does a very numerous class of the community pass under its influence and receive its moral and mental stamp, but that class is of all others the one which has probably the greatest influence in forming the minds of others Even the clergy of a country must yield in some respects to its school-masters in the privilege and responsibility of forming the character and influencing the judgements of its people-alike of parents, as of children. For many years at least, I suppose all common school Teachers will pass through your Institution-but this is not all. From its metropolitan position, its attractions to visitors and the liberality with which it is thrown open, objects of art collected there would, in a material degree, stand in the position of a public collection, and thus without interfering with their special purpose they would indirectly instruct classes with which the Normal School has nothing to do. Stronger grounds cannot be wanted to justify the very moderate expense which my plan would entail."

The Earl of Elgin not only favored me with his advice, but afterwards enclosed me (with a very kind and suggestive note) a pamphlet containing a copy of an address delivered at Glasgow, in January, 1855, by C. H. Wilson, Esq., "On the Formation of Provincial Museums and Collections of Works of Art." Mr. Wilson remarks :
" There is no difficulty in carrying out this idea. The Museums of Europe furnish the means; casts can be had of the busts of the great men of nearly every age, at a cost which renders it easy to form such a collection, and the youth proceeding to his class rooms, might pass through an avenue of images of the great, the learned, and the benefactors of mankind. Students occupied with history, might see in the Glyplothek of their College, each page illustrated by the ancients themselves-Grecian history by the Greeks, Roman history by the Romans. The arms, dresses, instruments, utensils, in fine, nearly everything which it is thought so important to read about in our seminaries of learning, might be rendered as familiar to the eyes of the students as the description of them is to their thoughts, and this without difficulty, and at a cost which is absolutely trifling, when the benefits to be conferred are estimated. Whilst truer ideas on all these subjects would thus be formed, taste, and that appreciation of the arts which ought to be an accompaniment of our civilization, would take the place of that absence of both which we are painfully called upon to acknowlege.
"When Museums are spoken of, I have no doubt thoughts instantly cross the mi:ds of all, of rare and precious marbles and bronzes, of costly pictures by the great masters, and of other works of art of equal rarity and value, and it may be, that this idea of Museums deters from all attempts to form them, seeing that the cost of such collections is so great; but I look at the whole subject from a totally different point of view, from one which, instead of presenting us with the prospect of an outlay which it would be hopeless to attempt to meet, renders
a collection of works of art of standard excellence comparatively easy and economical.
"It is desirable to preserve original and precious works of art in a great central museum in the metropolis; and it seems reasonable that the power and wealth of the nation should be principally concentrated upon this central collection, yet provincial museums should be furnished with casts of the sculpture, and copies of the pictures, electrotypes of the bronzes, and such transcripts or imita. tions of other works of art as could most readily be made by a staff of artists em ployed for the purpose in the central establishment.
"By means of casts, all the beauty of form of the original is rendered with such perfect fidelity, that they may be termed in every respect, except material, duplicates of the original works. This system has been acted upon at Berlin; and a suggestion which I had the pleasure of submitting to the Royal Scottish Society of Arts in 1836, has been completely realized by Monsieur D'Olfers, the Director of the Gallery at Berlin, to whom the same idea had occurred, and who has been enabled, by the liberality of his government, to form the most perfect collection of casts in the world, illustrating the whole history of art during a period of three thousand years. By a process which he was so good as to describe to me, these casts have been rendered durable, their appearance much improved, and their resemblance to the original works increased. Preserved in a series of halls, quite unsurpassed in beauty and fitness, they are chronologically arranged, and certainly form the most perfect and interesting series existing.
"The electrotype process, by which statues and other works in metal may be copied for provincial museums in a perfectly satisfactory manner, and at a very moderate cost, is another apt and economical method of furnishing provincial Museums with faithful copies of fine works of art."

A collection of such objects has double the value in Canada that it possesses in any city or town in Europe, in every country of which treasures of Art abound in the Royal Palaces, National Museums, and private mansions, all of which are opened to the public with great liberality. And even there, where the facilities of travelling are so great, the public museums are so numerous, and the different countries are so near to each other, many travellers, not content with having seen and contemplated the original objects of art themselves, purchase copies of the most famous paintings and casts, or sculptured or bronze copies, of the most celebrated statues, busts, \&c., for the gratification of their own tastes, and the ornament of their mansinns. But in Canada, where there are no such Art Treasures, where we are so remote from them; where there is no private wealth available to procure them to any estent, a collection (however limited) of copies of those paintings and statuary, which are most attractive and instructive in European Museums, and with which the trained teachers of our public schools may become familiar, and which will be accessible to the public, cannot fail to be a means of
social improvement, as well as a source of enjoyment, to numbers in all parts of Upper Canada.

The copies of paintings which I have procured present specimens of the works of the most celebrated masters of the various Italian Schools, as also of the Flemish, Dutch and German. The collection of engravings is much more extensive; but they are not yet framed or proposed for exhibition. The collection of sculpture includes casts of some of the most celebrated statues ancient and modern, and busts of the most illustrious of the ancient Greeks and Romans, also of Sovereigns, Statesmen, Philosophers, Scholars, Philanthropists, and Heroes of Great Britain and France. Likewise a collection of Architectural Casts, illustrating the different styles of architecture, and some of the characteristic ornaments of ancient Gothic and modern Architecturc. But these are not yet exhibited as there is no room for ther until the new model Grammar School Building is completed. And until then, the rest of the collection cannot be properly arranged nor seen to advantage.

A list of the principal instruments, models, and objects collected, will be found in the appendix to this report.

## 12. Department of Publio Instruction for Upper Canada.

As very imperfect and, in many cases, mistaken ideas exist in regard to the nature and duties of this Department, it may be proper once for all to state them in as few words as possible.

The Department has to do with the popular instruction of the country, embracing the Common or elementary Schools, and the Grainmar or Classical Schools; but not the Universities or Colleges, from which returns are obtained only by courtesy. There are included in it:

1. The Education Offices proper, in which, under the direction of the Chief Superintendent, the Common and Grammar School laws are administered, school Acts, forms, regulations, \&c., supplied to all the schools of the country ( 3500 in number,) information of any kind is given, appeals decided:-the whole revolving under the head of correspondence alone, between six and eight thousand letters a year, or upwards of six hundred per month, besides the examination of all local financial returns and reports, and the preparation of the Annual General Report.
2. The Council of Public Instruction, by which all appointments to the Normal and Model Schools are made, all expenditures for their establishment and support are ordered and audited, all the regulations for the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools, and. Public School Libraries, are authorized, and the text-books for the schools, and the books for the libraries, approved. The Chief Superintendent is required to prepare all these regulations, and to examine all these books and report upon them; also to have the oversight of the Normal and Model S'chools.
3. The Normal School for the special training of teachers, about one hundred of whom are sent out per year.
4. The Model Common School limited to 420 pupils, in which student-teachers in the Normal School, observe the best methods of school organization, classification, teaching and discipline, and practice teaching.
5. The Model Grammar School, which will consist of pupils equally distributed among all the Municipalities of Upper Canada, and is designed to sustain the same relation to the Classical Grammar Schools of the country as the present Model School does to the Elementary Common Schools, to be a standard and pattern for their imitation, and an instrument of training teachers for them. ; The building for this school will be finished in a few months.
6. The Depository of School Maps and Apparatus, from which all the public schools of the country are supplied at cost price, the Chief Superintendent also apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums may be transmitted by municipal and school authorities for the purchase of them for their schools. The best maps published in Great Britain and America are here procured, together with maps in relief, or raised maps, (preferred in France) globes, tellurians, charts, collections, instruments and apparatus, to illustrate lectures and instructions in Geography, Natural History, Geology and Mineralogy', Mathematics, "Chemistry, Mechanics, Astronomy and other branches of Natural Philosophy; indeed all subjects taught in the Common, Grammar, Model and Normal Schools. In order to bring these facilities for improving and benefiting the Schools prominently into public notice, I have deemed it expedient to send selections of the Apparatus, Globes, Maps and Charts, \&c., to the Provincial Exhibition each year. The report of the Exhibition for last year, which was highly successful, will be found in the Appendix.
7. The Depository of Books for Public School Libraries, embracing a careful selection of more than 3,000 different works, and several thousand volumes: These books are furnished in no case to private individuals, but to municipal and school authorities at cost price, with the addition of an apportionment by the Chief Superintendent of one hundred per cent. upon all sums transmitted from local sources. Upwards of 150,000 volumes have already been sent out from this depository24,689 volumes during the last six months. From the official catalogue for public libraries, selections of the best illustrated works; reward cards, \&c., have been made for prizes in the public schools of Upper Canada. 100 per cent. is also allowed on all sums above $\$ 5$ transmitted to the Department for the purchase of these prize books.
8. An Educational Museum, embracing a large collection of school models, apparatus, fittings, \&c. About 150 copies of paintings, illustrative of the works of the great masters of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch and German schools of painting, architectural casts, and some three or four hundred casts of Greek and Roman and Modern Scr!pture; being statues and busts of personages and characters celebrated in ancient and modern history. (For List see Appendix.)
9. Grounds sulrounding the Buildings; designed not for ornament merely, but as a botanical garden, the flowers, plants and shrubs being labelled and accessible to students and others, to illustrate the lectures in vegetable physiology, and the lessons in botany, and from which specimens are selected and used in the schools for analysis and illustration.

The object of the construction and arrangements of the buildings and premises is to combine taste with necessity and convenience, to spend not a penny on mere ornament, but to render ornament subservient to utility, to impress upon all classes that an establishment symbolical of what the system of elementary and grammar schools of the country ought to be, and the primary agent in promoting what concerns the great mass of the people, and lies at the basis of our national civilization and advancement, should be second to no other institution in the country, in the comprehensiveness of its arrangements, the simplicity and perfection of its details, and the chaste elegance of its appearance-such as the eye can look upon with pleasure, and the mind contemplate with satisfaction. I believe the influence of every thing appertaining to such an establishment, identified as it is with the country at large, and such as the people may especially call their own, is by no means small; and I hope that in the course of another year, we shall be able to render the establishment much more efficient and complete, much more acceptable to the country and worthy of it.

## 13. Miscellaneous Remaris.

1. In my last two annual reports I have discussed at large the provisions of the law and the character of its administration in regard to separate schools and the religious instruction of youth. I have shewn that to the churches and parents, and not to the government, or to any one paid out of public funds, appertains the duty of giving special religious instruction to children and of providing for their religious education. I have shown that what has been further claimed on the part of certain supporters of separate schools was inconsistent with what is granted to supporters of dissentient schools in Lower Canada, is inconsistent with what is required of trustees of common schools in Upper Canada, is an infringement of the rights and powers guaranteed to municipalities by successive Acts of Parliament, and inconsistent with any national system of public instruction. It is worthy of remark that though I have been personally attacked, and though successive attacks have been made by these parties on the school system, no answer has been attempted to the facts and authorities I have adduced in my reports referred to, showing how fallacious and unfounded are such attacks, and how much easier it is to repeat them ad nauseum than to reply to the exposures of them and the defence which has but made of the justice, the liberality, and the necessity of the existing provisions of the law. I may be excused, therefore, from travelling over the same ground in this report, as no new objections have been made to the law which I have not answered and replied in to my two last reports.
2. As to the Christian character of our school system, and its principles and regulations in regard to special religious instruction, its relations and influence in regard to the morals of youth and juvenile crime, what I have said in my preceding reports has remained unanswered and need not be again repeated. There are, however, two statements or charges made on this subject, which it may be proper for me to notice. The first charge is, that numbers of children in our cities and towns do not attend the schools provided for them. This is no valid objection to the school system-that numbers of persons will not avail themselves in behalf of their children of its liberal provisions for their instruction. As well might it be objected that the climate and soil of our country are bad, because numbers of persons do not avail themselves of either, but ruin their health by neglect and irreguIarities, and live in poverty by their indolence and vices. As well might it be ob: jected, that the system of churches and their places of worship are bad, because there are numbers for whom they are provided who do not avail themselves of then. The neglect of many children in cities and towns, and even in country places, may argue the necessity of some further police or penal regulations in order to secure their attendance a portion of each year to some school, public or private, but can be no argument against the school system, or public schools, unless it can be shown (which is not pretended) that they do not sufficiently provide for the education of all the children of such municipalities.
3. Then as to the pretended array of the statistics of crime, and its alleged increase in our cities and towns, and the responsibility of our Common Schools for it, it may be sufficient to reply that, no proof has been adduced, or even attempted; to show that if crime has increased our Common Schools have been the cause of it Nay it has never been shown, - not even in a single instance so far as I knowthat the youthful criminals of our cities and towns, or of country places, have ever been attendauts, much less regular attendants, at our Common Schools, On the contrary, every intelligent man in town or country, throughout Upper Canada, is a witness, that just in proportion as parents are sedulous to send their children to the Schools, and as children are punctual and diligent in attending them, are both those parents and children industrious and exemplary; and just in proportion as children turn their backs upon the school, and especially if alluwed and encouraged to do so by their parents or others, are they idle, profligate and vicious. There is an increase of churches, of church ministrations and catechetical instructions, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, in our cities and towns; as well might the alleged increase of juvenile crime be charged upon this increase of church operations, as apon the increase of public school accommodations and teachers. Then of the statistics of juvenile crime and ignorance in proportion to population in the cities of Upper Canada be compared with those of England or Italy, where denominational schools alone are established, the result would show what abundant reason we have to congratulate ourselves, rather than lament, on account of the existence of a system of public schools which reaches out an uplifting hand to the poor and offers equal privileges and advantages to all classes.

No one can analyse the circumstances and character of these isolated but reiterated attacks upon our public schools and school system, without feeling that they originate in the same source and have a common object: the spirit of sectarian bigotry, against Catholic Christianity, the spirit of ecclesiastical despotism against public liberty and general knowledge, the spirit of individual selfishness against public patriotism and national progress.

While the local reports show, upon the whole, a gradual extension and advancement of our school system in all its aspects and ramifications, beyond that of any preceding year, they add to the accumulation of evidence furnished by the facts of the year from almost every municipality in Upper Canada, of the determination of the landholders and householders to maintain inviolate their individual and municipal rights in behalf of themselves and their children, and to extend end perpetuate that system of national education which will elevate Upper Canada to its high mission of virtue, intelligence, and greatness, and make its future generations justly proud of their ancestors. By the blessing of God, I doubt not the aclievement of this result; and I hope that each reader of this report, as well as myself, may contribute to hasten it.

## I have the honor to be,

## Your Excellency's

Most obedient and humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office,
Toronto, July, 1857.

# PART II-STATISTICAL REPORT, 

For the Year 1856.

## CONTENTS.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA:
Table A.-Moneys-Amounts received and expended for the Support of Common Sohools.
Table B,-Pu'ils-Children Attexding the Common Scioons, and in the different Brancmes of Common School Education.

Table C.-Trachere-The Number, Religious Denominations, Ofetipicates, and Saiaries of the Common School Teachers.

Table D.-Schools-Number of Common Schools, School Housbs, Visits, Lectures, and Thith the Comory Scrools Have been Kbpt Ofen.
Table E.-Books, Apparatus, and Rieligious Instruction in the Common Schools-
Table F.-Tite Roman Cationo Separatt Sohools.
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER OANADA:
Table G.-Moneys-Amounts Received and Expended for the Support of Grammar Sohools; Names of Hiad Masters.
Table H.-Pupils; and Number in the Different Branciess of Grammar School Education.
Table I.-Relieious Ifstruotion, and Text Boors, in the Grammar Schools.
THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER OANADA:
Table K.-Students-Their Certificates, Residences, and Religious Denominations. Receipts and Expreditubrs for the Year.

THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UPPER CANADA:
Tadle L.-Coligeges, academies, and Private Schools; their Pupils and Moneys.
THE FREE PUBLIO LIBRARIES OF UPPER OANADA:
Table M,-Monbys; Numbir of Volumes, and Misobilantous Information. Otimer Libraries.
THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SOHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA:
Table N.-Maps and apparatus Supplikd by tirb Education Depabtmbnt.
THE SUPERANNUATED COMMON SOHOOL TEAOHERS OF UPPER CANADA:
Table O.-Names of Traciers, Pensions, and abstract of Cabks.
THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANTS AND LOOAL ASSESSMENTS IN UPPER OANADA:
Table P.-Distribution of School Grants by the Diducation Department, and Statement of Looal Equivaikits
and other Moneys raised for the Grammar and Common Schools.'
THE EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR UPPER OANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1856:
Tableq-Number of Schools and Puprls, and Monexs Expended for Educational Purposes.
MISCELLANEOUS:
Table Ru-Statistical abstract of the Educational Progress of Upper Oanada, from 1842 to 1868.
Table S.-The Grants to Grammar, Comaron and Poor Sohoons in Upper Canade.
Table T.-Summary of the Accounits of the Education Departmesty for the Year.

Part II.-rable A.
The Common Schools

RECEIPTS.

of Upper Canada, 1850.
Part IIT-Table A.


The Common Schools

REODIPTS.

| TOWNS, rown MUNIOLPALITTIES, AND villages. |  |  |  | WODIP | IS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { WRGIBlATVEGMANTS: }}{\text { MROM }}$ |  | prom local souncrs |  |  |  | Total <br> Recoípts for <br> Common <br> Schools, 1860. |
|  | For <br> Texichers' <br> Salarion. | For Mapss and Apparatus. | Municipal <br> Sohool <br> Assossment. | Trustocis' <br> School <br> Assessment. | Trusteos' <br> Rato-bill on <br> Ohildren. | Balances <br> and <br> other sources |  |
| - Towne. | A s.d | e s. d. | \& 8. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | $\text { \& s. } \begin{array}{lll} \mathrm{d}_{1} \end{array}$ | $\boldsymbol{S}$ | $\underline{s}$ s. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | © s. d. |
| Belleville | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|} 208 & 1 \\ 132 & 7 \\ 123 & 13 \\ 123 & 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 15 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 062 & 10 & 10 \\ 801 & 13 \\ 811 & 5 & 6 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rccc} 2080 & 6 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96010 \\ \hline 87412 \\ 1053 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | 18350 |
| Brockvillo |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.0418 |
| Chatham. | $\left.\begin{array}{rcc} 123.13 & 0 \\ 02^{*} & 0 & 6 \\ 88 & 17 & 10 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | ${ }_{0}^{2116}$ | 811 880 880 |  | 14617 | $\begin{array}{r}1053 \\ 80 \\ 08 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1292108 720 8 |
| Cobours |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 1 \\ 80\end{array}$ | 3500 |  |  |  | 72083 |
| Dundas | 858 | -1....... | $\begin{array}{llll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ............ | -..40'0.... | $\begin{array}{llll}170 & 0 & 0 \\ 145 & 0 & 0 \\ 109 & 1\end{array}$ | 317 40608 10 |
| Godorich | 94150 | 611000 | 55315 <br> 743 <br> 80 |  | 108130 | 109 011 <br> 150 10 <br> 10  | $\begin{array}{r}792 \\ 1134 \\ \hline 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Guolph: | 1070 |  |  | ............. |  | $\begin{array}{r}180109 \\ 40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Niogrars |  | ............ | 21484 |  | ${ }_{83} 824$ |  |  |
|  | 648 8 | .... |  | …........... |  | 6278 | 770 |
| Perth |  |  |  |  | 10116 | 81118 |  |
| Ploton | 78 |  | 180 |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}80 \\ 109 & 0 & 0 \\ 108 & 10\end{array}$ | 4014 |  |
| Port Hope | 101150 | (1) | 241157 |  |  | 18410 4 | 6741111 |
| Prescotharines ... | $\begin{array}{ccc} 120 & 8 & 0 \\ 128 & 4 & 1 \\ 40 & 19 & 8 \end{array}$ |  | 7000 |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 138 & 1 & 3 \\ 155 & 7 & 8 \\ 111 & 1 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}23 & 0 & 8 \\ 270 & 10 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 418 & 7 & 9 \\ 1007 & 1 & 8 \\ 1195 & 5 & 2 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 304.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whitby ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot | 17070 | 150100 | 8173147 | ...... | 20781 | 6510.14 .0 | 17020190 |
| wn Mhnnicipalitics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amherstburg |  |  |  | 1500$\qquad$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 58 & 8 & 0 \\ 46 & 5 & 0 \\ 50 & 0 & 0 \\ 160 & 2 & 10 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r\|rrr} 205 & 17 & 5 \\ 24 & 3 & 7 \\ 73 & 4 & 10 \\ 543 & 6 & 0 \end{array}$ |    <br> 525. 9 2 <br> 380 13 8 <br> 405 8 10 <br> 12361 |
| Sarrie ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodstock. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | 257888 |  | 10690 | 150 | 31517 5 | 846127 | 2506113 |
| Gincorporated Viltages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borlin .... |  |  |  | .............. | 9210 | $\begin{array}{r} 419 \\ 1380 \\ 138 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 282197 <br> 1728 <br> 8 |
| Brampiori. |  | ......... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caledonia |  | 210211181 |  | ............. | 77 7818 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}133 & 10 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 11 \\ 0 & 8\end{array}$ |  |
| Chippewa |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}66 & 3 & 9 \\ 8888 \\ 18 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}397105 \\ 4888 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ |
| Tait |  | ${ }^{215} 0$ | $\begin{array}{lll}775 & 0 & 0 \\ 140 & 18 \\ 10\end{array}$ | ...... | 36 1 2 <br> 10 9 7 <br> 93 7  <br> 8 11  | $\begin{array}{r}1581810 \\ 4168 \\ \hline 168\end{array}$ | 1077 <br> 280 <br>  <br> 8 <br> 1 |
| Napaner |  |  |  |  | 58811 |  |  |
| Osthawa |  | 210 | 1503303 | .... | ${ }^{42} 6516.11{ }^{7}$ | 188814 119 19 | ${ }_{1}^{2800} 12$ |
| Preston |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{119} 1980$ | 549 <br> 179 <br> 1 |
| St. Mary's |  | 319 20 0 | 2750 | 85313999 | 124103 | 15 <br> 717 <br> 15 <br> 11 <br> 11 |  |
| Smith's Fall |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}120 & 0 & 0 \\ 89 & 13 & 6\end{array}$ |  | 45.8 | 27138385 | ${ }^{268} 60$ |
| Stratiord |  |  |  | 21165 | 3910. |  | 43719 |
| Thorold |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}150 \\ { }^{15} 5 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  | 3910 |  | 288 |
| Windsor |  | 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}270 & 1 & 11 \\ 125 & 0 \\ 187 & 10 & 0 \\ 187\end{array}$ | …......... | - .............. |  | $\begin{array}{lll}300 & 1,4 \\ 157 & 1 & 7 \\ 238 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Vienna. |  |  |  |  |  | - …........ |  |
| Yorkville, |  |  |  |  |  | 1660 |  |
|  | 6811811 | 851111 | 473812 6 | 407 ' 3 | 684168 | $8568 \cdot 7$ | 1525679 |
| Total for 1856..................... Total for 1855. | $\begin{array}{lll} 29869 & 1 & 0 \\ 24474 & 11 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1087 \\ 575 \\ \hline 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5452615 \\ & 4512815 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 34966 \\ 30807 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 33138 & 7 & 10 \\ 26269 & 17 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 288922 & 2 & 7 \\ 236962 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Increase | 68949 | 49112 | 040218 | 25643: 8 | 41592 | 687810 | 5197014 |

Part II-Table A.-(Continued,)

EXPENDITURES.


Part 1I.-'Table $B$.
Tife Commun Schoolss

| countirs. | , PUPILS $\boldsymbol{A}$ TIENDINGIIE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 商 | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{y} \\ & \text { 它 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Counties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glengary | 8127 | 148 | 3275 | 1837 | 1438 | 89 | 283 | 853 | 813 | 730 | 827 | 129 |
| Sundas... | 3111 4019 | ${ }_{210}^{452}$ | ${ }_{4238}^{3563}$ | ${ }_{218}^{1865}$ | ${ }_{2055}^{1698}$ | ${ }_{36}^{25}$ | 345 <br> 615 | 0.6 | 9194 | 878 | 488 <br> 481 <br> 18 | 889 |
| Prescott | 2291 | 125 | 2416 | 1322 | 1094 |  | 284 | 456 | 004 | 840 | 267 | 187 |
| Russell. | 012 | 67 | 079 | 350 | 320 | 14 | 110 | 138 | 182 | 112 | 82 | 68 |
| Carletoil | 8142 | 303 | 5.45 | 3054 | 2301 | 114 | 800 | 045 | 1319 | 1153 | 744 | 464 |
| Grenvillo | 44989 | 340 | 4778 | 2000 | ${ }_{3760}^{2170}$ | 412 | 403 | 884 1610 | 1138 | 4888 | ${ }_{911}^{822}$ | 888 878 |
| Loedar |  | ${ }_{820} 6$ | ${ }^{7} 044$ | 31838 | 278 | 70 | 520 | 1112 | 1503 | 1250 | 873 | 770 |
| Renfrew | 1633 | 409 | 1042 | 1107 | 885 | 16 | 201 | 342 | 388 | 254 | 234 | 249 |
| Frontenac | 4091 | 961 | 5052 | 2258 | 2790 | 88 | 915 | 1090 | 1315 | 948 | 372 | 808 |
| Addidigton ........................... | 2478 | 1320 | ${ }^{3701}$ | 1967 | 1831 | 45 | 472 | 789 | 832 | 740 | 684 176 | 224 |
| Princo Edward................................ | 1606 4154 | ${ }_{638} 81$ | 1919 | 2639 | 888 2183 | 73 | 402 | 1030 | 1838 | 1027 | 615 | 280 |
| Hastings.: | 6535 | 016 | 7151 | 3820 | 3381 | S2 | 820 | 1856 | 1727 | 1305 | 976 | 478 |
| Worthumberland | 6621 | 676 | 7207 | 8815 | 3482 | 40 | 1000 | 1690 | 2235 | 1284 | 710 | 864 |
| Durham | 8597 | 1648 | 7245 | 4163 | 3082 | 14 | 777 | 1558 | 184 | 1320 | 961 | 809 |
|  | 3307 8404 | 1208 | 8575 | ${ }_{2020}^{1022}$ | ${ }_{1560}^{1053}$ | 34 | 214 | ${ }_{750}^{755}$ | 872 | ${ }_{8}^{672}$ | ${ }_{480}$ | ${ }_{2} 22$ |
| Ontario | 7808 | 1153 | 8461 | 4390 | 4071 |  | 1063 | 1755 | 1865 | 2034 | 957 | 787 |
| York | 10000 | 323 | 10383 | ${ }^{6283}$ | 4100 | 297 | 1143 | 2152 | 2588 | 1088 | 1293 | 1092 |
| Peel.. | 4980 | 314 | ${ }^{6303}$ | 2952 | 2351 | 601 | 404. | 887 | 1201 | 1050 | 888 | 788 |
| Simcoe. | 6454 | ${ }^{937}$ | 7391 | 3890 | 3801 | 70 | 10405 | 1652 | 1808 | 1763 | 715 | 08 |
| Halton. | 4008 | 319 | 4324 | 24.45 | 1879 | $8 \%$ | 436 | 770 | 1090 | 837 | ${ }^{633}$ | ${ }_{49} 3$ |
| Wentwo | 6414 | 498 | 5913 | ${ }^{3328}$ | 2585 |  | 710 | 1245 | 1552 | 1143 | 772 | 401 |
| Brart | 3776 | 492 | 4268 | 2392 | 1876 | 78 | 44 | ${ }_{7} 88$ | 1022 | 706 | 468 | 310 |
| Wellaud | 4174 | ${ }_{653}^{372}$ | ${ }^{4828}$ | 2078 | ${ }_{2145}^{1804}$ | 65 |  | 1086 | 1300 | 900 | 630 | 251 |
| Haldimand | 4530 | 277 | 4816 | 2598 | 2218 | 45 | 856 | 880 | 1288 | 307 | 574 | 350 |
| Norfolt | 5560 | 822 | ${ }^{6382}$ | \$309 | 3013 | 80 | 899 | 1018 | 1061 | 1072 | 875 | 878 |
| Oxford: | 7879 | 730 | 8609 | 4757 | 3852 | 144 | ${ }^{931}$ | 1586 | 1977 | 1469 | 915 | 605 |
| Waterloo... | ${ }^{6812}$ | 407 | ${ }^{7019}$ | ${ }_{3813}^{3061}$ | ${ }_{3042}^{3048}$ |  | 840 | 1402 1492 | 1790 | 1345 | 8 | 4092 |
| Wrey ${ }^{\text {We....... }}$ | 6430 | 4.5 | ${ }^{68168}$ | ${ }_{2234}$ | 1934 |  | 474 | 7888 | 1107 | 788 | 805 | 198 |
| Grey | 43051 | 108 | ${ }_{4148}^{418}$ | 2498 | ${ }_{1975}$ | 45 | 444 | 907 | 1116 | 877 | 638 | 381 |
| Huron. | 5769 | 284 | 6053 | 3350 | 2703 | 49 | 805 | 1260 | 1519 | 1038 | 825 | 611 |
| Bruce | 1601 | 218 | 1819 | 930 | 888 |  | 258 | 380 | 402. | 361 | 252 | 171 |
| Middlesex | 8821 | 818 | ${ }^{9638}$ | ${ }^{5311}$ | 4298 | '87 | 1074 | 1998 | 2488 | 1956 | 1303 | 648 |
| Cllgin ................................ | ${ }^{6083}$ | 626 | 6709 | ${ }^{3721}$ | 2988 | 103 | 807 | 1551 | 1943 | 1261 | 770 | 288 |
| Lambton.................................... | 40999 | 436 | 4298 | ${ }_{2192}^{2555}$ | ${ }_{2100}^{1990}$ | 36 | 642 | ${ }_{9} 918$ | 1183 | ${ }_{830} 8$ | 438 | 156 |
| Batiox. ..... | 2972 | 91 | 3083 | 1784 | 1279 | 98 | 279 | 697 | 787 | 599 | 435 | 960 |
| Total. | 197868 | 20738 | 218101 | 119237 | 98864 | 3318 | 25409 | 47769 | 55275 | 42875 | 27105 | 17149 |
| Oitios. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto .............................. | 428s | 1086 | 5324 | 2510 | 281 |  | 882 | 831 | 1108 | 678 | 668 | 871 |
| Hamilton ........................... | 8197, | 137 | 3334 | 1986 | 1348 |  |  | 198 | 538 | 529 | 487 | 1884 |
| Kingston............................. | 20371 | 77 | 2124 | 1229 | 885 |  | 164 | 193 | 369 | 391 | 423 | 574 |
| Otawa ....................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 2192 \\ & 1434^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | 23 | 1457 | ${ }_{890}$ | [ 680 |  | 317 | ${ }_{658}^{181}$ | ${ }_{154}$ | 348 118 | ${ }_{101}^{454}$ | ${ }_{114}$ |
| Total | 13008 | 1360 | 14458 | 7842 | 6610 |  | 1198 | 2061 | 2469 | 2059 | 2138 | ${ }^{34} 3$ |

of Upien Canada, 1856.


Part IL-Trable R.-(Contimued.)
The Common Schools.

| TOWNS, Town MUNIOIPALITIES, AND VILLAGES. | PUPILSATTENDINGTHE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 菅 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tozuns. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belleville. | 1153 | 45 | 1108 | 688 | 500 |  | 81 | 81 | 233 | 255 | 102 | 386 |
| Brantford ............................ | 1000 | 54 | 1055 | 493 | 662 | 91 | 46 | 87 | 124 | 118 | 197 | 485 |
| Ohatham... | ${ }_{582} 8$ | ${ }_{8}^{49}$ | 850 500 | ${ }_{34}^{44}$ | ${ }_{247}^{403}$ | 17 | 20 |  | 114 | 100 110 | 25 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline 159\end{array}$ |
| Cobourg | 524 | 8 | 632 | 323 | 209 | 38 | 26 | 71 | 101 | 87 | 101 | 106 |
| Cornwall ............................. | 344 | 20 | 373 | 244 | 129 | 34 | 22 | 43 | 91 | 96 | 56 | 65 |
| Dundas | 280 |  | 230 | 170 | 60 | bi |  | 0 | 30 | 36 | 45 | 80 |
| Guelph.. | 788 | 22 | ${ }_{754} 8$ | 323 407 |  | 14 | ${ }_{65}^{68}$ | 99 143 | 141 | 144 184 | ${ }_{23}^{93}$ | ${ }_{13}^{64}$ |
| Niagara | 497 | 31 | 528 | 268 | 260 | 65 | 24 | 67 | 131 | 84 | 104 | 118 |
| Paris., | 641 | 27 | 608 | 378 | 200 | 21 | 32 | 68 | 120 | 118 | 89 | 20 |
| ${ }^{\text {Peterboro' }}$ | 302 488 | 10 | 309 498 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 281\end{aligned}$ | 1 | 21 |  | 27 |  | 55 | 76 | 118 |
| Picton | 310 | 10 | 320 | 183 | 143 | 21 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 00 | 38 | 190 |
| Port Hopo | 515 | 80 | 595 | 346 | 249 | 24 | 27 | 93 | 171 | 107 | 11 |  |
| Prescott | 370 | 27 | 307 | 232 | 165 | 62 | 14 | 50 | 86 | 81 | 84 | 82 |
| Wt. Catharines | 527 | 10 | ${ }_{6}^{637}$ | 271 | 268 |  | 80 | 65 | 65 | 50 | 45 | 35 |
| Whitby . ............................ | 491 | 30 | 521 | 296 | 225 | 11 | 18 | 32 | 79 | 153 | 137 | 102 |
| Total. | 10090 | 454 | 10550 | 5849 | 4701 | 504 | 451 | 1009 | 1742 | 1835 | 1507 | 2115 |
| Town Municipalities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amherstburgh . | 321 | 9 | 330 | 162 | 168 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrio ............................... | 241 | 132 | 373 | 200 | 173 | 12 | 61 | 83 | 72 | 73 | , | 33 |
| Woodutoc |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74 | 98 |  |  | 37 | 12 |
| Total..... | 1604 | 2.5 | 1030 | 1005 | 934 | 108 | 145 | 316 | 379 | 359 | 324 | 309 |
| Incorporated Villages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berlin .......... | 375 |  | 375 | 205 | 170 |  | 93 | 50 | 45 | 62 | 07 |  |
| Bowmanvilic. | 437 | 2 | ${ }^{446}$ | 150 | 196 | 16 | ${ }_{16}^{44}$ | 58 12 | 112 23 | ${ }_{65}^{65}$ | 7 | ${ }_{85}^{69}$ |
| Oaledonia. | 333 | 14 | 347 | 218 | 129 | 15 | 50 | ${ }_{95}$ | 84 | 59 | 774 | 85 |
| Chippewa. | 240 | 33 | 273 | 153 | 120 | 13 | 39 | 47 | 63 | 39 | 47 | ${ }_{38}$ |
| Galt. | 644 | 30 | 674 | 353 | 321 |  |  | 102 | 111 | 95 | 100 | 268 |
| Ingersoil | ${ }_{20}^{250}$ | 10 | 260 | 156 | 104 |  | 10 | 48 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 30 |
| Oshawa. | 293 | 15 | 308 170 | 180 | 123 | 12 | 52 | 85 | 87 | 71 | 11 | 2 |
| Preston. | 176 | 38 | 214 | 107 | 107 |  |  | 15 | 20 | 20 | 55 | 95 |
| St. Mary's | 814 | 68 | 378 | 166 | 212 |  | 48 | 61 | 100 | 124 | 34 | 16 |
| Smith's Falls, | 145 |  | 147 | ${ }_{92}^{24}$ | 184 55 |  | 9 | 27 19 | ${ }_{37}^{87}$ | 90, | 85 | 111 |
| stratford. | 360 | 80 | 390 | 363 | 36 |  | 34 | 90 | 119 | 61 | 80 | 38 |
| Thorold . | 245 |  | 253 | 169 |  | 10 | 32 | 49 | 87 | 34 | 9 | 22 |
| Trenton | 248 | 10 | 256 | 154 | 102 | 19 | 7 | 30 | 70 | 80 | 37 | 20 |
| Windinor | 300 | 3 | ${ }^{303}$ |  | 137 |  | 27 | 60 | 107 | 69 | 24 | 16 |
| Total: | 5760 | 331 | 6097 | 3487 | 2610 | 168 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total | 7492 | 23153 | 251145 | 37420 | 13725 |  |  |  |  | 48285 | 31060 | 24085 |
| 'Cotal 1855... | 211029 | 16235 | 227864 | 225678 | 102186 | 3059 | Not | reported | d last y | ear........ |  |  |
| Increase. | 16363 | 6918 | 23281 | 11742 | 11538 | 1030 |  |  | $\ldots$ | ........... |  |  |
| Decrease ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

of Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II.-Table B.-(Continued:)


Part II.-Table U.
The Common Schools

of Upper Canada, 1856
'IEACHERS.


Part II.-TTable C.-(Continued.) The Common Schools


of Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II-Table O.-(Continued.)

TEACHERS.


Part II.-Tahle D.
The Common Schools

of Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II-Table D.


Part II.-Table D.-(Continued.)
The Common Schools

of Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II.-Table D.-(Continued.)

or Uppar Canada， 1856 ；
oountiles．
number or sotools using


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 14：Ni：－

dooks and apparaius，

| Ines． |  | moокв |  | M |  |  | Hook | Mansur: |  | Atan， |  | （130ME： |  | orimanooss， |  |  | APPARATUG： |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{C}$ |  | 蔓 |  | 最 | 賈 |  | 弇 | $\begin{array}{c\|c} g_{4} \\ y_{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | 昆 | 总 | 草 | 易 | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ |  | ¢ |  |


of Upier Canada, 1850.
Panc II, Table Ro-(Continued.)
BOOKS AND APPARATUS.


Part II,-Table F.
The Roman Catholic Smparate


Schools or Uppar Canida, 1856.
PART I-Nable E.


Part II-Table F.-(Continued.)
The Roman Catholic sembate


Schools of Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II.-Table F-(Continud. $)$


Part Il.-Wable G.
The Grammar Schools.

| COUNTIES. | THE grammar SOHOOLS. | MON |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | REOEIPrs. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Prom the | local sources., |  |  |  | TotalRecciptsforGrammarScilionpurposes1860. |
|  |  | Grammar <br> School <br> Find. | From Fees. | From Municipal Grants. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { From } \\ \text { other } \\ \text { sources. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Balances from last year. |  |
| Stormont, Dundas andGlengaryy................. | 1+Cornwall........... |  | $\underset{08}{\varepsilon}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} A & s_{1} & d . \\ \\ 450 & 5 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} \& & 8 . & d . \\ 2 & 13 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | A s. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | a Wilimmstown...... |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |
|  | 3 Matitda... | $\begin{array}{llll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 55 27 29 |  |  | 10 | 15710 |
| Proscott and Russ | \% Vankleckhili | 7500 | 33180 |  |  |  |  |
| Carleton | 6+Ottawa | 20000 | 1450 |  | 1448 | 0.15 | 4240 |
|  | 7 Richmond | ${ }^{60}$ | 1,41 <br> 209 <br> 8 |  |  |  | 101 |
| Leeds and Grenville......... | 9 Prescott |  |  | 1298 $\begin{array}{lll}12 & \\ 20 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2.0 |  | 35331681021010 |
|  | 10 Kemptvill |  |  |  | 6010 |  |  |
|  | 11. Gananoque | 49 40 | 31 30 | 80:0..... | 915 | .1...... | 80150150 |
|  | 12 Smith's Fall | 40 | 30 |  |  | 050 |  |
| Lanark et Renfrew ........ $\{$ | 14 Lanark: | 4000 | 500 |  | 61 | 3912 | ${ }_{245} 13102$ : |
|  | 15 Corleton Placo. |  | 158 8. 10 | -......... | 33 | 53 | ${ }^{191} 10818{ }^{31}$ |
|  | (10 Kingston | $\begin{array}{ccc}150 & 0 & 0 \\ 00 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $50.1 . . . . . .$. | 57 |  | 3651810 |
| Frontenac,AddingionLennoxand........ | 188 Bath ......... | ${ }^{60} 00$ | 25.54 |  | 08 |  | 128 |
|  | 19 Napanee |  | 67 ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}54 & 1 & 18 \\ 90\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{201}$ |
| Prince Edward .............. $\{$ | 2, 20 pricton ... | $\begin{array}{cc}100 & 0 \\ 70 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 42 <br> 42 <br> 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Histings ........................ | 22, +13ellevillo |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |
|  | 23, Piort Hope | 5800 | 886103 | 1084 |  | 61.0 | 61315 |
| Northumberland andDurham | 2t Cobour | $\begin{array}{rl}120 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc} 1 \cdots \cdots, \ldots \\ \hdashline 2 & 10 \% & 0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25710 \\ & 14210 \\ & 145 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 25 Bownmill |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rl} 37 & 10 \\ 45 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{lll} 40 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{27}$ Brighton | 3700 |  |  |  | 15 |  |
| Peterborough \& Victoria.. ${ }^{\text {Ontario.................... }}$ | 2s PPeterborou | $\begin{array}{ccc}160 & 0 & 0 \\ 50\end{array}$ | 358 29 29 7 | 200 ${ }^{2} 000$ |  |  |  |
|  | 39, +Whithy |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{20} 800$ | 15650 | 347 <br> 455 <br> 0 <br> 831 <br> 0 |
|  | $31+$ Toronto | 256 | ${ }^{138} 170$ | $250-0.10$ |  |  |  |
| York and Peol................ | 32 Newmarke |  | 125110 | 37100 | 9126 | $200^{\circ} 0^{\circ}$ | 32314 |
|  | 33. ${ }^{33}$ Streetsville | $\begin{array}{lll}104 \\ 104 & 0 & 0 \\ 10\end{array}$ | 34 <br> 48 <br> 48 | 3710 3710 |  |  | 17515 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3.4}$ Sichmond | $\begin{array}{lll}104 & 0 \\ 102 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{68}^{48}$ | 37.10 <br> 00 | 315 |  | 193 192 10 |
| Sincoo ........................ | 36 Bond Head | $\begin{array}{rl}10 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  |  | 915 | 5530 | ${ }_{198}^{33} 1515$ |
|  | 37 3 +3nrrie. |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 81 \\ 815 & 0 \\ 1612 & 6 \end{array}$ | ............ | $103075 \text {. }$ |  |  |
| Halton ........................ $\{$ | 88 Onkville | 50 100 10 |  |  |  |  | \%69 ${ }^{69}$ |
| Wentrort | $10+$ Hamilton' | $\begin{array}{llll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1612 \\ 56 \\ 50 \end{aligned}$ | ............ | -1.......... |  |  |
|  | 11. Ancaster. |  |  |  | 2500 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 18 & 7 \\ 113 & 12 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \end{array}\right\|$ | (1) |
|  | ${ }^{42}+{ }^{2}+$ Brandind |  |  | 75 680 620 10 |  |  |  |
|  | 44 Paris ....... | 1000 | 12110 | 12131 <br> +1 | ................ | ${ }^{13} 88^{\prime} 4$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 179 & 3 \\ 179 & \mathbf{3} \end{array}$ |
| Lincoln and Welland ...... $\{$ |  | 150 100 100 |  | …..... | $1212 \quad 76$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 600 \\ 120 \\ 10 & 11 \end{array}$ |
|  | ${ }_{76}^{40}$ Benmsvillo |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 483 & 3 \\ 130 & 8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Norfo | $48 .+$ Simcoe | 180 | $\begin{array}{rrr} 88 & 2 & 6 \\ 102 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$ | ................. | …............ |  | 2895 |
| Oxford | $19+$ Whodstock | 184 60 |  | (1) $\begin{gathered}2711 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 12\end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{array} 23$ |  |
| Waterloo, | 50 ne 5 Bersion | ${ }^{60} 50$ | $\begin{array}{cc:c} 102 & 1 & 3 \\ 28 & 13 & 8 \\ 12 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52 Galt | 140 | 20.7135 |  | 120160 |  |  |
|  | 53 +Guelph | 160 100 100 | ${ }^{38188} 8$ | (1000 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 3 \end{gathered} 15 \cdot \frac{4}{5} 5$ | 51210 <br> 318818 <br> 188 <br> 18 |
| Perth. <br> Huron and Bruce | $5{ }^{54}$ EStara | 100 150 150 0 0 |  |  | ............. | 2017 |  |
|  | $56+$ Goderich | 180 | ( |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 201 & 7 & 4 \\ 65 & 12 & 1 \\ 54 & 14 & 9 \end{array}\right\|$ | 497 <br> 1099 <br> 10 <br> 310 <br> 24 <br> 18 |
| Middlesex | 5it +oudon .... | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elgin. | spri. Hhomas |  | 147 112 12 | $\begin{array}{lll} 115 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 7 & , \\ 22 & 10 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 12 & 111 \\ 50 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}370^{17} & 8 & 2 \\ 230 & 4 & 5 \\ 359 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  | 60 +Chatham | [ 180 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}429 & 1 & 6 \\ 46 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Lambton | 91 1 + Port Sarnia ....... |  |  |  | 31.0 | ............. | $\begin{array}{r}359 \\ \hline 227 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | Total $\qquad$ Total for 1845 | (8601 0 | $51990.119$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 3447 \\ 1030 & 1 & 72 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 272112 \\ & 1623 \\ & 10 \\ & 823 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc} 1427 & 15 & 76 \\ 559 & 4 & 4 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 19248 & 1 & 9 \\ 15486 & 15 & 3 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1114.0...... | 13111. | $1817 \quad 0 \quad 8$ | $109821$ | 8681133 | $376166$ |

of Upper Canada," 1856.
Part II TIable G.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{EX S.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|r|}{UDXPENDITURES.} \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
For \\
Masters \\
Salaries.
\end{tabular}} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Building, \\
Rent and Repairs.
\end{tabular} \& For Maps and Appara' tus. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Contingen- \\
cies and \\
Books.
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
Expenditure for Grammar Schools. 1856.
\end{tabular} \& \& \\
\hline \multirow{52}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& 21116 \& \& 14014 \& 49315. \& 1771710 \& \\
\hline \& \& 2.00 \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}136 \& 0 \\ 108 \\ 10 \& 0\end{array}\) \& 4000 \& Wm. Tergusson, A.M. St. Andreeps, Scotland. Albert Carman, B:A., Viotoria College, Cobourg \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \(18817{ }^{6}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& 3410 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}31 \& 5 \& 0\end{array}\) \& 810 \& 205159 \& \[
\begin{array}{rr}
38 \\
128 \\
1
\end{array}
\] \& o. \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 191 \& \& Rev. C. B. Pettit, B.A., MreGill Coll, Montreal. \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 207 \& \({ }_{353}^{370} 71\) \& \& John J. Dunlop, A.M, M, Trinity Coll, Dublin. \\
\hline \& \& [ \({ }^{38} \begin{array}{r}2 \\ 2\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{cccc}
0 \& 13 \\
10 \& 0 \& 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}27 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline 15\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
353 \\
\hline 97 \\
\hline 9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& D. Lennox, A. B, Jofforson Collego U.'States, \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \& \& 83.88 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 150

200 \& 750 \& Neil Dunbar, ${ }^{\text {A Bri, }}$ Queen's Colloge, Kiugston. <br>
\hline \& \& 101 -0 0 \& \& 4418103 \& $2451310{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& Filliam Stitt.t <br>
\hline \& $19716{ }^{18} 8$ \& \& \& \& 1911818 \& \& Peter MçLaren, A.B., Quieen's Coll. Kingston. <br>

\hline \& - 205 '27 \& \& \& | 34 | 9 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 0 |  | \& $32911{ }^{161}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ \& Wm. J. Irwin, M.A., Cambridge. ${ }^{\text {David }}$, <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{128}^{150} 9$ \& 1.12 \& \& \& ${ }^{161} 12186$ \& \& David reach, M.A., Victoria College, Cobours. <br>
\hline \& 150 \& 311.6 \& \& 10 \& 1641 \& 37 \& Robert <br>
\hline \& 141 \& 150 \& 30 \& \& 161 \& 210 \& Douald McLenn <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{140}{ }^{\circ}$ \& \& \& 510 \& 145 165 \& \& Octavius Weld, B.A, Trinity College, Toronto <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{23} 220510$ \& 22 \& 85 \& 100-0 \& ${ }_{613} 2515$ \& \& Jonn Gordon.t <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5200} \& 482 \& \& \& 707100 \& \& Staiford Lightburne, M.A. $O_{0}$ <br>

\hline \& \& 150 \& 15 \& 14.00 \& | 214.0 |
| :--- |
| 142 |
| 10 | \& 4310 \& Tames Ronlo, A.B., Queens College, Kingston. <br>

\hline \& ${ }^{5} 5515$ \& \& \& \& 5515 \& \& Bronks P. Lister, B.A., Uuiversity of Toponto. <br>
\hline \& 620 \& 73132 \& $4{ }^{4} 185$ \& 4712 \& $745{ }^{6} 108$ \& $101410{ }^{0} 03$ \& T: W. Kerr. <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{2}^{143}$ \& 105 \& \& 25
38
10
10 \& ${ }^{333113}$ \& 14. ${ }^{\text {14, }} 1$ \& William Daunt. $\dagger$ <br>
\hline \& 2096 \& ${ }^{1} 50$ \& 10 \& [ 5810 \& 77310 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& 21113 \& 53 11 | 11 |
| :--- | \& 32314 \& \& <br>

\hline \& , 86 \& 3710 \& \& \& 12315 \& 52 \& Rev. John M <br>
\hline \& -149 19 \& $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 15 & 38\end{array}$ \& 13 \& ${ }^{5} 519818$ \& 182180 \& 0 \& Rev. James <br>
\hline \& 188 \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 178$ \& ${ }_{22} 1311{ }^{13}$ \& 101 \& John Tb <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(11815} \& \& \& \& 113150 \& 85 \& Rov. W. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Rev. Alex. Diek, A.M. Hamilton Colleges, UGS: <br>
\hline \& . 1808 \& 190 \& $17,7,3$ \& 39.00 \& $258.15{ }^{2}$ \& 010 \&  <br>
\hline \& 1750 \& \& \& \& 101173 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 250 \& 32100 \& 8170 \& $10912{ }^{2}$ \& $40019{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{60}$ \& John King, A:M. Mrenty College, Din <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{98} 150$ \& 12 \& $7 \frac{1}{2}$ \& \& 242010 \& \& n. <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 19317} \& \& \& 11822 \& $17717{ }^{198}$ \& 75 \& o. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 19081011 \& \& Wiliam E. Hubb <br>
\hline \& \& 118
10
17
3 \& \& [4 0 \& 120:5 \& \&  <br>
\hline \& 7.11000 \& \& \& 920 \& $233 \cdot 2$ \& \& George M. Evans, 3, A., University of toronto. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 24212 \& 438 \& Geor <br>
\hline \& 242
100
120 \& \& \& \& 118 \& \& Ro <br>

\hline \& | 71 |
| :---: |
| 388 |
| 8 |
| 8 | \& \& 10 \& ${ }^{33} 8006$ \& 88614 \& 14 \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& 91210 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 15318.9 \& \& \& \& 15318 \& 15 \& Rev. J G: Mac <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{1650}$} \& 2658 \& \& 7093 \& 507 \& \& Ohs. J. Macgre <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{15} 5^{5}$ \& \& ${ }^{40} 18{ }^{4} 88$ \& ${ }_{868}^{356}$ \& 142 \& John Hald <br>
\hline \& \& $17.14{ }^{\text {c }}$ \& \& \& 286119 \& 88 \& <br>
\hline \& - 187 \& \& 70 \& 31. \& 225134 \& 10 \& <br>
\hline \& 2291 \& 34.38 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 14010 \& \& \& 58 \& 208'7 \& 190 \& Waker. <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{|ccc|}
\hline 11814 & 16 & 22 \\
11563 & 16 & 7 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$} \& 2077 \& 01 \& \& 5755 17 \& 1951 \& Appointod unde <br>

\hline \& \& 4227 \& \& \& \& \& from the <br>
\hline \& -350 18 7 71 \& \& 139129 \& 108 \& \& 154010 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## PUPILSIN-



20 Victoriæ.

DIFFERENT BRANOHES OF INSTRUCTION.


Pary IL-Trable I.

of Upmit Canada, 1850 ,

INTHU, GNAMMARGOHOOHS.



Abstract No. 2,-Countims frow wience

ror Upphe Canada.
Part II-Table K.
Wekkiy Aip inanymb-Omprifoatma, \&e.

the Students of the Normal Sotiool oame,


Part II.-Table K.--(Continuel.)
The Normal School
Abstract No. 8.-Relalous Denominaitons of tien

for Upyer Canada.
Part $^{\prime}$ II-Tablek.-(Continued:)
Squdents attending the Norial Sonool.


Part II.-Table I.
The Other Enucational


Institutions of Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II-Table L.-(Continued.)


Part II-Tiable M.
The Free Pubiti Libraries

of Upper Canada, $1850^{\circ}$.
Part LI-Table M.
SUPRLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.


Part II.-Tabole M.-(Continued.)
The Free Public Libraries

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{countirs} \& \multicolumn{7}{|r|}{the free publio librarims} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{monibi.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Vox.} \\
\hline \({ }^{0} \mathrm{~F}\) COMMON SCHOOL librarles. \& Amount of Loenl Appropriation for 1850. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Anount of \\
Legislative \\
Apportion- \\
ment for 1856
\end{tabular} \& Value of Books sent in 1856. \& Value of Books sent in former years. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total Value of \\
Books sent.
\end{tabular} \&  \& 宮 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Peterburo: \\
Asphodel \(\qquad\) \\
Douro, No. 9
\(\qquad\) \\
Dumner and Burleigh \\
Monaghan North \\
Snith \\
County Jail. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\& \&. d.
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) \\
© 1010 \(\begin{array}{rrr}2 \& 10 \& 0 \\ 5 \& 0 \& 0 \\ 10 \& 0 \& 0\end{array}\)
\end{tabular}} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\mathfrak{f} \text { s. d. }
\] \\
......... \\
******* \\
5 10.10
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\& s. d . \\
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11": 8
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8 \\
\& 50 \\
\& 50
\end{aligned} \mathbf{y}_{0} \mathrm{~d}_{0}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 79 \\
\& 35 \\
\& 39 \\
\& 49 \\
\& 49 \\
\& 199 \\
\& \hline 19
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Victoria:
\(\qquad\) \\
Emily, S.S., No. 4 \\
Fenclon.
\end{tabular} \& \&  \&  \& \(\cdots\) \&  \&  \& 24
7
7
18
28 \\
\hline Ontarios, \({ }_{\text {Brock, S.s.s. }}\), No. \& \& 1000 \& 20.0 \& \& 147 \& \({ }^{117}\) \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Do. }}\) No. \({ }^{\text {No }}\) \& ..... \& \(\stackrel{.1 . . .}{ }\) \& 4 \& \& \({ }^{15} 50\) \& 139 \& \\
\hline Pickeriug, No. \({ }_{\text {Do..... }}^{\text {Do. }}\) \& ..... \& ...... \& ....... \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
20 \& 0 \& 0 \\
60 \& 0 \& 0 \\
\hline 80
\end{tabular} \& 20
60
00
0 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
135 \\
488 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline Mara nad Rama... \& \& ..... \& \& \& 78
80
50
0 \& \& \\
\hline Reecch No. 4. \& \& \& \& 42 \& \& \({ }_{346}^{347}\) \& \\
\hline Whoral .................... \& \& \& ....... \&  \& 600
000
0 \& \({ }^{\text {43870 }}\) \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text {....... } \\
\& . . . . . . \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{....... …...} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\(\begin{array}{cccc}140 \& 0 \& 0 \\ 40 \& 0 \\ 18 \& 0 \\ 17 \& 0 \& 0 \\ 370 \& 0 \& 0\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1030 \\
\hline 332 \\
150 \\
170 \\
179
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{147
48
18
15
45} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nownarkel, Toronto \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 18 \\
\& 32 \\
\& 32 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 300

$\cdots$ \&  \& (2218 \& ${ }_{82}^{62}$ <br>
\hline Vcarlior, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ No.9 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\cdots$} \& \& $\cdots$ \& 5 \%iso \& 515
50
523
50 \& \& 809 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Do. }}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\ldots$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{50
50
12
12 $0^{0} 0$} \& \%180 \& ${ }_{113}^{763}$ \& ${ }_{1} 132$ <br>

\hline Do. and Markinm \& ...... \& \& $\ldots$ \& \& | 12 |
| :--- |
| 28 |
| 28 | \& ${ }_{261}^{113}$ \& ${ }_{35}^{6}$ <br>


\hline Whitchurch, ${ }_{\text {Do. }}^{\text {Do. }}$ No. 2 \& ...... \& \& \& | 87 |
| ---: |
| 80 |
| 40 |
| 10 |
| 0 | 0 \&  \& 699

287 \&  <br>
\hline No. \& ..... \& 300 \& 1000 \& \& \& \& 14 <br>
\hline York................ \& $\ldots$ \& \& \& $\begin{array}{rrrr}1610 & 6 \\ 400 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ \& 1010.
400
40 \& ${ }_{2421}^{148}$ \& 480 <br>
\hline Albion \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{…..:} \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{(1459,} \& <br>
\hline Caledon \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\stackrel{\text { a......: }}{\text { c... }}$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\cdots$} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{( ${ }^{278}$} <br>
\hline Chinfunac \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline os \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{50,90
2000
200
0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{1210} 18$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{4}^{47}$} <br>
\hline Gwilimi \& ${ }^{25} . . . .$. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.......} \& ...... \& 2000. \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ...... \& \& ....... \&  \& 300
53
50
50 \&  \& - 110 <br>
\hline Mediolt \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$5 \cdots 0$} \& $\cdots$ \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{360.} \& <br>

\hline Oro \& 500 \& \& $10 \% 0$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}40 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 \\ 50\end{array}$ \& | 40 | 0 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 50 |  |  |
| 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 |  |  | \& \& | 75 |
| :--- |
| 108 |
| 18 | <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {Teecums }}$ til \& \& \& \&  \& 50
00
00
0 \& 342
450
4 \& <br>
\hline Nassaqaweya \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{110} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$22 \times 0$} \& 10000 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{lll}100 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- $\begin{gathered}819 \\ 190\end{gathered}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{17}^{155}$} <br>
\hline Tratararar, No, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& s sio \& 8 \% 50 \& $10^{10} 10$ \& 2000 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{| 45 |
| :--- |
| 86 |
| 81 |
| 60 |
| 68 |
| 88 |
| 78 |
| 79 |
| 39 |} <br>


\hline Barton, ${ }^{\text {Bor }}$, 4 \& \& 8...... \& $1{ }^{16}$. \& \& | 28 |
| ---: |
| 80 |
| 0 | \& 260 \& <br>

\hline Bevery ${ }^{\text {Binbrouk }}$ No. 17 \& \& …... \& \& 500 \& 50
100
100
0 \& - 374 \& <br>
\hline FYamboro, H H. \& ....... \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& \& 1000 \& 822 \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Flambor } \\
& \text { lanford }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& 30 \& \& <br>

\hline Dumfries, S., N Onondaga.... \& $15 \% 0$ \& 1500 \& 30.100 \& $\begin{array}{r}22.10 .0 \\ 60 \\ \hline 0.0\end{array}$ \& 22.10
90
90 \& ${ }_{619}^{170}$ \& 24 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

of Upper Cánada, 1856.
Part II.-Table M.-(Continued.)
SUPPLIED BY THE EDUUATIONAL DEPARTMENT.


## SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.'



Pare II-TMOlo Ma--(Oontinued.)
Tan Pray Pumic Libraming

| OOUNTIHA <br> AND <br> Nambs <br> ov OOMMON OHOOH. LHBäMEs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | monzina. |  |  |  |  |  | YOW* |
|  | Amount of Local Cantribution for habo. | Amount of Legislative Apportionmont for 1850. | Valuo of llooks sont in 1800. | Value of Jooks yont In Porinor youra. | Total valuo of Books sant. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 蓇 } \\ \text { 畐 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Midellotor: <br> Adelatuo $\qquad$ <br> Dolawnra <br> Torohember, North |  | a s.d. | \& \% 4. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ...... | '.... | 100 180 100 | $\begin{array}{rl}100 \\ 100 & 0 \\ 60 & 0\end{array}$ | 702 401 | ${ }^{195}$ |
|  |  | $0$ |  | 10000 | 10024 00 | 78. |  |
| Torohewher, North <br> Dormhestor, Nort1' "and ${ }^{\prime}$ <br> Weximlustor Nos. 0 \& 10 ) | $00^{\prime \prime \prime} 0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $12{ }^{1010} 0$ | 11.00 | 818100 | 802 | ${ }_{86}^{68}$ |
| Simour wext |  |  |  | 1000 | 1000 | 768 | 14 |
| Wostrinixter, No. 6 ,............ |  | .1.... | …i. | 10000 | 100 108 | 1918 | 16 |
| Whlinms | .1.+1 |  | ..... | 900 | $\begin{array}{ll}93 & 0 \\ 010 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 1118 | $1{ }^{18}$ |
| Blotn (Countr) <br> Dumwith | 80 "10"0 |  |  | 801010 | 801010 | 188 | 2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { thitet } \\ & \text { thaten } \end{aligned}$ | 8000 | 1000 | ${ }^{180}{ }^{\prime \prime \prime} 0^{\prime \prime} 0$ | 100 1000 | 780 1090 | 889 |
| Do $\mathrm{NO}_{\text {n }} 12$. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { notivi } \\ & \text { insesw } \end{aligned}$ | $2 \times 8$ |  | 180, 80 | ${ }^{201}$ | 210 |
| Do $\mathrm{Nu} 1818 . . . . . . . . . . .$. | $12{ }^{17} 10$ | 12100 | 25000 | 230 | 220 |  | -488 |
| Yarmouth |  |  |  | 1000 | 25000288 |  |  |
| Chamdon and \%ons |  | ...... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dover Eut and Wost ......... | ...... | , | ...... | 10000 | 6000 | 516 | 62 |
| - Ifoward, No. 18 ............... | ...... | , |  | 2250 | 2250 | 1847 | 488 |
| - Hownde entarwioh, No. it | ...... | ... | ...... |  | 240 | 230 | ${ }_{3}^{45}$ |
| Retusuy No. 3 ................ | , $\cdot 1.7$ |  |  | 1000 | 10 |  | 20 |
| Oxford No. 3 . | 1'7'6 | 170 | 2180 | 10. | 215 | 80 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brookn | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 2010 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}250 \\ 2810 & 0 \\ 20 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}50 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 0080 | 440 | 68 |
| Enmishillen, Nor 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plympton No.x.............. | …". | ...... | ...... | 300.00 | 10000 | 809 | 188 |
| Sarnia, No. 4 ....................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 710 0 | $7{ }^{7} 10.9$ | 78 | 88 |
|  |  | …… |  |  |  | 485 78 |  |
| Warwlek ........ | $50 \times 10$ | $50 \cdot{ }^{\prime \prime \prime} 0$ | $100 \% 0$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 81510 \\ \ldots . . . . \\ \end{array}$ |  | 600 | 105 |
| Anderdon, Nos, 1 and |  | ......) |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}25 & 0 & 0 \\ 200 \\ 200 & 0 & \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}25 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1051391 | 248 |
| Colchaster | ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grafleld |  |  | ....... | ${ }^{262100}$ | 62100 | 683 | 181 |
| Clitsi ${ }_{\text {Toronto }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ifamilen ......................... | *.... | $\ldots$ |  | 208.00 | 2960 | 1705 |  |
| Kinutton .............................. | 0 |  |  | 30000 | Sime 0 | 1820 | 287 |
| Otcandit. | 10000 | 1000 | 20 |  | 200.0 | 1100 | 418. |
| 7ownsi |  |  |  | ...... | , | ...... | ...'. |
| Belliville. | ..... | ...... | **... | ..... | . ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| Brantrord.... | ...... |  | ....... | ….... |  |  |  |
| Chathim |  |  |  |  | ....... | ......' |  |
| Cohourg. | ....... |  | $\begin{gathered} . . . . . . \\ \ldots . . . \\ \text {..... } \end{gathered}$ |  | [18\% | 8877 | 186 |
| Cornwall ....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Godrrich. | ...... | ....... | ....... | ...... | ....er' | ....... | ...... |
| Guelph |  | ....... |  |  | ...... |  |  |
| Nagnra.......................... | ...... |  | ...... |  |  | ..... | ....... |
| Prerth..... | ....... | ....... |  | ' 40.100 | , $40 \cdots 0$ | 206 | 80 |
| Peterborough...................... |  |  |  | ...... | .....' '.' | \%..... | ...... |
|  | 2500 | 28000 | 00\% 0 | ....... |  | ..... |  |
| Prewrott , ............................ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 5000 | 817 | 31 |
| Wht. Cutharines |  |  |  |  |  |  | …... |
| Whitby............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

suppard iy tar mbuoamonal derarthinas.


Part Ji--Table M.--(Continued.)
Tus Fhme Puble himaries

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{7}{|r|}{the mage publio dibinames} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{MONİB.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{vod.} \\
\hline \& Amotut of Loenl Appromintilon for 1850. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Amount of \\
Jegisintlvo \\
Apportion* \\
mont for 1880
\end{tabular} \& Valuo of Booke sont in 1850. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Valuo of \\
Books sunt In formor yenrs.
\end{tabular} \& Total valuo or Books sent \&  \& 宮 \\
\hline \& s. 4. \& s. \({ }^{\text {d, }}\) \& d s, d. \& \(\boldsymbol{8}\) в. d. \& d s, d. \& \& \\
\hline Town Muniniputilies: Amhersthargh ........... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \%'6"0 \& 080 \& 12"10'0 \& frr

180
180
0 \& 80
1020
10 \& 780 \& $\begin{array}{r}106 \\ 188 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \% \& \& \& <br>
\hline Borlin \& \& \& "...". \& 40170 \& 40.1711 \& 325 \& ${ }^{5} 4$ <br>
\hline Buymanville.................... \& ....... \& $\cdots$ \& ....... \& 00'0'0'0 \& 80'"0.0 0 \& 413 \& 8 <br>
\hline Caledmin......................... \& ......" \& ..... \& $\cdots$ \& ...... \& ...... \& \& <br>
\hline Guall \& ...... \& ....... \& \& 5000 \& 80. 0.0 \& 280 \& <br>
\hline Ingoraiic........................... \& 18.10 \& $1{ }^{10.0}$ \& 2100 \& ${ }^{18} 1080$ \& 104 ": \& 1033 \& 120 <br>
\hline Oplhwn.................................. \& \& \& \& $100 \cdot 0$ \& $100{ }^{\circ} 0$ \& 127, \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.100
$3 .$. \& 3000
$3 . . .000$ \& ${ }^{30} 0.0$ \& ${ }^{5110}$...., 0 \& ${ }^{57} 10.10 .0$ \& 318
.. .1. \& ${ }^{69}$ <br>
\hline St. \& ....... \& '....... \& ....... \&  \& 5000 \& 30.4 \& 45 <br>
\hline Stratsfur \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& ..... \& ..... \& <br>
\hline Trenton ................. \& ...... \& ...... \& ......'. \& ...... \& ......'. \& ..... \& <br>
\hline Hlanum ....... \& ....... \& ....... \& ....... \& ....... \& ........ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>

\hline | Yorkville |
| :--- |
| turtitut $\qquad$ | \& …... \& \& ...... \& 107 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Total for 1855 ................. \& $121712{ }^{12}$ \& 32171210 \&  \& 254077 18 1 \& | 17256 |
| :--- |
| 16373 |
| 18 | \& \[

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\begin{aligned}
& 150901 \\
& 11782001
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{2}^{202709}$ <br>

\hline Inorenss
Dcerrease
............ \& 297 "7\% \& 207"7\% \& ...... \& ....... \& 1818181 \& 13701 \& 2468 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

of Upphe Canada, 1856.
Pakt II-TIable M.-(Continued.)


Number of Libraries established, 280 -sub-divided into about 1000 sectional Libraries.

Part II-Thale N.
The Grammar and Common Sohools


[^0]of Upplar Canada, 1856,
Pan Mo-Tate N.
sUPPLIED BX THE EDUOATTON DEPARTMENT,


Paitr II.-Table N.-(Contimued.)
The Grammar and Common

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |
|  <br>  <br>  | - 느른 |
|  | The World. |
|  | Europe |
|  | Asia. |
|  | Africa. |
|  | America. |
|  | Canada : |

Schools of Upper Canada, 18 ab.
Part II-Table N.-(Continued:)
SUPPLIED BY TII EDUOATIONAL DEPARTMINAT:


Part II．－Cable N：－（Continued．）
The Grammar and Common

MAPS AND APPARATUS

MUNICLPALITIES


$$
\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
2 & s . & d . \\
1 & 5 & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 3 \\
2 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 5 & 0 \\
1 & 5 & 0
\end{array}\right|
$$

$$
\left.\begin{array}{ccc}
2 & 3 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 5 & 0 \\
1 & 5 & 0 \\
1 & 8 & 3
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$

Schools of Upper Canada，1856．
Part II－Table N．－（Continued）
SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT，1850．

|  |  |  |  | apraratug． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Various articles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 㗐 | 苵 |  | 㟥 |  | 曽 |  |  |  | 高 |  |  |  | (美 |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  | ， 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．． |  | 70 |  |  | I |
| 3 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $i$ | 17 | 80 |  | 73 | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ，om．．．．．．． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 | ${ }_{4} 33$ |  | 73 |  | 3 |  |
| 3 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， 1 ¢！ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．＇． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 73 |  | 1 |  |
| 1 |  | 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －78 | ， | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．6 |
| ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | …．．．．．． | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. |  |  | 73 |  | 1 | \％ 0 |
| 3 |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 150 | 36 |  | 83 |  |  |  |
| I． | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 150 |  |  |  | 2 |  | ， |
| 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | i |  | 4 |  |  | 5 30 | 15 |  | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  | ${ }_{35}^{35}$ |  | ${ }^{8}$ | \％．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | 1 | 9 |  | 1 | ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 5 | 30 | ．．．．．．．．． | 70 | ． |  |  |
|  |  | 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 80 | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 30 | ． |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5} 3$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |
|  |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | ．．．．． | 35 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 30 |  | Ti． 1 |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  | ， |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | ．1． |  |  | 30＂ |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．． |
|  |  |  | 1. |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  | 7 | ， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．－．．．．． |  | 8 |  | 100 | 29 |  |  | 1 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{150}$ |  |  | 35. | 0 |  | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | 40 |  | \％\％＋4 | 2 |
|  | i | 2 |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |  | ${ }_{6} 6$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | 30 |  | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ．．．a．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | ．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 30 | 42 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 30 | ．．．．．．．． | 78 |  |  | 4 |
|  | 2 |  | ＂ 1 | 1 |  | i |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |  | 17 | － |
|  |  |  |  | ．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6． |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | ．．．．．．．． | 2 |  | ．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }^{60}$ |  |  | $\frac{30}{06}$ |  | 6 | ．．．．．． |
|  |  |  | 8 |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | \％．＇．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 10 |  | \％．．． |
| 3. |  |  | 8 | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | d |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 1 | 150 |  |  | ${ }_{38}^{78}$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |

Part II.-Table N.-(Continued.)
The Grammar and Common


Schools of Upper Canada, 1856.,
Part II-TFable No-(Continued.)
SUPDLIED DY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:


Part II．－Table N．－（Continued．）
The Grammar and Common

＊The sum of $£ 8$ 5s．was also expended for the Scparate School of London，but afterwards returned．

Schools of Upper Canada， 1856.
Part II．－TEable N．－（Continued．）
SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARIMENT．

| 0 B |  |  |  | apaparatus． |  |  |  |  |  |  | object and tadlit lighsong， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 密 } \\ & \text { "0 } \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \text { 薄 } \\ & \text { S } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䚈 } \\ & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 首 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Scripture History． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 30 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | 18 |  |
| ．．． | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| ．．． | … | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．．＇． | 9 | 2 |
| ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 45 | 23 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1 |
| ．．． | ．．． | －2 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 30 | … | $\cdots$ | $3{ }_{3}$ | 4 | 2 | 8 |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | … | … | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | i | 30 | … | $\dddot{7}$ | 73 | $\dddot{7}$ | 1 | 8 |
| ．．． | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ＂i | $\ldots$ | … | $\because$ |  | $\cdots$ | 84 | $\cdots$ |
| $\dddot{4}$ | ．．． | 2 | ＂i | $\cdots$ | ．．． | … | $\cdots$ | … | … | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． |  | 6 | $\cdots$ | ．． |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 6 | ．．． | ．． |
| $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ＂i | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | … | $\cdots$ | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | － | ．．＇ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| ．．． | ．．． |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | … | $\ldots$ | ．．＇ | … | $\ldots$ |  |
| ．．． | ．．． | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ＂ | $\because$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\dddot{i}$ | i | ．．． | ．．． | 30 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 238 | $\ldots$ | ．． |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 8 |
| ．．＇ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\dddot{7}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 30 | 30 | $\cdots$ | \％ 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ddot{0}$ |
| $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\dddot{7}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | i | $\cdots$ | －i | ＂̈ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | … | …＇ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 70 | 20 | …＇ | 4 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ．． | ．．． |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| … | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＂i | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | … | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 7̈ | 0 | ．．． |  |
| ．．． | 1 | $\dddot{\square}$ | ＂̈ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 18 | 30 | $\cdots$ |  | 6 | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ． 1. | 48 80 | \％65 | ．．．＇ | 78 <br> 30 | 18 | … |  |
| $\because$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ． | … | ．．． | ．．． | ．．．． | $\cdots$ | …＇ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ：\％ |  |
| ．．． | ．．． | $\underline{2}$ | $\dddot{i}_{1}$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\dddot{7}$ | 150 | … | ．．． | 80 | 6 |  | $\ddot{7}$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 150 |  |  | 30 |  | ．．． |  |
| ．．． | ．．． | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | … | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 <br> .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | … | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | … | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | … | $\ldots$ | … | 40 | 30 | 1 | ．．．＇ | 6 | ．．．＇ |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ddot{2}$ | ＂i | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |
|  | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | …＇ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |  | ．．． |
| $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | ＂i | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … | ．．．＇ | ．．． | 6 |  |
| ．．． | $\ldots$ | 2 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | … | $\cdots$ | ．．．＇． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | 20 | … | ．．． | 30 | ．．＇ | $\because$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 30 | ．．． | 6 | ． |
| ．＇． | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 31 | $\stackrel{ }{ } \cdot$ |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  |
| ־i | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ， | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| ．．． | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．．＇ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | … | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | L． <br> . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | i | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\because 9$ | 15 | $\dddot{12}$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | \％．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 88 | $\ddot{8}$ | $\cdots$ |  |

Part II.-Table N.-(Continued.)
The Grammar and Common


Schools of Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II.-Table N.-(Continued.)

## SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.



Statement in detall of the Superannuated Common Sohool


## Traghers in Upper Canada for 1855, witit the Pensions Paid.



Part II.-Table O.-(Continued.)
Tife Superannuated


Common School Teachens.

| No. | For the sear. | Abstract of Case. | Certificates signed by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *30 |  | Commenced in the U. States in 1796, in Lower Canada in 1810, nud in Longueuil in 1816. Taught in L. O. 4 yenrs, was assistant in a publuc school 22 years, and teacher of á common schuol 11 years. Censed in 1849 | Sheriff Treadwell ; A. Murray, M. D.; J. Higginson, J. P. ; Jos. C. Waters. |
| 31 32 | $\begin{aligned} & 1856 \\ & 1856 \end{aligned}$ | Thuglti 2 years in Lower Canara, nnd 174 in Glengarry. Commenced in 1810, and continued teaching in Stormont | Rev. J. McKinnon ; D. E. McIntyre, M.D. j. Johnson, Junior; G. Presley ; J. Bellore. |
| 33 | 1856 | Commenced in 1835, and continued teaching in county of Peterboro' for $18 \frac{3}{3}$ years. | Rev. T. Searight ; W. Scott, J. P.; H. Fowlds, J. Foley : IR. C. Humphries. |
| 34 |  | Conmensed in 1810, and continued teaching in Stormont nud G!engarry for 30 years. | Rev. J. McLanrin J. Grant, M. D. ; D. MeDonell J. P; A. Fraser, J. P. Former certificate signed by Bishop MeDonell |
| 35 | $1856$ | Commenced in 1832, and continued teaching in the Gore of 'Toronto and Chinguacousy for 18 gears. | Rev. J. G. Armstrme: T. Deasely. M. D. ; J. M. Chafee; R. Wright; J. Price. Pormer certif- |
| 36 |  | Commenced in 1806. Taught in Dundns, Stormont and Glengarry: Is unable to procure certhicates of teaching for more than 13 years. Ceased in 1353 . | O. Quikly. J. P.; C. McDonald, M. D.; J. Murray; A. Mcmillan. |
| 37 38 |  | Commeliced in 1835, and taught in Stormont and Dundas for 14 years. | Rev. J. G. B. Lindsny ; Rev. H. E. Plees, Rev. J. Harris ; W. H. Brouse, M. D. ; J. J. Blacklock M. D. ; J. Baird, M. D.; H. L. Cook, M. D.; W. Roqe, M. P. J. \& G. \& E, Brouse, J. P's ; Bell, J. P. ; P. Carman. |
| 38 39 |  | Was a teacher fnr 50 years; 35 years in Glengarry, Prince Edward and Victoria. | Rev. J. J. Chisholm, D D.; Rev. J. Bourke; Rev. J. M. Roger; Rev. R. Harding; W. Cluxton, J. P.; P.S. Sallivan, J.P. ; W.T. Boate; B. McDonell ; E. Burnham ; T. Hay ; B. N. Cory M.D |
| 30 | 1856 | Commenced in 1832, and taught in the County of York for 191 years. Ceased in 1821, herwia and general debility having forced him to desist | Rev. J. G. Armstrong ; Rev. D.E.B.Bake; R. Paget, M. D.; G. Pexton. |
| 40 | 1856 | Commenced in 1818, and taught in the County of Leeds 34 years. | Rev. M. Smart; T. Reynolds, M. D.; R. Edmondson, M. D.; G. Sherwond, M.P. ; S. Reynolds, J. P.; W. Dowline. J.P. © W. Buell: G Mrallow |
| 41 | 18 | Commenced in 1833, and taught in Dundas, Ancaster, Cayuga and Thorold, 21 years, bisease of the chest compels her to desist. | Rev.T.B. Puller, D.D.; $\dot{\text { d. K Keefer, }}$ P. R. Ironside, M. D.; Dr. H. Rally; J. Keefer; D. D'Everardo; H. James. |
| 12 | 185 | Commentred m 1829, and taught in Leeds 22 yenrs. "Sight so imperfect that he carnot follow the profession any louger." | Rev. J. B. Worrell; J. Atchison, M. D., Rev. F. Tremayne; S. Soper, J.P.; J. O'Neill H. E. Washburn; R. Johnson, J.Y.; W. Webster, J.P |
| 43 | 1856 | Was a teacher for 52 years; $17 \frac{1}{2}$ in Upper Canada. | Ven. Archdeacon Stuart; Rev. E. C. Bower; J. Marks, J. P.; G. Rutledge. |
| 15 | 155 | Commenced in 1830. Taught 6 years in Scotland, and 18 in 4 gin and Kemt.' Is afficted with hip jomt disease, and quite unable to do duty. | Rev. J. Fraser; J.R. Robertion, M.D.; A. McGreg. or; J. Coutts. |
| 16 |  | Commenced in, 1827. His taught in the Conntics of Fron. tenac, Glengarry, Prescoll and Russell. Is alficted with general debility and parnal paralysis. | F. Codd, M. D.; J. Stewart; J. Keays ; J. Conway, J. P.; J. Mattice, J.P. |
| 47 | 1856 | Cornmenced in 1812. Taught 18 years in Newfoundland and 24 years in Lanark and Carleton. | Rev. J. B. Worrell ; G. Nishet, M.D.; J. Shaw, M. |
| 48 | 1856 | Commenced in lä32. 'ruught in Mountain and South Gower 23 years. |  |
| 49 |  | Commenced in 1826, and taught $23 \$$ years in Brockville, Lemox and Addington, \&e. | Rev. P. Shirley ; F. Y. Cory M.D. ; R. McLean, M. D.; D. Roblis, M. P. D.; D. Robith, M. P.; J. Stevenson, J. Ph, T. J. P.; S. Rennolds, J. P.; F. Murray, J. P.; J.P. Hawley. J. P.; C. H. Miller J. P. |
| 51 | 1856 <br> 1856 | Commenced in 1817 in Nova Scotia. Taught in Grenville 14 years. | Rev. W. D. McDowell ; E. B. Sparham; M. D. Former certificate authorising to teach in Nova Scotia, signed by Earl or Dalhousie. |
| 62 | $1856$ | Commenced 1806. Taught 33 years in Ireland, and 15 in Lanark and Renfrew. | G. Brown ; D. M. Evans, M. D.; J. M. Ross : H. Fitzpatrick; M. Mulligan; P. McPeak. |
| 63 | $185$ | Commenced in Ireland in 1814, and taught 25 years in Frontenac. | R. S. Henderson; W. Bcanish, M. D.; J. W. Brown, J. P.; Peter McKinn, J. P.; J. Irvine. |
| 54 | 1856 | Commenced in 1802 Taught $24 \frac{1}{2}$ years in Scotland and 284 in Lanark, Leeds and Grenville. | Former "ertiticate by Archdeacon Stuart. <br> Rev. W. Bell; B. R. Church. M. D.; Rev, E. Morris; |
| 55 | 1856 | Taught in Nathousle. Chronce inflammation of the liver obliged him to desist. | Rev. J. B. Duncan; A. Muluro, M. D.; J. S. Nichol, M. $\mathbf{D}$. |
| 57 |  | Commenced in Scotland in 1814, and taught in Glengarry, U. C., $33 \frac{1}{2}$ years. | D. A. MeDonald ; J. Simpson, M. D.; A.Chisholm; |
| 57 |  | Cominenced in 1827, and ceaser 1850. Taught in Lanark and Frontenac 16 years. Defective eyesight compelled him to desist. | Rev. M. Harris ; J.A. Neilson, M. D. ; J. Young. |
| 88 |  | Commenced 11 , Scoland in 1810. Taught School No. 6, Dalhousie, 25! years. | Rev. M. Harria; J. S. Nichol, M. D.; Rev. J. B. Duncan; J. A. Young ; J. A. Murdoch; $\mathbf{A}$. McInnes; H. McLean; A. McDonald. |
| 59 | 1806 | Commenced in Scotland in 1812, and in Upper Canada, 1833. Taught in Peel and gimcoe 18 years. | Rev. s. B. Ardagh; Judge Guwau; Rev. J. Gray: II. A. Clifford; G. Lourit ; A. Pase. |

*Now dead.

Part II-TTable O.-(Continued.)
The Superannuated


Common School Teachers.

| no | For the | Abstrast of Case. | Certificates signed by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fin | 1856 |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ | 15356. |  | Rev. A. McKid; Dr. Cole; G. Elliott, J. 'Pr, and others. |
| 52 |  | Commenced in 1030, and taught 20 jears in the Commy of Prescott. | Col. J. Krarnes, J. P.; D. O'Neill; J. Hagar, J. P.; T. H. Johnson, J. P. |
| $0 \cdot$ |  | Commenced in Ireland 1623, and in U. C. 1832. Thught in Welland, Middlesex, Cornwall, Drummond and Cakville 21 years. Alilieted with pualysis. | Rev. T. Crren ; IF. Hanson M. D. ; Rev. A. Mortimer: J. B. Strathy; W. Elliot; W. Miller; S. A. scoon. |
| 05 |  | Commenced in 1831, and taught for 20 years in Stormont and Giengarry. Chronic indlammanon of the eyes unfits him for daty. | R. MeDonald, M. D.; B. G. Freuch ; A. Johnston, J. P. J. Aithen; W, Poley ; A. D. MuDonald; S. shepts. |
| S6 |  | Commenced in Ireland in 1813, and in U. C. 1836. Taught 18 years in Lunark, Leeds and Grenville. | Rev. J. Me.Morine; Rev. J. Psne; Rur. J. Padfeld; Rev. A. Mann; A. Fowler, M. D.; J. Shaw, M. P., \&c. \&e. |
| 68 |  | Commenced in 1828, and has taught 25 years in County of Stormont. | Rov. G. A. Hay; W. H. Wagner, M. D.; W. MrIntosh, J. P.; D. Chisholm, J. P.' J. Archibald, J. P.; O Pugh, J. P, \&e de. |
| 69 |  | Oommenced in Ircland in 1823, and in U. C. in 1830. Has taught in the County of Leeds $24 \frac{1}{2}$ years. | Pav. J. II. Andrews; B. R. Church, M. D, ; S. Soper, J. P.; R. W. Fcrkuson ; J. A. Brown. |
| 70 |  | Commenced in 1529 and ceased in 1846. Has taught in Perth, Smith's Falls and Kitles, 16 years. | Rev. M. Harris ; J. A. Iehison, M. D.; lev. J 1’adfield; C. H. Serihe; E. S. Weeks. |
| 7 |  | Commenceá in 1821, and has taught in Hawkesbury 23? years. | Rev. W. Albott ; W. Erving, M. D.; Rev. W. Mait ihev. J. T, Byrue; J. Hamilton, J. P.; H, Lough, J. P., \&e. |
| 72 | 1850 ... | Commenced in 1812 and ceased 1847. Taught 3 years in U. S. and 22 in P. Edward and Northumberland. | J. W. Cryderman, J. P.; P. Gross. M. D.; J. P. |
| 73 | 18.5 | Commenced in 1807 and censed in 1819. Tanght 10 years in Scotland mad 16 m Gleagarrv. | Rov. T. Meplerson; J. Sterling, A. Mr. \& MI. D.; John McLennan, J. P ., and others. |
| 74 | 185 | Commenced mi Delaware 1808, and censed 1854. Taught 40 ycars in Middlesex. | Rev. R. Flod; G. Rillington, M. D.; Elijah Gregory : E. Handy, \&e. |
| 75 |  | Commenced in 1817 and ceased in 1850. Taught in Ftontease and Addington 31 years. | Ven. Archdeacon stuart; IH. Yates, M. D ; D. P. Yeomans, M. D.; S. Clark, J. P.; M. Palmer, J. Y., \&c. |
| 7 | is | Ins taught 57 years. 50 years in Lower Canada, and 7 in U. C. uurler appointment of Sir J. Craig. | Rev. T. McPherson: J. Grant, M. D.; W. Macrae, J. P.; Col. Marchand : J. Dulayrave, Mayor \&e. |
| 7 | 18 | Ints taught 22 years in the Counties of I eeds and Grenville. Paralyess of the bladder menpaciates him. | 13. |
| 9 |  | Has been a teacher 21 years, Has thaght 181 years in Townships Charlotenhurgh. Cornwall, Gloucester, Nepcan and Montague. Is epileptic. | J. Grant, M D.; G. Archibald; Rev.T.Wardrope; J. Pringle. |
| so |  | Commenced teaching in 1818, ceased in 1845. Taught 25 years in Counties of Not humberiand, Prince Edward and IIustings. | J. O. Potwers. M. D.; H. Jones; II. Mearle; Rev. J. |
| 31 |  | Taught'school in the Township of Marysbornugh 25 yeart uid in Canden East 5 years. Has hip jomt disease and bad sight. | Illen Ruttan, M. D. : J. Harrison ; J. Lane, J. P.; Rev. G. Miller; S. Hayden. |
| 82 |  | Commenced in Scarborough in 1831, and tanght in York, Oitarto and Peel $21 \frac{1}{2}$ years.' Lungs much diseased. | The Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. J. Jennings, D.I.; Rev. J.C.Geikie; H. Warbrick; J. S. Robinson, M. 1). |
| 83 | 18 | Conmenced in 1833, and has taught 23 yenrs in the Townships of Dunwich and Southwold. Is paraly tic. | R. W. Travers, M. D.; Rev. D. Campbell; T. Mo Coll. Local Supt.; J. Hidden, Trustec; Major Willey, J. P. |
| 84 | 1856 ... | Commenced 1822. Taught 25 years in Counties Stormont, tuandss and Glengariy. | Rev. D. Monro; W. D. Scott.M.D.; J. W. Ridets, Supt.; D. Burging, M. D.; E. Ross, Supt.; W. Fraser, Supt. |
|  |  | Commenced in 1819, and has taught 20 yenrs in Middlesex, Elgin and Oxford. and 9 years previously in Scotiand. | Rev. M. Burnham ; G. Southwick, M. D.; H. W. MeIntyre, J. P.; J. Strathy, Supt., and others. |
| s6 |  | Cummenced in 1833, and has taught 17 years in Salfleet aud Sombra, and Counties Huron and Bruce.' His chronic rheumatism. | M. Hamiton, M. D.; Rev. R. P. Campbell; J. Nairn; W. Johnston; Jas. Watson. |
| 87 |  | Commenced in 1811. and has taught 26 years in Grenville, L.ceds, Frontenac and Dundas. | W. T. Howard, M. D.; H. P. Washbourn ; Thos. Sheffield E E. Green. |
| 88 |  | Comnenced in 1829, and has taught 20 years in the Townships of lancaster and Charlottenburgh. Has clironic disease of bowels. | Chas. Mallery, M. D.: Elders McDonnell, Mc. Lennan, Grant, Campbell; Hon. J. Sandileld Mc Do iald, M. P. |
| 89 |  | Cornmenced in Ireland in 1809, and in Fredericksburgh, U. C., in 1822.' 'Taught 30 years and ceased 1856. | Rev, W. McFadden : Rev. J. C. Slater: T. Moore M.D.; P. Gross, M. D.; Capt. D. Hutclinson J. Ellis, Senior, A. Ham. |
| 20 | \$1855 | Commenced in Township of York in 1824, and taught with the excephon of 5 years till 1853 . | Rev. R. Burnet, W. L. Billings, M.D.; A. Wright M. D.; C. O. Cunsell; R. Brown, J. Y.; P. Lawrence, J. P.; II. Beasley. |

Part 1I.-Table O.-(Continued.)
The Superannuated

|  | Name. | Faith. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Conntry } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { lirth. } \end{gathered}$ | Residence. Alumeipality.) |  |  |  | Sabseription. | Pension. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alex. Cowran........ P | Preshyterian. Sc | Scotland ... H | Hillier ...... A | Age \& Infirmits 7 | 72 | 27 | $\begin{array}{lll} \frac{f}{2} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \hline 20 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 \\ 50 & \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~d} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| F | Emily Cozens...... | Rom. Catholic $\mathbf{U}$ | U. Cana | Town of S | Abstract ... 5 | 51 | 27 | 2800 | 4010 |
| I | W'm. Dermott...... | Cl. England... |  | Portland ... | See Alstract ... 5 | 58 | 13 | 140 | 1810 |
| 92 | s. E. Durick ... C | Ch. England.. It | Ireland ...... F | Fenelun...... ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | Age \& Infirnits 6 | 67 | 30 | 3110 | 66 |
| 95 | Hugh Hagan ...... | Rom. Catholic It |  |  | lye \& Infirmity 3 | 38 | 18\% | 1910 | 271 |
| 96 | alter Hick ...... C | Ch. Eugland... E | England ... ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Richmond | Age $\&$ blindness 6 | 6s | 23 | 2610 | 46 |
| 97 | J. Higginbotham 0 | Ch. England... Ir | Ireland ...... | Elmsley N. | Age \& Infirmity | 65 | 22 | 230 | 33 |
| 03 | J. B. Hingstos ... | Ch. England... | Ireland ...... 1 | Trafalgar ... | Age 2 Inffrmity | 63 | 24 | $25 * 0$ | 36 |
| 03 | T. Joncs ........... | Ch. England... E | England ... | Sandwich ... | Age \& Infirmity | 62 | 24 | 250 | 36 |
| 308 | W. H. King........ | Christian Disciyle. | Ireland ...... | Writchurch | Age \& Infirmity | 72 | 193 | 210 | 36 |
| 101 | W'm. Leonataj..... | Ch.England... | Treland ...... | Inni | Age is Infrmity | 71 | 13 | 140 | 19 |
| 102 | R. MrDonald ...... | F. Presbyter'n |  | Charlotten. burgh. | Sce Abstract ... | 56 | 17 | 1810 | 3117 |
| 103 | Thos. Mordue...... | Ch.Encland... | Engla | Brantford.. | Age \& Infirmity | 70 | 19 | 200 | 28 |
| 104 | Samuel Peterson | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Episcopal Me. } \\ & \text { thodist. } \end{aligned}$ | U. Can | Elizabeth- town. | See Abstract ... | 51 | 17 | 1810 | 31 |
| 103 | Benj. Spillsbury.. | Ch. England... | . Engla | . $G$ | Age \& Infirmity | 68 | 101 | 1110 | 15 |
| 100 |  | Ch.England... | . Ireland ...... | La | Age \& Infirmity | 61 | 14\} | 1510 | 21 |
| 106 107 | Raniel Wiug ..... |  | U. Canads . | Lansdowne. | Sce Abstract .. |  | 26 | 270 | 30 |
|  |  | Ch. | U. Canada . | . Mariposa ... | .. Age \& Infrmity | 70 | 31 | 330 | 46 |
| 109 | Wm. Kane | Ch. England. | . Ireland ..... | . Etobicoke.. | Age \& Infirmity | 72 | 86 | 870 | 64 |
|  |  |  | Ircland ..... |  | - Age at Infirmity | 79 | 23 | 2400 | 84 10 |
| 110 |  |  | Ircland..... | burgh. |  | 64 | 20를 | 21100 |  |
| 111 | Michael O'Kane.. | . Rom. Catholic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 112 | T. Q. Clendennan | an Ch. England. | U. Canada, | , Louth | Chronic Bron- | 53 | 24 | 250 |  |
| 12 | Neil McKinnon.. | ... F.Presbyter'ı | n Scotland .. | .. Murray ..... | Age \& Infirmity | 64 | 27 | 220 |  |
|  |  |  | Ireland ...... | ... Whitby..... | ... Age \& Infirmity | y 62 | 18 | 190 |  |
| 114 |  | Ch. Scotland. | Scotland | Charlottes- | See Abstract ... |  |  | 230 |  |
| 115 | $5{ }^{\text {[sab. }}$ | Ch. Scotland | . Scotland .. | .. Charlotten- | A- See Abstract ... |  | 22 | 230 |  |
| 116 | He | . Protestant ... | ... E | Woodhonse | Age \& Infrmity |  | 22 | ... ..1 ... |  |
| 110 | William Millar .. |  | ... L. Canada.. | $\text { a... } \mathrm{Le}$ | ... Age \& Insirmity | \% 700 | * | ... ... ... |  |
|  |  |  |  | $. . \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 118 | 8 Ro | ... Presbyterian. | . Scotland . <br> Scotland | ... Pelham ..... <br> Brantrord | ... Age \& Infirmity <br> Age \& Infirmity | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \operatorname{ty} & 61 \\ t y & 64 \end{array}$ | 202 25 | \|... ... ... |  |
| 119 | - John 工. Biggar .. | ... Ch. Scotland . | . Scothand .. | ... Brantford.. | .. Age \& Infirmity | y 64 | 25 |  |  |
| 120 | ( William Corry . | ...Ch. England . | . Eugland .. | ... Derby ..... | ... Age \& Infirmity | \% 66 | 17 | ... ... |  |

Common School Teachers.
Part II.-Table O.-(Continued.)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For the } \\ & \text { Year. } \end{aligned}$ | Abstract of Casc. | Certifcates Signed by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | * |  |  |
|  | 11855 | dolphustown, U. C., 1819. Taught 27 years | O. C. Wrod, Mr. D.; A. McFane, J. P.; J. T |
|  |  | Conmenced in Cornwall, U. C., 1827. Taught continunusly | M |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Commenced in Irelaid, 1814, and in U. C. 1842, and taught till November. 1855. Has been a teacher 43 years. Deaf- | Rev. R. Rodgers ; II. Xates, M. D.; J. W. Cooper L.S.; R. V. Henderson; O.C. Johnson. L. S.; |
|  | 1856 | Commenced is Township of Lansdowne in 1624, and taugh: 30 years till 185!. Is afficted with irredacible hernia. |  |
|  | 1856 | Commenced in Ireland 1803, in U. C. 1937. Tanght 16 years in Ireland. 16 in Inser Canada, 18 in Upper Canada, and is now quite worn out. | Rev. S.S. Strong, D.D. ; Rev. D. Dandmand; J.E. Sewell. M. D.: J. Cox; J. Joynt; A. Workman Hon. H. Pinhey; J Egan, M. P.; John Supple, |
|  | 185 | Commenced in | Rev. P.Shirley; T. Chamherlain, M. D.; J. Benson $P$ Esen $P$ I |
|  | 1856 | Commenced in Pathurst, U. C., 1832, and has taught 22 years in Bathurst, Flmsley and Sherbrooke. |  |
|  |  | Commenced in Trafalgar 1831. Taught in Tmffignr, Fzquesing and Toronto 24 yenra. Is tronbled with chronic theumatism and liver complaint | Bain ; M. Fisher ; J, Bradford, \&c. Rov. W. Willoughhy; C. O. Counsell; J. Barnhart, M. D.; D. Frazer, I. S., \&c. |
|  | 1856 | Commenced in England 1815, and in Etobicoke, C. C., 1831. Ceazed December, 1855. | Rev.T.Elliott; Rev. E. H. Derrar; A. R. Dewson, M. D. ; O. Elliot ; D. McArthur: G. Patterson |
|  | 31855 | ught in the |  |
|  |  | Counties of York, Peel $¢$ Simpe 197 years. Cease |  |
|  |  | Commenced in Ireland 1809. Tanght in Lnwer Canada 9 years, and 13 years in U. C., in York, Outario and Simcoe from 1813. | Rev. W. S. Darline; A. Pass, M. D. F. S. Dillon, M.A. Rev. J. Fletcher, L. S.; T. Drury ; A. Gaviller, \&e. |
|  |  | Commencrd in Charlottenhurgh 1831. Taught 17 years in Glengarry and Stormont. Ceased 1852. Constipaiton and | Rev. H.Urquhart; J. Grant, M.D.; A. Frazer; W.N. Frizer. L.S. ; N. Fastman, L. S.; J. Pringle, \&c. |
|  | 1856 | menced in Fingland 1813, and in Cannia 1836. Taught | Rev. A. A. Drummond; A. Dighy, M.n.; W. West- |
|  |  | in Brantford and Onondaga 192 years and ceazed 1855. Commenced in Kitley 1829: taught 17 years and ceased 1853. Is afflicted with palsy. | lake; J. Watson; A. Misner; M. File, \&e. <br> Rev. F. Tremayne; Rev. J. W. German; Rev. D. Wilson ; B. R. Church, M.D.; J. A. Brown, L. S. |
| 103 | 56 | Commenced in 1, C. 1818, and in U. C. 1845. Taught till 1855 in Gosfet Rateich and Tilhury liner | J. King. Is S.; G. Coatesworth, M D.; T. Marlatt ; |
|  | 1856 | -mmenced in treland 1820, and in U. C. 1837. Trught 14 |  |
| 107 | $18 \overline{0}$ | Commenced in Bastord 1829, und taught continuously, till 1855. Health much disordered. | II. P. Washbarn, L.S.; T. Sheffield, J. P.; W. W. Hownd, M. D.; T. Reynolds, M. D.; P. Scho- |
|  | 1856 ... | Commenced in Township of Sidney 1824; and ceased 31 st | James McPherson, J. P. ; C. T. Nntle, M. D.; |
|  |  | Commenced in trownship of Kingston 1319, and ceased in Salffeet 1855. | Rev. I'. Green; W. Gamble, J. P.; J. Thnomburn, M.D.: J.G. Stevenson, J. P.; G. Chevne, L.S.; Rev. J. Porteons, I. S.; D. Lewis, J. P. \&e. |
| 110 | $1856$ | Commenced in Charlotenhurgh 1832. nnd ceased O | Rev. P. MeVicar; J. Grant, M. D.; Augus McDon- |
| 111 |  | Commenced in Jreland 1820 , and in U.C. 1833 , and taught in County of Glengarry till December, 1865, except two years. | Rev. W. Lechead ; Rev. B. toyle ; J. Pringle ; J.J. Ker, L. S.; D. 太. McDoneli, Sce. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Commenced in Township of Charlotenhurgh, 1829, and previously in Scotland. 1811, where he taught 11 years. Has congestion of brain. | Rev. J. A. it hompson: E. W. Meyers, J. P.; S. Cooley, J. P.; W. H.Fox, J. P., \&c |
|  |  | Commenced in Gore of Toronto, 1838, ceased 31st Dec., 1855. | Rev. R. H. Thornton; W.T. Boate, L.S. ; D. Coate, M. D.: G. W. Tempest, M. D. |
|  |  | Commenced in Scotand, 1820, and U. C. 1833. and taught No. 9, Charlottenburgh, 22 years, ceased 9th December, 1855. Incapncitated by rheumatism, debility, \&c. | Rev. F. McPherson ; Rev. J. McLaurin ; Rev. D. Clarke ; Hon. J. S. Mc Donald, M. P.. Scc. |
|  | Payahl in 185 | Commenced in Rnleigh, 1834, and taught till 22nd Sept. 1856, ceaved at Rainham. | Rev. A. Ferrier. D. ח.; J. B. Culver, M. D.; Jadge Saimon. Sherif Rapelie |
| 17 |  | Commenced in Quebec, 1808 , and tanght till 1833. Commenced in Osnabruck, 1841, and has taught 7 years in U. C, Leeds and Grenville. | Rev. W. Smart; Rev. C. Turner; T. G. Dowsley, M. U. ; R. McCrum, M. D. ; Jefirey Hale, \&c. |
|  | Do | Commenced in Scotland, 1831, and in Queenston, U. O. 1833, and taught in Niararn District 20 years | Rev. J. B. Mowat, Supt.: David Thornburn; D. Deverordo: 5 Mckiney |
| 10 | Do | Commeneed in Township of London. ${ }^{\circ}$ W., 1525, and laught in Counties Middlesex, Elgin, Brant and Haldimand | V. E.R. Stumsun; Rev.G.Goodson; Rev. E. Greig, |
| 120 | Do | Commenced in L. C., 1817, and in U. C., Tonviship of Toronto, 1835. Taught in York, Ontario and Peel 17 years. | Rer. j' Porteous; Allan ameron, M.D.; C. Ayling, M. 1 . |

Part II-Trable O.-(Comtinuel.)
The Superannuated

| No. | Name. | Falth. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Country } \\ \text { nof of } \\ \text { jifth. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Conuse of } \\ \text { disempinining } \\ \text { teachling. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Subseription. | Pansion, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | \& s. a . | $\boldsymbol{L} \text { s. d. }$ |
| 121 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Marinnnn } \\ \text { erlington. }}}{\text { Ed- }} \mathrm{O}$ | Ch. England. It | reland ...... | Conlbourn. | Sce Abstract ... | 45 | 20 |  |  |
| 122 | Peter Filzpntriok | Remr. Catholie I | Ireland | Dowr | Age \& Inflrmity | 61 | 23 | ..' ... $\cdot$ ', | - |
| 123 | James Guthric .. Pr | Presbyterinn. | Scotland | Darli | Age \& Inflemity | 05 | 14 | ... $\cdot$. ." | ... ... ... |
| 12.4 | Matt. Innadeock,.. | Ch. England. I | Ireland | Emily | Age \& Indrmity | '60 | 22 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 125 | Woodus Johnson | Ch, England. 1 | Lugland | Nepe | Agro E Infirmity | 63 | 10 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 120 | Jnmes Kohoe ...... | Rom. Catholic T | Treland ...... | Crosly N .... | See Abstract ... | 5.4 | 10 | ... ..' $\times$ ', |  |
| 127 | William Lealy ... | Rom. Catholis | Ireland | Douro | Ago \& Trufrmity | 07 | 12 | .. | ..9 ... ... |
| 128 | James McQucen. | Prosbytorian | Scolland ... | Nichol | Soc Abstract ... | 49 | 223 | ... ... ... | $\cdots$ |
| 120 | John Miskelly...... | Ch. England. | Treland ...... | Wolford | Ase \& Inflrmity | 58 | 124 | ... ... ... | ... ... |
| 130 | Wm. McIver ...... | Rom. Oatholic | Ircland ...... | Whitchurein | Age \& Inflrmity | 67 | 16 | ... ... ... | ... ... |
| 131 | Patrick Wood | Ch. England | Ireland ...... | Smith | Ago \& Inflrmity | 05 | 10 | ... ... ... |  |
| 132 | Nicholas Fagan ... | Ch. Englan |  | ryburglı | Ago \& Inflmity | 162 | 13 | ... ... ... |  |
| 133 | James C. Hay...... | U. Preshyto'n | Scotland | Wainleet... | Ago \& Infrinity | 50 | 18 | ... ... .". |  |
| 134 | James McCabo ... | Rom.Catholic |  | Thurl | Age \& Inflrmity | 70 | 33 | ... ... ... |  |
| 135 | Andrew Power | Rom. |  | Whitehurch | Sce | 38 | 17 | ... ... ... |  |
| 130 | James Ramsay ... | Congregationalist. | U.Canada. | Blenheim... | Sec Abstract ... | 51 | 17 | ... ... ... |  |
| 187 | Catherine Snyder | Episcopalian | . U.Canadn. | .. Ossuabruck | Sco Abstract ... | 47 | 18 | ... ... ... | .. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2008} 100$ | 20690 |

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Countirs in whon Superannuated Teacmers reside


Part II.-Table O.-(Continued.)

| No. | For the year. | Abstract of Case. | Certificatos signod by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 121 | Paynule | Commenced in Nepenn, 1886, and tanght in Carleton mnd Orenville 20 yerrs till'17il Dect, 1856 . Nervous debility, dyspupsin mad usthmn, oblige her to desist. | Rev. ©. P. Pettit, Sunt. - Rev. J. Flond; Rey, E. Morris ; F. Codd, M. B. ; D. Ohnmhers, M.D.; Judre Armstrong; Jos. Illiton, Wardent \&e. |
| 122 | Do | Commenced in Iroland,' 1810 , num Brock ville, U. C., 1832. <br> Tought in Brack ville, Cavan, Deterborough nad Dummer, ill 30 th Hoe 1356 hexides 22 yeals pro yously in Iruiaud | T. Reynolid, Mt. D.; S. Reynold, J P.; W. East land, J. P.; M. Lavell, M.D. ; T. Bradhurn; John Kemedy $J$. P . |
| 123 | Do | Commenced in Darliug, 18\&8, and tuught 2 schools in that township only. | Rev. IT. Frazer; A. Munro. M. D.; J. Murdoch, Supt, ; D. II. Manin;II Mair ; R. Gullrie, Reeve; W. Sent, J. P. |
| 124 | Do | Commenced in Township of Emily, 1835, and tuught in Cavan, Nmily nind Manvers till 31at Dee,, 1856, | Rev. W. Lognn ; Reý R. Marding; Rev. E. Burnham; M. Inowes, M. D.; J. Troas, M. D1; W. Sotilngham, Warden, \&ec. |
| 125 | Do | Commencer in I., C., 1833, and in U. C., 1837. Taught in Nepean, Marel. Gloucester nuil Goulliourn, 10 yents. | Rey. J. Flood; Rev. J. Godrey ; H. Hill, M. D.; F. W. Richardson, J, P, \&ec, |
| 120 | Do | Commeared in Treland, 1S25. and in U. O. 18855. Thught in Leeds, Grenville mid Frontenac, 19 yenrs, visease of the bye incupnothtes him. | Rev, J. P. Foley ; W. W. Howard, M. D. ; Benj, Tett, J, P.; W. Whelan, J. P.; Jos. M. Taggari, J. $\mathbf{P}$; Win.Taylos: |
| 127 | Do | Commenced in 'Townehip of Iluntingdon, 1844, and tatught in Counties of Clastings and Peterborough till 31st vee., 1866. | Rey. R. Mcikey; Amos Morren, M. D.; W. L. Conger, M. P.i Jas, IIogan, Reeve it. Short, ©e. |
| 128 | Do | Commenced in Trafalgnr, 1s34. Trught there $1 \frac{1}{2}$ years, nnd S S. No. 1, Nichol, 21 years. Disease of the heart, \&e., jilerapncitates him. | Rev. G. Smillic ; W. Mutch, M, D. 1 J. Finlayson, M. D.: J. Gatenhead, Supt. ; A. D. Fordyce. Supt. ; A. D. Ferrier, I, 1. |
| 120 | Do | Commenced in Ireland, 1817, and in Township of Wolford, 1813. 'Tnught in Wolford, Lilizabethown and Augusta, $12 \frac{1}{6}$ years. | Rev. R. Brewster; R Waugh, Supt.; B. R. Chureh, M, D. |
| 130 | Do | Commenteed in Treland, 1809, nux in County of Prescont;1834. <br> - Thught in Counties of Prescou, Grenville and York, 16 years. | Rev. A. Andrews; Rev. J. Hammett; A. C. Lloyd, M. D. |
| 131 | Do | Conmenced in 1818, and in U. O. Township of Smith, 1830, and has laught in that township 16 years. | Rev. Mark Burnhnm; Asa A: T3urnhum ; Walter Sheridan: E. Roberis, Supt. I Ir. Lavell. |
| 132 | Do | Commenced in Ireland, 1836, and in U.C. 1839. Taught in County of Prince Ed ward till 6th April, 1852. | D. B. Stevenaon, M. P. ; H. vandusen, J. P.; T. Wellbanks, J. P', 'T'. Moore, M. D. |
| 133 | Do | Commeniced in Scorland, 1815 , and in Townghip of Clinton, Halton, Thaltimand nurd Welland. | G. Robortson, Supt; ; W. Dum, J. P.; J. Frazer, M. D. |
| 134 | Do | Connmenced in 1812, unt in U. C. 1321. Taught in Counties of Hastings, sce. for 33 years. | Rev. J. Grier; Rev. W. Legg; F, McAnnany; H. Hone, M. D.; , Ridley, M. D. |
| 135 | Do | Oommenced in Irelnad, 1834, and in Whitchurch, U. O., 1810. 'Thught till 318t Dec.. 1856, in same Township. | Rev.S. F. Ramsey ; Jos. Hartman. M. P., T. Pyne, M. D. |
| 136 | Do | Cormmenced in Thewnythin or Stamford, 1830, and taught in tirely broken up | Rev. David Carr ; L, Mc Cosh, M. D., \&c. |
| 137 | Do | Commenced in Townglip of Osnabruck, 183s. Taught there mult in Conwall till 24th Dec., 1856.' Palpiation of the heart incapacitntes her. | Rev. Mathew Ker; W. H. Wagner, M. D.. Henry Shaver, J, P. |

ABSTRAOT.

| Reingious Denominations. | Natives or |
| :---: | :---: |
| Church of England ..................................... 45 | Ireland .................................................... 68 |
| Preshyterian Church of Rome................................................................. ${ }^{28}$ |  |
| Church of Scotland ................................................... 10 | Upper Canadn............................................................... 11 |
| Mothodist................................ ................. 12 | United States ............................................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Congreantionalist .......................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Lower Canada............................................. 3 |
| Protestant ............................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 137 |
| Universnlist...................................................................... 1 |  |

Total subseription in 1858
Total pensions paid in 1856 $\qquad$


The averame length of service as Common Schoo Teachers in Upper Canada is 22 years
The averare are of each pensioner is 6 o years.
There are 131 Mnles, and 6 Females.

Pant II.-Table P.
The Grammar anq Common

Disthibution of the Legishative Sonool Ganits dy tie Educational Department, togetbra'


* Including the sums paid to Separate Schools.

Schools of Upper Canada.
Part II.-Table P,
with the sums raised as an Equivalent thereto, and other mongys raiged by trustreis; \&o.

| AMOUN' RAISED FROM LOOAL SOUROES. |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABANEQUIVAIENT. |  |  |  | Other moneys raised by Trustees and others for Grammar and Common School purposes. | Total from <br> local sources <br> 1856.* | Grand total from Legislative and local sources, 1856. |
| For <br> Common School purposes. | For <br> Public School <br> Libraries. | Subscriptions to the Superan nuated <br> Teachers' E'und. | ' Total from local sources as nn equivalent. |  |  |  |
| $\mathcal{L}$ s. d. | \& s. d. | s. d. | $\boldsymbol{L}$ s. d. | $\boldsymbol{z}$ s. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}500 & 3 & 3 \\ 30\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 00$ | 50538 | 1376 b 8 | 1881811 |  |
| 302 <br> 407128 <br> 8 |  | 700 | 8969 | 1567160 | 19374 | ${ }^{23773} 483$ |
| 46503 | 210 | 00 | 470163 | 1850 <br> 1989 <br> 8 | 25971811 <br> 1621 <br> 180 | 299312 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}128 & 9 & 7 \\ 608\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}50 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 \\ 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 17987 | 3011811 | 48186 | ${ }_{678} 214$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ccc}20 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}720 & 4 & \mathbf{8} \\ 550\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3167}{ }^{3} 18$ | 88878 | 4693141 |
|  <br> 785 <br> 80 | 2170 | 10.100 | 850 <br> 817 <br> 80 <br> 8 | 218313 415618 | 27831810 407319 | 340767 <br> 594315 |
| 9 10 | 98 <br> 17 | 1300 | 791113 | 405720 | $484814{ }^{4}$ | - 68881711 |
|  | 1750 | 600 | 297 <br> 581 <br> 581 <br> 0 | 1569.8 | 186814.4 | ${ }_{2233} 911$ |
| 12.23500 |  | 0 | 23500 | 2296 0 <br> 2290  <br> 1  |  | ${ }^{3387}{ }^{3142} 18$ |
| 13 24000 | ............. |  | 24000 | 11908 | 14308 | 104618 |
| 14. |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}594 & 0 \\ 780 \\ 58\end{array}$ | 35441780 | 4138178 | 47169 |
| 18 758138 | 8100 | 100 | 780 <br> 765 <br> 780 | 4627 <br> 6032 <br> 8 | 5207 <br> 6707 <br> 607 <br> 807 | 0028 <br> 7688 <br> 8 |
| - $810{ }^{5}{ }^{6}$ |  | 200 | 81250 | 59411 | ${ }_{6753} 688$ | ${ }_{7}^{7688} 8$ |
| (1980 | C ${ }^{\text {b }} 1010$ | 2 0  <br> 3 0 0 <br>    | 54910109 419 9 | 3012 4 <br> 8014  <br> 2614 8 | 3561154 | 4065115 |
| \% 6997 | ${ }^{7} 38$ | 10.0 | 476114 | 2664  <br> 6880 8 <br> 8  | 30831711 <br> 7307 <br> 07 |  |
| 1511108 | 568 | 3 5 5 | 1574111 | 1102484 | 12598108 | 14447157 |
|  | 3060 | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}610 & 6 & 8 \\ 831\end{array}$ | 5855118 | 84061711 | 7220195 |
| 681, 210 | 110 | 120 400 | 831 <br> 89810 <br> 910 <br> 10 | 683318 <br> 6502 <br> 140 | 7365 <br> 60981610 <br> 8 | 8270 <br> 075611 <br> 18 |
| 658.210 | 850 | 800 | 674710 | 5858198 | ${ }_{6033} 678$ | 675810 |
| 4008811 | 1500 | 20.0 | 507611 | 4367118 <br> 3804 | ${ }_{4}^{4875} 37$ | ${ }_{5397} 410$ |
| 7581311 | 20 |  | 7671311 | 380415 <br> 4887 <br> 15 | $\begin{array}{lll}4325 & 3 & 4 \\ 8048 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | 48787 <br> 8550 <br> 8 |
|  | 127150 | 10 | 77818 | 4885711 | 5638 <br> 68 | ${ }_{6} 688119$ |
| 871193 | 40 | 80 | 602 168 | ${ }^{436412} 12{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{4967 \%} 810$ | 5575104 |
| 7798 | 21100 | 100 | 976188 | 76221710 <br> 658 | ${ }_{7315}^{863712} 171$ | 953215.3 800111 7 |
| ${ }_{682}^{910} 140$ | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 5 \\ 50 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 98150 | ${ }^{65118} 86$ | 6433116 | 7307129 |
| 602 <br> 50 <br> 6 |  | $8{ }_{8}^{2} 0$ | 734 570 574 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}35888 \\ 3181 & 8 \\ 5\end{array}$ | ${ }^{43233} 2{ }^{2} 8$ | 48300 |
| 70480 | 20.50 | 100 | 7258 | ${ }_{4898} 1515$ | ${ }_{5004} 319818$ | ${ }^{42886}{ }^{6} 178$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2101311 | 256436 | 2774178 | $303917{ }^{17}$ |
| (6ifi 9 | 15 | 100 | 978 <br> 660 <br> 1 | 8407192 | $93880{ }^{8} 3$ | 105312.11 |
| 491125 |  |  |  | - 67801.2 | 744010 <br> 6140 <br> 10 | 813819 |
| $93810{ }^{1}$ | 77100 | $\begin{array}{lll}20 \\ 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}494199 \\ \hline 1019\end{array}$ | 5851 <br> 438817 <br> 18 | 6146 <br> 635717 <br> 10 <br> 8 | ${ }^{6747} 3$ |
| 460191 |  |  | 109 | ${ }_{2463}{ }^{4} 585$ | 535717 2030.8 4 | 603412 3400 |
| 257312 | 784154 | 148150 | $26667{ }^{12} 7$ | 1771418 | 203809 1 | 232704118 |

[^1]Part II.-Table P.-(Continued.)
The Grammar and Common

Disthmution of the Legislativa Somool Grants by the Eduoational Departaent, toaether


Schools of Upper Canada.
Part IL.-Table P.-(Continued.)
witil the gumb raised as an Equifalent thereto, and otaer moneys raiged by trusters, do.

| AMOUNT RAISED FROM LOCAL SOUROES. |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asanequtvainit. |  |  |  | Other moneys raised by Trustees and others for Grammar and Common Sohool purposes. | Total from local sources 1858. | Grand total from Legislativ and local sources, 1856. |
| For Common Sohool jurposes. | For <br> Public School <br> Libraries. | Subscriptions <br> to the Superan- <br> nuated <br> Teachers' Fund. | Total from local sources as an equivalent. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 145116 | 100 |  | 14611.6 | 118153 | 264280 | 309398 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 2 |  |  | 6621010 | 985109 | 3648107 | $205912{ }^{12}$ |
| $3{ }^{2} 1150$ |  | $\ldots$ | 81150 | $1302.1511^{\prime \prime}$ | 21140 | ${ }_{2435} 1011$ |
| 4.98000 | ................ | ....... | 8800 | 388157 | 1388157 | 104115 |
| 5 350 00 |  | 200 | 35200 | 872138 | 1224 138 | 1433118 |
| 8.1000 |  | 000 | 1060 | 686131 | 792181 | 1018.37 |
| 7 8 $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 55315 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  | 100 | 150 <br> 54 <br> 50 <br> 150 | 593 <br> 428 <br> 15 | 743 <br> 98310 <br> 8 | +936 611 |
|  | ................. | 10 | ${ }^{64346} 1$ | 409139 | 11521910 | 1440.010 |
| 10.21446 | ....... | ......... | 21.44 |  |  |  |
| 11 643 511 | .'. | ................. | 643511 | 1411011 | 7841610 | 949410 |
| 12 52.2182 |  | 300 | 52518.2 | 3038148 | 15641210 | 1791710 |
| (13 | ......... |  | ${ }_{250}^{250} 0$ | 29501110 | 32042110 | 3443 |
| 15 | 2500 | ..... | 26615 | 85815 | 112510 | 1310 |
| 16 18000 |  |  | 16900 | 4118 | 58080 | 765120 |
| 77800 |  |  | 7000 | 6858 | 138584 | 161312 \$ |
| 18700 |  |  | 70000 | 7131 亿 | 14131 | 1620010 |
| 8473147 | 2500 | 1200 | 8510147 | 14140140 | 226518 | 260073 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 48468 |  |
| 2 3 $\quad \begin{array}{llll}200 \\ 234 & 0 & 0 \\ 20\end{array}$ | 6. ${ }^{5}$ | .............. | $\begin{array}{llll}200 & 0 & 0 \\ 240 \\ 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 124 <br> 832 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 8 | $3244^{4} 5$ | 58721 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}3 \\ 4 & & 23440 & 0 \\ 460 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  | 240 460 46 | 23210 <br> $811^{10} 10$ <br> 10 | ${ }^{47215}{ }^{4271} 10$ | 707. 212 |
| 10090 | 650 |  | 107580 | 1427117 | 2502167 | 3200113 : |

Part II.-Table P.-(Continued.)


Schools of Upper Canada.
Part II.-Table P.-(Continued.)
with the bums raibed as an Equivalent thebbto, and othrr monrys raibed by trusters, de.

| AMOUNT RAISED FROM LOCAL SOURCES. |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abay equivaidemt. |  |  |  |  | Other moneys' raised by Trustees and others for Grammar and Common School purposes. | Total from local sources 1856. | Grand total from Legislative and lincal sources, 1806. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { momon \&chool } \\ \text { purposes. } \end{gathered}$ | For <br> Public School <br> Libraries. | Subscriptions <br> to the Superan. <br> nuated <br> Teachers' Fimid. | Total from local sources as an equivalent. |  |  |  |
| 1 <br> 2 <br> 8 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 6 <br> 6 <br> 7 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 14 <br> 14 <br> 15 <br> 17 <br> 17 <br> 18 <br> 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 473812 | $45^{5} 0$ | 200 | 4744176 | 1152110 | 18266711 | 17887410 |
| 1 <br> 2 <br> 8 <br> 4 <br> 8 |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}784 & 15 & 4 \\ 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \\ & 5 & \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 5452615 <br> 45170 <br> 14 | 920 5 <br> 1247  <br> 12  | $\begin{array}{rrr}1069 & 5 & 0 \\ 070 & 17 & 6\end{array}$ | 50516 <br> 47859 | $\begin{array}{r} 21670819 \\ 17626710 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27325 \\ & 2: 23686 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 810173 \\ 2012024 & 97 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 2 |  | 29776 | 9876 | 9157 $\cdots \cdots$ $\cdots$ | 4044181 ¢......... | $4058810 \quad 2$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { B480. } 12 \quad 4 \\ \text { …........... } \end{gathered}$ |



Pabt II.-Table R.


Part II．－Table R．－A General Statistical Abstract exhibiting the comparetive Colleges，Academies，Private，Grammar，Common，Normal and Model Schools，during

| No． | Subjects compared． | 1812. | 1813. | 1844. | 1845. | 1818. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Population of Upper Canada during the | 480，055 |  | ．．． | －629，570 | ．．． |
| 2 | Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years | 141，143 |  | 183，539 | 202，013 | 204，580 |
| 3 | Coll | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | County Grammar Schoolsand Academies | ＊${ }_{5}$ |  | ＊25 | ＊30 | ＊31 |
| 5 | Private Schools rep | 4 |  | ＊60 | ＊65 | 80 |
| 6 | Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada | ．．． | ， | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． |
| 7 | Total Common Schools in operation as reporte | 1，721 | \％ | 2，010 | 2，736 | 2，589 |
| 8 | Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Upper Canada | 1，795 | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{\#} \end{aligned}$ | 2，700 | 2，836 | 2，705 |
| 0 | Free Schools reported in op | No Reports． | E | NoReports． | No Reports． | No Reports． |
| 10 | Total Students attending Colleges and Unive | do |  | do | do | do |
| 11 | Total Pupils attending Academtes and County Grammar Schools． | do | हैं | do | do | do |
| 12 | Total Pupils attending Private Schoo | do |  | do | do |  |
| 13 | Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada | do | 宮 | do | do | do |
| 14 | Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Upper | 65，978 | 苞 | 96，756 | 110，002 | 101，912 |
| 15 | Grand Total，Students and Pupils attendinr Universities， Colleges，Academies，Grammar，Private and Common Schools． | 65，978 | － | 96，756 | 110，002 | 101，012 |
| 10 | Total Amount Paid for the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada $\qquad$ | 141，500 | \％ | 861，714 | 271，514 | ¢67，008 |
| 17 | Total Amount available for the erection or repairs of Common School Honses，and for Liuraries and Appa－ ratus，Books，Fuel，stationery，\＆e． | No Reports | 免 | No Reports． | No Beports． | No Reports． |
| 18 | Grand Total available for Common School Teachers＇ Salaries，the erection and repairs of School Houses， and for Libraries and Apparatus． | do | $\underset{\text { E }}{5}$ | do | do | do |
| 19 | Amount received by other Educational Institution | do |  | do | do | do |
| 20 | Grand Total available for Educational purposes in Upper Canada | do |  | do | do | do |
| 21 | Total Common School Teachers in Upper Canada． | ．．． |  |  | 2，860 | 2，925 |
|  | Total Male ．do do | ．＇＊ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total Female do do | ．．． |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Average number of Months each Onmmon School has been kepl open by a qualified Teacher． | ．＂ |  | 73 | 8 | 84 |

＊An Approximation only $\rightarrow$ no specifle information having been received by the Department．
＋$\Delta$ decrease－caused by the institution of an Fitrance Examination for the Grammar Schools．
Nors．－The Returns in the foregoing Table，up to the year 13t7，are not very complete ；bnt since that period they Returns arre now prety extelnsive，and embrace all Institutions of Learning，from the Common School ip to the
private tlian oflicinl．which should not be the case．Tho Anoual Report of a Dojartment of Public Instruction should Privaty than official．Which shouid not

State and Progress of Education in Upier Canadas as connected with Universities the years 1842 to 1856，inclusive．Compiled from returns in the Educational Department

$\ddagger$ Including Grammar and Normal Schools，\＆c．
have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters．The
University；but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions hrve been rather
preseut，in ong comprehis
present，in one comprehensive tabular view，the actual state and progress of all our Eutucationst he ben rathe

Part II.-Table S.
The Grants to Grammar and Common

Statement No. 1.-The Leqislatife Ap

| MUNICIPALITIES. | amotint raid. | amount unpaid. | amount of apporttonment. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | To Common Schools. | To Separate Schools. | Total. |
| Countics. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s. } \\ 1372 \\ 16 & 16 & 11\end{array}$ | f s. d. |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} f & \text { s. } \\ 1372 \\ 16 & 11 \end{array}$ |
| Prescott and Russell. . . . . . . . | 45845 | $1{ }^{1} 6$ | 4471111 | 11170 | 459811 |
| Carleton | 693182 | 5411 | 091143 | $7 \quad 810$ | $699 \quad 31$ |
| Leeds and Grenville | 1347132 |  | 1322111 | 25113 | 134713 |
| Lanark and Renfrew | 937170 |  | 937170 |  | 93717 |
| Frontenac, Lenox and Addington. | 110017 2 | 1116 | 1079 3 8 | 23 5.7 | 11029 |
| Prince Edward | 45615 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}456 & 15 & 3\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $45615 \quad 3$ |
| Hastings. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 780 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}773 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ | 6180 | 780 |
| Northumberland and Durbam... | 15131810 |  | 15131810 |  | 15131810 |
| Peterboro' and Victoria | 79296 |  | 773170 | 18126 | 79296 |
| Ontario | 776163 |  | 776163 |  | 776163 |
| York and Peel. | 2028610 |  | 20231910 | $4 \quad 70$ | 2028610 |
| Simeno | 8081711 |  | 78151 | 271210 | 8081711 |
| Haltun | $47412 \quad 2$ | $31 \quad 5 \quad 5$ | 505177 | ........ | 505177 |
| Wentwort | 61581 | . ....... | 61581 | ......... | 6158 |
| Brant | 455113 | ........ | 455113 | ........ | 45511 |
| Lincoln. | 453143 | ......... | $\begin{array}{llll}453 & 14 & 3\end{array}$ | ........ | 45314 |
| Welland | 46495 | . ....... | $\begin{array}{llll}463 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 9\end{array}$ | 4649 |
| Haldimand | 504154 |  | 503183 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ | 50415 |
| Norfolk | $60216{ }^{6}$ | C 710 | 602166 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 710\end{array}$ | 6034 |
| Oxford | 84438 |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}844 & 3\end{array}$ |  | 8443 |
| Waterloo | 7558 |  | 729128 | 25160 | 75588 |
| Wellington | 79368 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}739 & 16 & 3\end{array}$ | 53100 | $793 \quad 6$ |
| Grey . . | 40378 | 28191 | $\begin{array}{llll}432 & 610\end{array}$ |  | 432610 |
| Perth | 584011 |  | 584011 |  | 584011 |
| Huron and Bruce | 97235 |  | 96419 5 | 740 | 9723 |
| Middlesex | 98968 | 200 | 981. 6 - 8 | 1000 | 9916 |
| Elgin. | 65195 | ........ | 651 9 5 | -1io.ii | 6519 |
| Kent. | $504{ }^{5} 5$ |  | 498135 | 51111 | 504.5 |
| Lambto | 433 5 5 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}433 & 5 & 5\end{array}$ |  | 433 Б 5 |
| Essex | 4541610 | 280 | 4521310 | 460 | 4561910 |
| ©ities. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto. | $141010 \quad 0$ |  | 1017100 | 39300 | 141010 |
| Hamilton | 444 |  | 444 0 0 |  | 4440 |
| Kingston | 529100 |  | 351150 | 17800 | 52910 |
| London. | 333 0 0 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}333 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 3330 |
| Ottawa | 50291 |  | 25900 | $\begin{array}{llll}243 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ | 5029 |

Note.-The payments to Grammar Schools will be found in Table T, Statement No. 7, page 122.

Schools'in Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II.-Table $\mathbf{S}^{\text {P. }}$
portionment to Concmon Sohools, 1856.

| MUNICIPALITIES. | AMOUNT Patd. | AMOUNT unpaid. | amount of apportionment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | To Common Schools. | To Separate Schools. | Total. |
| Touns. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belleville |  | £ s. d. | $\mathrm{f}_{2} \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{d}$ | £ s. d. | £ $\mathbf{s}^{\text {c }}$ |
| Braniford | 13213 |  | 132 <br> 138 <br> 117 <br> 18 | 75.50 | 2081 |
| Brockville | 123130 |  | 117189 | 14150 | 18213 |
| Chathnm | 92196 |  | $\begin{array}{r}101 \\ 85 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 21180 | 12313 |
| Cobourg | 881710 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}85 & 9 & 6 \\ 88 & 17 & 10\end{array}$ | 12100 | $92 \cdot 19$ |
| Cornwall | $44 \quad 06$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}88 & 17 \\ 44 & 10\end{array}$ | '........ | 88171 |
| Dundas. | 85.95 |  | $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 85 \\ 80 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | *....... | 440 |
| Goderich | 64150 |  | 85 <br> 64 <br> 150 |  | 85 |
| Niagara. | 10705 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}64 & 15 & 0 \\ 75 & 13 & 5\end{array}$ | $31 \cdots 0$ | 6415 |
| Perth...... | 55 50 78 150 |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}70 \\ 40 & 5 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}31 & 7 & 0 \\ 910 & 0\end{array}$ | 1070 5515 |
| Picton ...... | $\begin{array}{llll}78 & 9 & 2\end{array}$ |  | 56.6 .8 | 22.6 | 78 |
| Port Hope | $\begin{array}{rrrr}61 & 18 & 1 \\ 101 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}43 & 15 & 1\end{array}$ | 7180 | 51.18 |
| Prescott. | 105 <br> 10 <br> 15 |  | 101150 | $\cdots$ | 10115 |
| St. Catherines | $\begin{array}{llll}128 & 4 & 1\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{6510} 0$ | 4914 0 | $105 \cdot 4$ |
| Whitby | 4619 |  | $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | …..... | 1284 |
| Town Municipalitics. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amherstburgh |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrie...... | 59 52 18 18 |  | 55100 | $34.8 \cdot 0$ | 8918 |
| Guelph | 12718 180 |  | 3700 | 15188 | 5218 |
| Simcoe | $\begin{array}{rrrr}48 & 1 \\ 48 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 88160 | 38 5 0 | 127.1 |
| Woodstock | $\begin{array}{lll}48 \\ 60 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}48 & 2 & 0 \\ 66 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | ......... | 48.2 |
| Incorporated Villages. |  |  |  | : $\cdot$...... | 66120 |
| Berlin. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bowmanville | 34 50 178 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}54 & 0 & 9 \\ 50 & 17\end{array}$ | ......... | 340 |
| Brampton | ${ }^{56} 12.9$ |  | 50 <br> 6 178 |  | 50 <br> 17 |
| Caledonia | $\begin{array}{rrrr}24 & 4 & 9\end{array}$ |  | 26 <br> 24 <br> 24 <br> 12 <br> 4 | .... | 26129 |
| Ohippera | 24 14 7 <br> 1   |  | $\begin{array}{llll}24 & 4 & 9 \\ 31 & 14 & 7\end{array}$ |  | 24.49 |
| Galt . | $\begin{array}{rrrr}34 & 2 \\ 64 & 1\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 14 & 7 \\ 84 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ |  | 8114.7 |
| Ingersoll |     <br> 46 5 5  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}64 & 2 & 1 \\ 46 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | ......... | $64 \quad 21$ |
| Napance | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 17 & 2\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}46 & 5 & 0 \\ 33 & 17 & 2\end{array}$ | .. | $\begin{array}{llll}46 & 5 & 0 \\ 33 & 17 & \end{array}$ |
| Oshawa | $\begin{array}{lll}24 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 83 <br> 24 <br> 24 <br>  <br> 12 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 17 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Paris... | 64 <br> 68 <br> 80 |  | 2412 <br> 56 <br> 14 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}24 & 12 \\ 64 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Preston. St . | 30 <br> 19 |  | 5614 80 80 | 71311 | 64 8 <br> 80  |
| St. Mary's. | 2819 <br> 80 |  | 80 <br> 29 <br> 19 <br> 19 | .o...... | 80 <br> 29 <br> 29 <br> 19 |
| Smith's Falls | $\begin{array}{llll}39 & 17 & 4\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}39 & 17 & 4\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | 29 39 39 178 |
| Stratford... | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 10 & 7 \\ 39 & 13 & 6\end{array}$ |  | 30107 |  | 39 <br> 30 <br> 10 |
| Thorold. | $\begin{array}{llll}39 & 13 & 6 \\ 53 & 15 & 6\end{array}$ | ........ | 39186 |  |  |
| Trenton. | 53 33 156 | ....... | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & 5 & 6\end{array}$ | 16100 | 53156 |
| Win.lsor | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 29 \\ \hline 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ....... | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 6 & 0 \\ \\ 20 & 18\end{array}$ |  | 33 <br> 6 |
| Vienna | $\begin{array}{cccc}29 & 19 & 5 \\ 25 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ | . | $\begin{array}{llll}29 & 19 & 5\end{array}$ |  | 29 <br> 19 |
| Yorkville | $\begin{array}{llll}25 & 1 & 4 \\ 32 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}25 & 1 & 4 \\ 32 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ |  | 2514 |
| Total |  |  | 32 7 6 | ......... | 3276 |
|  | 29891910 | 72168 | 50414 | 6049 | 64:6 |

Part II.-rable s.-(Continued.)
Tine Grants to Grammar and Common


Scioolsi in Upper Canada, 1856.
Part II.-Table S.-(Continued.)

part II--Table T.-Accounts of the Educational Department, U. C., for the year 1856.


Part II.-Table T.-(Continued.)
Statement No. 2.-Poor School Fund, (16 Vic., ch. 185, Sec. 23.

Statement No. 3.-The Nobmal and Model. Schools, ( 13 and 14 Vict., eh. 48, sec. 39, and 16 Vict., oh. 185, seec. 23.)

Part II.-Table T.--(Continued.)
Statement No. 4.-Bulding Fund-Normal and Model Sehools.-(Estimates of 1854.)

Statement No. 6.-Superannuated Teachers. (16 Vict., ch. 185, sec. 93, and 18 Vict., ch. 132. sec. 1.)

| 1856. | RECEIPTS. | AMOUNT. |  | 1856. | EXPENDITURE. | AMOUNT. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 1... | To Balance in hand | ¢ s. d. |  | M'ch 31 | By Pensions Paid during the Quarter (on account | f s.d. | \& sta. |
| M'eh. 31 | is Subscriptions during the quarter ................ | ${ }_{41}^{41} 00$ |  |  | (" of 1855) ....................................... | ${ }^{207197}$ | - |
| June 30 Sept. 30 | $\cdots$ - do do do ${ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {do }}$-................... | 11 420 50 | - - | [ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { " } & \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { do account of 1856) } \\ \text { do } & \text { do }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5605 \\ 83 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |
| Dec. 31 | " do do do | 3800 | - | Dec. 31 | " do do ${ }^{\text {- }}$ do | 78226 |  |
|  | - Proportion of Warrant | 500 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | Excess of Expenditure.. |  | 554151 |  |  | $\because$ |  |
|  | - |  | 1633147 |  | - - |  | 163314 |

Part II.-Table T.-(Continued.)



Part II.-Table T.-(Contimued.)
Statement No. 10.-Journal of Education.-(16 Tict., ch. 185̃, sec. 23.)

| 1856. $\quad$ RECEIPTS. | AMOENT. |  | 1856. | EXPENDITURE. | A MOUNT. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan'y 1. To Balance in hand <br> " Subscriptions... <br> *Warrants, issucd Quarterly $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { \& } & \text { s. } & \text { d. }\end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Jarry. } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 \\ \\ \end{gathered}\right.$ | By Printing and Mailing Journal of Eduention for $1 \leq 56$, and for the miscellancous expenses of <br> - Balance the publeation $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \& & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ & & \\ 40- & 8 & 10 \\ 102 & 5 & 5 \end{array}$ | $59793$ |


Statement No. 13.-FINAL BALANCE SHEEEX.-31st December, 1856.

| Receipts during the year. | ACCOUNTS. | Expenditure during the year. | Receipts during the year. | ACCOUNTS. | Expenditure during the year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 s. d. <br> 28961 1 2 | Statement No. 1.-Common School Grant. . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 29133 & 13 & 1 \\ 257 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1495 & 18 & 8 \\ 597 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ | Statement No. 9.-Roman Catholic Separate Schools do No. 10.-Journal of Educatiou. | $\begin{array}{ccc} A & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 665 & 17 & 4 \\ 405 & 3 & 10 \end{array}$ |
| 5050 | do No. 2.-Poor School Fund. ............... | 25710 400512 4 | 597 2540 12 | do No.11.-Educational Museum, Library, \&c. |  |
| $\begin{array}{rrr}5584 & 6 & 9 \\ 608 & 1 & 5\end{array}$ | do No. 3.-Normal and Model Schools ....... | $\begin{array}{r}4005 \\ -14490 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 55934 187 |
| 9361129 | do No. 5.-Libraries, Maps and Apparatus. . | $\begin{array}{lll}6554 & 6 & 9 \\ 1683 & 14 & 7\end{array}$ |  | Excess of Receipts, being balance in hand, 31st Dec. '56. | -5128 5 |
| 107819 <br> 8230 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } \\ \text { do } & \text { No. 6.-Superanntated Teachers........ } \\ \text { 7.-Grammar School Fund }\end{array}$ | 168314 6507180 |  | - - - - | 61068310 |
| 21050 | do No. 8.-Model Gram. School \& Inspectors. | 270.00 | 61068310 |  | 0106310 |

# APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT 

OF THE

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR 

and

## COMMON SCH00LS

JN UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Appendix A.
EXTRAOTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF SOHOOL TRUSTEES IN UPPER CANADA, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWN. SHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

## I. County of Glengarry.

1. Hector McRae, Esq., Churlottenburgh: "I regret to state that I cannot transmit you very flattering accounts of the progress of education in this township. In my official visits and examinations of pupils, instead of finding improvenent and progress, as I anticipated, I found rather an habitual sluggishness combined with carelessness and inattention. Yet I found several of the pupils who could read and spell correctly, and distinctly, although I met with few who could give me the definition of a single word, or who seemed to comprehend the subject in their reading lessons. This state of affiurs in our Common Schools is truly ta be deplored. And the question arises; to what causes must be attributed this tardiness and lethargy so signally displayed in our schoois? The answer is obvious and easily solved,-In the first place, a total want of efficient teachers; another, and not the least cause, is a want of will in trustees and people to provide able teachers ; and while our schools are taught by so many inefficient and untrained persons, who have neither system nor knowledge to impart, how can we hope to see them prosper, or education to advauce? and if illiterate and selfish trustees are empowered and suffered to engage teachers of the lowest standard, and of the least capabilities to be the instructors and admonishers of youth, what else can be expected than a total failure of our expectations in school improvements! And how can it be otherwise, whilst parsi-
mony and niggardly selfishness, are the concomitant characteristics of trustees and people. The gencral ery and desire of trustecs and their constituents, are cheap teachers and low rates, and it is not seldom that trustecs are selected for the very purpose of hiring the cheapest, without any regard to qualification or ability, and this inclination in trustecs has cansed an increase of female teachers in this Township, whom the trustees can engrage at a few dollars a month; and the consequence is, that teachers and taught are generally on a par, in point of learning and intellectual powers. Such, in gencral, is the painful state of our schools in Clarlottenburgh at the present time. There are, indeed, a few exceptions, and, were the exceptions the rule, I would not feel so disheartened. There are a few of our schools governed by young men of liberal and classical education, but as some of them lack the system of teaching, which is so essential in those days of progressive reform, they are not adequate to convey those requisite explanations or to communicate such systematieal ideas to the juvenile minds as are now so needful, and such a system, as you well know, is a most essential one. How gladly would I welcome to this Township, some of your Nermal School students to take care of a few of our schools; their services as teachers would be inestimable, their organization of schools and training of pupils would in no time excite our lethargic teachers to rivalry and emulation, and they would, moreover, ronse our heedless and parsimonious trustees to a sense of duty, and clearly show to them the folly of retaining as clucators of youth inadequate persons, for the paltry consideration of getting them at a small salary. I regret also to state that within this large and populous Township, there is not to be found a single school library (with the exception of the one in the Martintown school section.) This is really lamentable, and it adds another proof of how little men value boons and blessings so well calculated to bestow ou their progeny lasting benefits and advantages. I have been sadly disappointed by our Municipal Councillors refusing to grant aid out of the Clergy Reserve Fund for the establishment of public libraries. This is greatly to be deplored, as I fear the people themselves will hardly bear taxation for so laudable a purpose. During my visits I did all in my power to instil into the minds of trustees and constituents the boon they would confer on the children, and on every individual in the Township who could read, by establishing libraries, but I have been but too often listened to with a deaf ear; some gave me fair promises, and others only laughed at me, and told me that I was advocating for my own interest only. It is, likewise, to be regretted, how seldom the Clerqy, Magistrates and Municipal Councillors visit the schools in their respective localities, as their counsel to teachers and pupils as well as to trustees would carry great influence, and I feel confident that they would, at all times, be received as welcome visitors, and with every due respect and courtesy ; I trust therefore, to hear of their visits more frequently. I am happy to state that the Martintown school trustecs have furnished a commodious brick school-house last year, at a considerable cost; the school members are satisfied that the trustees and people deserve credit fur their exertions, and they are at this moment in search of a Normal School teacher or some other efficient one, to instruct the children of the section in laudable pursuits. Upon my making inquiry regarding their public library at Martintown, I bave ascer' tained with satisfaction that the benefit derived from it is invaluable, I wish from
my heart that others in this township would follow in their wake, and build schoolhouses, and establish public libraries, and make up for the time already wasted in local dissensions, and illiberal sectional legislation."
2. Angus McDonell, Esq., Kenyon: "In transmitting my report, I have much pleasure in stating that parents and guardians begin to observe the many advantages they obtain in having their schnols open during the whole year, by a competent number of attendants. Trustees are therefore more ready to employ teachers holding second class certificates, with higher salaries; as first class men cannot very readily be obtained. Our schools are conducted in a respectable manner by teachcrs under twenty-six years of age, who are generally inclined to improve from time to time their qualifications, with the view to gain a good name, as well as a good salary. Trustees are, on the other hand, equally willing to increase the teacher's salary in proportion to his learning and ability. The Township Council has established three new scnool sections. The average time the schools have been kept open during the past year is elcven months, being considerably longer than in any former year. Taking everything into consideration, I have reason to believe that the cause of education is rapidly and effectually gaining ground. In regard to maps, I regret to say that some schools are as yet entirely destitute; others are not so well supplied as could be wished, but I am inclined to believe that the Council is about to grant a certain sum of money for procuring them for the various sectinns. Accept my thanks for the official documents which you have forwarded for my information and guidance, also those of the trustees for the same, in which all the duties that the Act devolves on them are clearly pointed out."
3. William McEdward, Esq., Lancaster :'" In transmitting my report I have pleasure in stating that all the schools in this township have more or less, been in opefation during the past year, the average time open, ten months and twelve days. The progress of those which have adopted the free system is pleasing and satisfactory. Schools carried on according to the rate bill system are neither regular in their attendance, nor progressive in their improvement. The frequent changes that have taken place regarding the teachers, exercise an injurious effect upon the schools, at least upon those addicted to the practice of changing them often, which should be gradually discontinued by allowing a liberal salary to the efficient teacher; and providing him with a comfortable house and garden to encourage him to continue and persevere in his laborious but respectable profession. I am glad to say that higher salaries are being offored and given this year than heretofore : and that most of the schools are already supplied with competent teachers. It is with regret I have to mention that no section in this township has as yet availed itself of the privilege offered for the establishment of school libraries; however, I trust that the apathy thus far shown will ere long be dispelled, and that the people will duly appreciate the advantages offered them by a wise and liberal government. Accept my thanks and those of the trustees for your valuable Journal of Education."
4. Owen Quigley, Esq., Lochiel: "I have much pleasure in stating the free school system prevails here; and although it is lamentable to observe that a large
number of children of proper age in the township do not attend, it is not entirely owing to the indifference or negligence of parents, but in most cases to the want of efficient teachers; and so long as our people continue to elcetunfit persons as trustees, we cannot expect to have proper teachers, particularly when a sufficient inducement is not offered in remuneration of their services."

## II. Colntty of Stormont.

5. Nadab Etstman, Esq., Cornwall:"It affords me pleasure to be able to state, that although the condition of the schools is not by any means all that the friends of education and of social improvement could desire, yet their progress is steady, uniform, and therefore encouraging. The teachers engaged are diligent in their calling, without a single exception. There is, indeed, room for improvement in literary attainments, yet the willingness, and even eagerness with which they listen to, and receive suggestions for the bencfit of their schools, are very gratifying, and augur well for the future. The utmost cordiality, I am happy to say, has existed between the trustees, teachers, and myself, in our official relations during the year. The principal drawback to the present and future well-being of the schools is casily remedied; it consists in the inhabitants not being sufficiently careful in their election of trustees: unfortunately, they do not select the better educated, and consequently more competent persons to fill this office. They do themselves and their children a wrong, while they know it not. The attendance of pupils at our schools during the past year has, I think, cast that of any previous year in the shade. The aggregate attendance at 21 schools for this period being 102,208, against an aggregate attendence at 22 schools for the previous year of 91,601 , showing a difference in favour of 1856 of 10,607 . With regard to school libraries, if we except those of the Sunday Schools, which have somewhat increased, nothing has been done. With regard to School maps and School apparatus, there remains still the same blank as before."
6. John Fraser, Esq., Roxborough: "I have much pleasure in stating that the progress of education, although not what its friends would wish, is satisfactory and promising; our teachers were formerly foreigners; now our best conducted schools are those under the car of home born and home educated young persons, and two mure candidates were qualified at the County Board in December last, who are now in responsible situations. The system of education adopted in this township for the year now past was partly free and partly by rate bill; the free system meets with a good deal of opposition: yet the very individuals who oppose it, say, they know of no other system so well calculated to benefit the country at large, but especially rural sections; and the poorer classes, the great body of the people, are in favor of it, and I hope it will engage the attention of our legrislators during the present Session of Parliament, and become a part of the school Act, when its working will give general satisfaction, and do away with excitement at our amual meetings; protect the character of the teacher and greatly simplify the work of trustees. Accept my thanks for the many valuable documents you have sent for my guidance, and for the Journal of Education, which I have regularly received." .
7. John G. McLoughlan, Esq., Williamshurgh: "The excellent system of public instruction which you have matured, demands the eulogy' of the Canadian government and people. Not many ycars ago our Common Schools were merely competent to give a little instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic; and indeed a knowledge of these branches of education was considered by most people a sufficient acquisition of mental culture to enable its possessor to perform all the duties of life. In our common schools of those days mathematics and language were rarely thought of; but now every school taught by a first or second class teacher, holds out to the people every inducement to acquire a knowlelge of mathematical science. There is no country in the world which has advanced so rapidly in the march of improvement in so short a space of time as Canada. The poor man's child, as well as the rich, has the blessings of sound education within his grasp; new school-houses are springing up wherever they are required; young men are being trained in the normal and model schools for the noble profession of teaching : books for libraries from the pens of the more eminent in literature, science and art are offered to the public on most reasonable terms, and ignorance mast ere long hide its head in Canada. I regret, however, to state that the want of public libraries is not sufficiently felt in this part of the country ; although they are appreciated and ardently sought for by many, yet the masses prefer the acquisition of Mammon as a more attractive and popular gain, than all the treasures of the most voluminous library. I trust that the influence and understanding of the intelligent, will at length have full weight with the public mind, and cause the people at large to avail themselves of those inestimable blessings which your exertions in the cause of literature and science have procured."
8. John Irwin Ker, Esq., Winchester: "The general state of education is, I am happy to say, rather onward in this township, as regards the Common Schools; but I am sorry to remark that in spite of several lectures and repeated advice, I was' not able to prevail on the Township Council to appropriate any portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund for the purposes of education, or the establishment of libraries."

## IV. County of Prescotit.

9. Humphrey Hughes, Esq!, Alfred: "In transmitting my report I am sorry it does not show a more regular attendance when compared with the school population of the Township, four fifths at least, of whom, are French Canadians. You will therefore be less surprised at the indifference manifested, because as a people they are not very anxious about the education of their children; they are, however, becoming more interested in these matters than formerly. Our schools are all on the free system, which until lately met with great opposition ; I wish it would become a law on the Statute Book."
10. John McMaster, Esq., Caledonia: "It gives me much pleasure to state with confidence that the pupils of the few schools in operation during the whole or
part of the year have made salishactory progress over that of last yoar ; greater desire is manifested by trastees and parents that a higher remuneration be given to competent teachers for their serviecs. Accept my thanks for the valuable books you have sent for my guidance, and those of the trustees for yom valuable Journal of Education."
11. James Frith, Esq., Plantagenet Soulh: "It is gratifying to notice that a considerable number of schools in some of the sections have made very respectable progress in reading with propriety, quickness and correctness; in figures; in the elements of English grammar; in geography, \&c., and should the teachers of these schools be induced to retain their offices, we may hope that such satisfactory results will continuc. The opening of new schools, and other circumstances which might be mentioned, are highly pleasing to those who take an interest in the advancement of free and universal education. But there are some things discouraging; one is that many of the parents or guardians do not appreciate so highly as they ought, the present advantages for the benelit of their children; if they did, the latter would be more numerous and constant in their attendance: another is that some teachers, although they may most creditably pass an examination in order to accuire their county certificate, yet for want of diligence and a cortain aptitude to teach, they are, as to success, far behind some of their brethren whose mental endowments are inferior. It happened daring my winter visits to be bittorly cold, and the few children who attended during this soason were so inconvenienced in consequence, that it was impossible to pay proper attention to their studies. This was principally caused by insufficient school houses, but I trast it will not be so next winter. We have some maps \&c., and a Sunday School library in one section, and find the advantage of them, but others have not as yet availed themselves of the excellont opportunities of proeming those indispensable requisites. I have urged upon the trustees and others in such sections the desirableness and advantages of possessing them, and do trust that arrangements for that purpose will be madic. I should have liked very much to report that the whole, or a large portion of the Clergy Keserves money had been by some permanent investnent secured as a school fund for the township, but as yet $I$ cannot do so ; still, by further agitating the subject, something may be effected in that direction, as the whole of it is not yet appropriated."

## V. County of Russele.

12. The Reverend Peter Lindsay, A.B., Cumberland: "Here the school system works well, and so far as I am able to judge, it gives gencral satisfaction; all that we want now, is to let it work until it can bring forth fruit; what we require most is superior schools, and that the standard of teachers, generally, should rise. I should like to see the teacher elovated to a higher position in society so that teaching would not become a stepping stone to something else; but a profession. The teacher should hold such a position that young men of high moral and intellectual worth would be induced to study teaching as a science, and devote their lives to it."
13. The Reverend John Edwards, Clarence: "During 1856, education did not progress equal to our wants or our wishes, A great many French Canadians attend-
ed one of the schools; they mado exeellent progress in the English branches, and I consider it a great advantage to thom to be thus situated. The schools are free. Further improvements regarding libraries and apparatus are being inado, which, I hope, will tell favourably in next year's report. One of the sections was favoured with a teacher who had attonded the Normal School, but ere her engagement had expired; she was called to another, and, I hope, a better world. I cannot but regard the Normal School as an incalculable blessing to the country; but as yet, it does not supply teachers as fast as they are needed. The idea gains on the public mind that the best teacher is the cheapest ; may it soon become a settled opinion in every section of our land, that there must be a trained teacher in every school. We have the raw material-workshops-books-patterns, \&c., but we want artists of sufficient skill to monld this valuable material into the useful and beautiful forms it is capable of assuming. In other words we want good teachers-not such as have acquired and can communicate so much knowledge merely-but such as, ardently attached to their work and their charge, can teach children how to learn, and that not only now, while under their care, but in all after life, and not from books only, but from matter and from living minds. In conclusion, let me hope that for the good of Canada, the Almighty will long spare you to fill your present useful and important office.
14. James Keays, Est., Cambridge and Russell: "It gives me pleasure to be able to report that all the schools in this Township are free; and that they are all in pretty grood working order. You will also perceive by my report that all have been kept open during the year. Another fact which gives me pleasure is, that the trustees of each section are endeavouring to persuade parents to send their children to school, in order that it may draw a large proportion of the Legislative Grant and Municipal Assessment, which is a plain proof that the Legislative Grant and Municipal Asscssment ought to be proportioned according to the average attendance. I write this part of my report because I hear so much outcry from trustees complaining that cach section should have its own assessment (that is what is raised by such assessment in each respective section.) I have now to complain of what I consider a great hindrance to the working of the system in this Province. It is well known that Free Schools are the most suitable to furnish the youth of this growing country with education, still at every annual meeting there is a struggle as to whether the school shall be free, or by rate-bill on the pupils, one year a large majority will vote that they shall be free, and they will be so for that time. The free school supporters imagine that they will be free also at the next annual meeting and do not trouble themselves aboat attending, while their opponents take very good care to be present, and carry it through that a rate-bill shall be paid by the pupils. I think that our Legislators ought to pass an Act to cause the youth of the country to be educated by rate on all rateable property, and I do think that the people are prepared to accept such a law. Talk to the greatest opponents of free schools, and you will generally find that they are persons without children; or their children are too young to attend; or their children are being educated at the Grammar School or Universities at the public expense, they will tell you that it is a hardship to have to
pay for the ellucation of other children, that each man should educate his own, forgetting that many are not able to do so. But if an Act were passed by the legislature it would be a kind of guarantee to those partics that it would remain, and I am convinced that the country would approve of it."

## VI. County of Carletron.

15. The Reverend John A. Morris, M.A., Bitzroy: "The monotonous current of educational matters in this township during the past year, is not suggestive of any particular observation in respect to them; although I perceive many defeets, I cannot suggest a speedy or efficacious remedy, as they are attributable to the immaturity of the system. I suppose we must only hope to see them wear away in proportion as it develops itself. I feel pecular pleasure in directing attention to the interesting fact, that during the past year a marked elevation is discervible in the intellectual status of the candidates who have presented themselves before the County Buard of Public Instruction, which meets in the City of Ottawa. This I attribute to the greater stingency aud exactuess of the examinations; the necessity of which has been foreed on the Board by the inereased demand from without for more liberal qualifications in the teicher. I am very much inclined to believe that the time has arrived for a re-consideration of the degree of attainments to which the 3rd class teacher at least should arrive before being placed in charge of a school. I consider the standard as now fixed, too low. Even the intellectaal parent and guardian are coming to the same conclusion. [ must eonfess, considerable astonishment on reading the opinion of many Local Superintendents, expressed in your last Annual Report, that education ought to be made compulsory.--While I despise most heartily the prevalent and modern idea of " liberality," I do not look with more favor on ancicnt or existing despotism, under whatever form it may present itself, or whatever pretence it may put forth. There is no reason why, if an individual be forced to receive secular, he should not also be forced to receive spiritual knowledge, the argument founded on the general good, is as cogent in the latter, as in the former case. The public idea of social frecdom is, I believe, too strong and enlightened to tolerate for an instant, the insidious scheme of taking a shoot of seeming fairness, from the poisonous weed of continental tyranny, and engrafting it on the nolle and majestic tree of English liberty. The interests of education, I admit, are most materially affected by the narrow minded penuriousness of parents. who if charged 6 d . or 1 s . per month for a child, prefer hoarding the miserable sum, to sending their offspring to school. But the remedy is plain and easy. Let the law be so altered, as to oblige trustees to tax the parent for every child of school age who is not prevented by mental or bodily infirmity from attending school, whether he attend or not. This would be more in accordance with the genius of British law, and the spirit of the Canadian people. If the parent sends the child to school he receives value for hismoney in education; if he will not send him, he pays a penalty to society for the injury he inflicts on its best interests. If he is too poor to pay, let the trustees possess a discretionary power of either remitting or reducing the tax to meet the necessity of the applicant. In such cases it might be advisable to
give every tax payer a voice, and thus by the will of the majority relieve the trustees from the fear of the possible imputation of favouritism. Such a change in the law, would, I conceive, be a most efficient corrective of the evils which flow from the present rate-bill enactment, and obviate the decided objections which exist to free schools, He who reccives a direct and present advantage from education should, certainly, pay more for it than he who only receives an indirect and prospective benefit. The purely free school system, is socialistic in its tendencies, and subversive of that spirit of independence which is the characteristic and most ennobling feature of him who has been formed and moulded by the genius of universal liberty."
16. The Reverend Wm. McGill, Gloucester: "You will perceive by my report, that in this township, fourteen schools have been in operation during the past year, out of which number cleven have been conducted on the free system. The average, time during which they have been kept open is cleven months. The aggregate attendance of children for the past half year was 50,901 , and for the last half year 42,585 , showing a decrease in last half year of 8,316 . The average attendance for the whole year was 717. I regret to have to report no library for Gloucester; and school libraries in but two of the sections. It is to be deplored that so little interest is manifested with respect to libraries. The schools, generally, have been well conducted and some of them efficiently taught."
17. The Reverend C. B. Pettit, B.A., Goullourn, Gower North and Marlborough : "The reports manifest a great increase in the number of children attending school, an increase in the salaries of the teachers, and a larger number of them holding first and second certificates than last year, and also the erection of many new and commodious school-honses. These are telling results, and while I rejoice at them I have learned to" lament the absence of the word of God from our schools, and the inculcation of those sound religious principles without which all learning is vain. I am not an advocate for free schools, as I cannot see why one man should be compelled to educate another's children when the latter fis able to do it himself. The rich man should be compelled to pay for the education of the children of the poor, but not for those of his equally rich neighbors."
18. The Reverend James Godfrey, Huntley and Murch: "As to the general state of education in the two townships under my charge, $I$ think it was very much the same in 1856, as in the preceding year. Whatever difference there has been, was, I hope, for the better. I think it right, however, that you should be aware of my opinion that there will never be a satisfactory condition of educational interests in this part of the province until all teachers are trained at the Normal School, and until they are all persons whose heart is in their duty. I recollect reading when very young, a sort of epitaph on an Trish hedge school-master, of which the following words were part:
[^2]Poor as this praise may be considered I am afraid there are too few of our instructors who deserve $i t$. Without the zeal referred to in this quotation, $I$ think no one can be a succesful teacher; if all teachers with moderate education possessed it, children would be so eager to go to school, that there would not be many absentecs to be charged to the "indiffurence or neglect of parents." I have only further to remark that the lectures set down in my reports were merely addressed to the children. When I was first appointed Local Superintendent, I endeavoured to get the parents to attend on such oceasions. But the attempt failed, because people take more interest in other matters, than in encouraging education."

## VII. County of Grenville.

19. William B. Inrie, Esq., Eilwarlsburgh: "On transmitting my last annual report to your department, I stated it to be my intention to endeavour to remedy many evils with which I had then to contend, and stir up a spirit of improvement and emulation, not only anong pupils and teachers, but among a class of men who needed them more, namely, trustees, and although I cannot say I have wholly succeeded, yet I have met with so much encouragement in my first efforts, that I am not without hopes of bringing them to understand the necessity of being able to lay before the people a correct financial return and an annual report, from which, without difficulty it would be possible to glean much reliable iuformation, uscfill to themselves, and absolutely necessary to us who have to make clear, what, in the present state of things, is, certainly, not casily understood. What I have done in part is this: I have succeeded in getting them to supply their secretarytreasurers, with books, in which to keep their accounts, and in which they have entered their present accounts according to the preseribed form; and although it was impossible in many cases to make the balances agree, owing to the loose manner in which the majority of them kept their papers, yet, the system now, so happily began, will, I am couvinced, if persevered in, bring about a salutary and lasting reform. I am happy to be able to say, that among the people, generally, these suggestions have been reccived with universal favour, and even persons whose misfortune it was from the want of any education to be able to discharge the duties of their office, sheerfully concurring in their unfitness, immediately resigned, and, it is to be hoped, a better sclection has been made. On the whole, I am gratified with the results of our labors; not, indeed, for what has actually been accomplished, but that there is much more to be hoped from the future. Perfect unanimity prevails as to the details of the School Law, and the almost universal adoption of free schools in the township argues well for the spread of education among the people and for their future intelligence and usefulness."
20. James Clapperton, Esq., Augusta: "I endeavoured to persuade the members of our council to appropriate a portion of the money received from the Clergy Reserve Fund for the purchase of maps, \&ce., for our schools, but they declined doing so, preferring to invest the money, and make use of the interest for educational purposes. We have only one section library in our township, but numbers of both
young and old take out books and seem to be making improvement from the information they derive by reading them."
21. Andrew Holmes, Esq., Oxford: "I have great pleasure in informing you that the value of cducation is more appreciated by the people than heretofore. I have received copies of the proceedings of school meetings for 1857; the majority of the schools are free, and the remainder partly so. There is but one section library in our township; the regulations are strictly observed, and the inhabitants are begining to see the moral and intellectual worth of libraries, and to know that they are adapted to the growth and progress of our population, and the happiness and and prosperity of our beloved country ; the books are much sought for, and extensively read."
22. John Burchill, Esq., Wolford: "In submitting this report I beg to state that in my opinion a great many of the schools in this township are in a very backward condition as regards the education of youth. I fear that the parents, guardians, and trustees, and in fact visitors and officials have in a great measure neglected the important duties devolving upon them, in advancing the interest and welfare of the rising generation in an educational point of view. I regret to find that visits to the schools of the several lucalities are so very few, which I fear must be attributed in some measure, to the teachers, who neglect to call quarterly examinations. In other cases when these are called, the trustees, parents and guardians do not take sufficient interest in school matters to attend them; thas preventing what might be a source of encouragement both to teachers and papils. I will endeavor in the course of my visits to impress upon the minds of teachers the necessity of holding quarterly examinations; and of inducing trustees and guardians of children to visit the schools in their sections more frequently. In conclusion, I would say that I am sorry to find that so little attention is paid to the establishing of libraries; and that so few avail themselves of the liberal offer of your department in their behalf. I hope and trust that the next annual report will be more satisfactory, and that a progressive course of cducation in this township will be duly and fully appreciated."

## VIII. County of Leeds.

23. Lewis Chipman, Esq., Bastard and Burgess South: "In some sections in these townships education does not advance so much as could be wished, in consequence of employing incompetent teachers; however in others the schools are progressing and several excellent teachers are employed. I regret that only one is provided with maps, but I shall use my influence to have the remainder supplied as soon as possible.
24. Jacob A. Brown, Esq., Elizabethtown: "With respect to apparatus and libraries, I had the pleasure last year of remitting to you seventy-three dollars to purchase library books for some of our sections, and ten dollars I believe were paid by one of the trustees, for which he obtained maps, they are now hung up in the school and very beautifully arranged and afford great facilities to the children in ac-
quiring a practical knowledge of geography. With respect to the library books in the respective sections, I can say nothing, as the preliminary arrangerments necessary to their being put in circulation were not made last fall, consequently they have not been distributed. I would remark in conclusion that the schools are in a progressive state, and that the children have made satisfactory improvement."
25. Robert Win. Fergusson, Esq., Killey: "With regard to the state of education in the different sections of this township, it gives me pleasure to say, that it is improving greatly, as new and improved modes of teaching are being introduced in nearly all the schools. The teachers are men competent for the duties they have undertaken, which may be seen in the proficiency attained by the pupils in several of the schools; and it is highly creditable to both teachers and pupils to see the marked improvement that is visible in each section, and a much greater interest is manifested by parents in the education of their children than heretofore, which can be proved by comparing the salaries paid last year with those of the year before, owing to the great intercst which the Municipal Council of this township has taken in education by giving the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Fund to its advancement. I am in great hopes that in my next report, I shall have the pleasure of informing you that all the schools will be supplied with the necessary apparatus.
26. He:.ry P. Washburn, Esq., Leeds and Lansdowne Rear: "Out of eleven schools, we have eight supported on the free system, one by voluntary subscrip. tion, and two by rate bill of seven pence halt-penny per month on each pupil in attendance. The report also shows that we are very destitute of libraries, large maps and other apparatus, only one being furnished with maps and tablet lessons. Our school houses, (many of them,) were not suitable, old, narrow, contracted, uncomfortable places, but these are fast disappearing and good substantial ones are being erected in their stead. At our annual township meeting the returning officer asked each voter how he wished to have the Clergy Reserve Fund expended; about five-sevenths of them voted for educational purposes. The next question that may arise will be, are we to pay teachers with it, or are we to purchase libraries and maps. I am of opinion, we should expend a portion in the former, and fund the balance, until the interest would make the original sum, and then augment the library as occasion might require, and have the money wholly set apart for that purpose. We could in this way, (if skilfully managed, keep our library in an excellent condition.
27. William B. Gowan, Esq., Yonge \& Escott Front: "From my short acquaintance with the teachers and trustees of school sectionsin Yonge and Escott Front, I can furm but a very imperfect idea of the efficiency of the schools of the township; for the present I confine my remarks to the facts detailed by the trustees in their last annual reports. The township contains 18 schools conducted by 6 male and 12 female teachers, 10 hold 2nd class certificates, and 8 have 3rd class certifficates. I belicve all have been trained at Common Schools: They are zealous and efficient in the discharge of their honorable calling; at the
same time, I must say, that if they attended your Normal establishment one session, their usefulness and qualifications would be increased 100 per cent. Of the 18 school-houses in the township 2 are brick and 4 stone; all these are good buildings, 4 are frame, and with some necessary repairs would make tolerable school-houses, but the $\log$ buildings taken as a whole scarcely deserve the name. The new brick house pul up last summer in section No. 4, reflects great credit on the inhabitants of that locality. I am sorry to say we have only one public library containing 59 volumes; there are three Sunday school libraries containing 240 volumes, it is said these have added much to the intellectual advancement of the inhabitants of the part of the country in which they are. It is humiliating to state that 18 schools have only 2 maps of the World, 2 of the Continent, 2 of Canada and 5 others-total 11,-1 apparatus and 10 blackboards; however, this state of things will not last long, as we intend procuring libraries, maps and apparatus during the present season."
28. Arza Parish, Esq., Yonge \& Escott Rear: "Many of the prejudices existing against the school system, are I think fast wearing away, and when we can be supplied with a better class of qualified teachers, and not until then, will our Common Schools become what they should be. There is but one section library in this township and the regulations in regard to it, are I believe fully carried out, its influence in the country must be considerable, if I may judge from the number of books read."

## IX. County of Lanari.

29. John A. Murdoch, Esq., Bathurst, Dalhousie, \&c.: "There are considerable numbers of children not attending school. Although the reason generally assigned is 'indifference' on the part of parents, yet there are other causes operating. In some instances children are kept at home to work ; or they may live at too great a distance from school ; and some are kept away when a rate of 1 s . 3 d . per month is exacted for their attendance. Parents who have a numerous family, say 5 or 6 fit to go , find it either difficult or are unwilling to pay $\$ 15$ or $\$ 16$ a year for schooling, so they keep them at home. The free schools are always numerously attended, and comparatively few in such sections are absent from the means of instruction. Taking everything into consideration these are the best for all parties, for the payers as well as the children. Indeed, many respectable individuals express a wish that the legislature would make the schools free by law. In the five municipalities over which I have now for a number of years acted as Local Superintendent there are no separate schools. They will not work in country places where the population consists of a thorough mixture of all denominations, The only one in existence in this part of the country is a Roman Catholic separate school in the town of Perth. In 1850, there was one in the township of Drummond but it soon merged into the common school, apparently to the satisfaction of all. The agitation got up of late in regard to denominational schools can do no good, but will be productive of much evil, and tend to destroy that harmony and good feeling which have hitherto existed in the various sections. As the common
school system lias been established, not to give religious instruction, although it provides for it, but to teach the different branches of an ordinary education; there is nothing to hinder the children of various denominations from associating together on the same benches in peace; indeed when they leave, school friendships formed there frequently extend to after life. I wrote once before that it takes the united efforts of men of all creeds to support one good school in a section, a plarality is out of the question. To cry out about ' godless schools and the danger of the faith and morality of children,' \&c., \&c., comes with a very bad grace from those men, who for years looked on and beheld with indifference the schools occupied by a set of pedagogues, the majority of whom were notorious for intemperate habits and worthlessness ; they could not but know that these incompetent teachers sometimes taught three difierent catechisms in the same school; yet not a whisper then about 'danger to the faith and morality of the children.' But now that a most respectable body of men is instructing the rising generation, our noble Common School system is recklessly assailed, and an attempt made to strike at its very root. I do not know of a single locality in this part of the country where a separate school could be established with the least prospect of success. Let clergymen give the necessary religious instruction to the children of their own denomination and allow teachers to attend to secular education, since separate schools in country places are not practicable. This is the common sense view of the subject."
30. The Reverend John Bell Worrell, Elmsley North: "With respect to the two columns dirceted to be answered in the gencral remarks, the township has recently procured $£ 100$ worth of books. The library is not yet opened, nor is it decided in what way it shall ke made available for public use. With respect to the column relating to school lectures, it will be seen that but one has been delivered; this is simply from the bad state of the weather on the days advertised for delivering them. Upon the whole I am satisfied the schools are in an improving condition, but it would be much more rapid if the trustees could procure a better class of teachers. I believe they are willing to increase the salaries, but from the present class of individuals who mostly resort to teaching with no intention of making it a profession, very little can be hoped. Probably the influence of the Normal School may in course of time be beneficially extended to these parts."
31. The Reverend Alexander Mann, A. M., Packenham: "During the past year some of the teachers in this Township discharged the duties of their office with ability and cleverness; where the case was otherwise, I do not think the blame was wholly attributable to them. I believe that in every instance they acted to the best of their ability; at the same time, it would doubtless have been more for the good of the youth in some sections, and more satisfactory to all, concerned, if the instructors had been possessed of higher attainments. The difficulties caused by teachers leaving their charge before the expiration of the year, to which your attention has been repeatedly directed, are removed, or in the way of being removed. If it has not already been effected, I have good reasor
to think that an arrangement will soon be made as satisfactory to the parties interested as could be expected, taking every thing into consideration; but all that has been amiss relative to educational affairs in this township; with respect to teachers or others, has been caused, not by any deficiency in the School Act; but by not adhering strictly to its provisions. It affords me pleasure to state that the Holy Scriptures have been introduced into all our schools. I may add that notwithstanding the fears of some to the contrary, no serious opposition was made by any party to their introduction. If, indeed, there was any improper feeling in reference to this matter, I have reason to believe it has ceased to exist. Respecting school libraries, so far as I am aware, the regulations are strictly carried out; those who are residing within a reasonable distance of the places where the respective libraries are kept, appear to have availed themselves of the privilege thus placed within their reach. This may be one cause why the taste for reading amongst th. inhabitants of this township is increasing."
32. The Reverend John McMorine, Ramsay: "In reference to school lectures, as at present conducted, if my experionce in the matter decides anything, they are almost entirely, thrown away. Few parents attend, sometimes none; in consequence, I now generally make a few remarks to the children which can hardly be dignified with the name of lecture. I humbly submit that, were two or three Local Superintendents enjoined to meet once a ycar, in some central place in each township, and make conjoint addresses in the evening on subjects connected with education, after using all proper means to bring an audience together from the different school sections round, the meeting would be much more exciting, and would probably serve to do more good. The books in the libraries are extensively read, with what effect it is difficult to say. The influence is rather to be inferred than seen, but I have no doubt that the intelligence of our youth will be gradually promoted, and probably also their habits. Entertainment at home is one of the best preservatives from social irregularities. There is an evil which the school law, as it exists, does not seem to provide against, and that is, the admission of persons to the rank of teachers who are under age. Several mere boys have, of late, presented themselves at the County Board for examination, and being morally and intellectually qualified, we had no power to refuse them certificates. These sometimes obtain schools, and are found, on account of their youth, incapable of maintaining order, or of securing the respect of the older pupils. I may be allowed also to mention another evil; it is the practice of giving teachers certificates which hold good for a number of years. These are founded on the possession of superior professional accomplishments, but they form no guarantee against the loss of moral fitness for the office of a teacher. Would it not be well, therefore, that all schoolmasters would nnually furnish a certificate of good character to the Board. As spontaneous accusers seldom come forward, it may often happen that a teacher holding such a certificate will continue to teach long after he is morally disqualified. Our schools remain much the same as when we gave in our last report. A desire for cheap: ness inclines many to hire female teachers. The Grammar School at Carletori

Place sent forth last year several young men, well accomplished, but not one of them has taken a school in this township. A short-sighted parsimony continues to drive away the best teachers; still, however, we have a few that are able and efficient."

## X. County of Renfrew.

33. George Brown, Esq., Admaston, Fraser, \&c.: "I am happy to be able to report that the importance of providing education for the youth of our common country seems to be gaining strength in the minds of the parents and guardians of the rising generation of the township, of which I have the honor to be Local Superintendent; and I trust that the period is not far distant when the intelligence of the youth who are now training in our common schools, to fill the various walks of life, will place the Province in the proud and safe position to which an educated and moral population must ever elevate its country. The prosperity and success that has attended our common schools must, in a great measure, be ascribed to the non-sectarian system of education which is taught in them, and the able, industrious and carcful manner in which you have conducted the department of which you have the chief superintendence. The future prosperity of our system will, I am convinced, greatly depend upon strictly adhering to this non-sectarian principle, which is calculated to break down that middle wall of partition that bigotry and prejudice would wish to build up, and thus divide, and consequently weaken, the efforts of the friends of elucation, who desire to establish a system for the youth of our common country, that will teach them to agree, or to differ without hating one another, as to the manner in which they will worship their common Father. For your talented and able advocacy of this enlightened and sound educational policy, you deserve the thanks of your country, and are sure to receive the well-merited approbation of posterity."
34. Felix Devine, Esq., Bagot and Blithfield: "The rather meagre average attendance which my report presents may be ascribed, I believe, to two principal causes; the first and most general one is, that this township is backward in position and thinly settled, hence, to organize a school section, a large area must necessarily be embraced, and consequently those living near the boundaries (however central the school house) cannot attend but at certain seasons of the year. The other, but more limited cause, is that the River Madawaska runs through two of the sections of this township, over which there is no bridge to cross, thus rendering it impossible for the children, on many days and during certain seasons, to cross to the school from the opposite side. These adverse circumstances leave the burden of supporting the schools very heavy on such parties, when we take into account the partial benefit available to them under existing circumstances."
35. The Reverend S. C'. Fraser, A.M., McNab: "I am sorry that I cannot report very favorably of the state of our schools during the past year. In some cases a change of teachere and in others a want of confidence in them, have con-
tributed to interfere with the attendance and progress of the pupils. There are, however, some under my superintendence that give me great satisfaction. I have succeeded in getting excellent maps for No. 5, and I believe that before the expiration of the present year, the majority of our schools will have procured those desirable necessaries from the department. The terms are so liberal that most of the trustees have determined to use their efforts to order the maps, and those of No. 5 are intent on purchasing the nucleus of a sectional library. You will see by the report that only a comparatively small amount has been raised by rate-bill, five-sixths have been collected by a property tax. There is a prospect that, at no distant period, the whole amount will thus be raised. The average rate in the sections where it is tolerated is much less than last year. The attendance at the free schools is so much larger than in the others that the greater portion of the granted money is divided among them. You perceive that the separate school established in Section No. 6 is a thorough failure. There is now a prospect of better things; the separate school is dead or dying, and the common school is beginning to manifest signs of vigor."
36. The Reverend Richard M. Hammond, Westmeath: "The great obstacle to the progress of education in this Township is one which is more or less felt in every locality, viz., the want of thoroughly educated and well-trained teachers. There is, however, reason to believe, from the increase of population, the construction of railways, making accessible the advantages of older communities, and chiefly from the dissemination of correct principles by the various argencies now engaged in the work, that this and other evils will shortly be remedied. We have already a few sections in which efficiency in the teacher is considered a better recommendation than cheapness, and where well-trained students from the Normal School, could they be induced to conse so far from Toronto, would be well remunerated. As far as I can ascertain, our Township library is exercising a good influence, and the regulations respecting the books are to a great extent observed. A large proportion of those mentioned in my report as being unable to read are French Canadians, many of whom are making laudable excrtions to educate their children, and for this purpose unite most harmoniously with their Protestant neighbours, so that no demand has, as yet, been made for separate schools. How much more pleasant would it be for all parties were this state of things universal. As regards accomodation, great improvements have been made during the last five years. There is now a school house in each section, and one, a neat, commodious frame building, was erected last year in No. 2, at a cost of upwards of $£ 120$. I am sorry to have to state that none of our schools have as yet been furnished with maps or apparatus, but this will not long be the case, as measures have recently been taken to procure them, on the very liberal terms proposed by the department.
37. Andrew Irving, Esq., Pembroke and Stafford: "There is quite a growing interest manifested in all the sections of the Township of Pembroke; this must be attributed solely to the admirable system of education with which Canada is blest. Before the present school law came into operation, there was.
nothing but apathy and listlessness abroad on this vital question; now everything is changed; our meetings are well attended, and all parties seem to take a personal concern in the matter. It is to be hoped that bigots, and abettors of ignorance of every class and grade, will soon cease their petty opposition to your praiseworthy efforts to give to Canada what her growing importance so much demands, a system of education in which our common Christianity is recognised and acknowledged, and denominational sectarianism discountenanced and discouraged. I hope that the friends of education, both in and out of the Legislature, will consider it their duty, not only to oppose any further extension of the separate school system, but set themselves at once to work to bring about the repeal of the sectarian clause in the law, which has wrought, and is still working, so much mischief, in every part of the country where separate schools have been established. A system of education purcly secular is what Canada wants, and, I am satisfied, is what Canadians are determined to have."

## XI. County of Frontenac.

38. John Spring, Esq., Storrington: " In transmitting my report for 1856, together with some remarks on the working of the school system here, I may say that, having had some knowledge of the working of the Act, and very little of the duties of a Local Superintendent, I commenced on the 1st day of April last. I found that there was not a qualified teacher in the township. Some had once been, but had resorted to farming, and from farming to teaching again. Others had come from distant counties, hivving certificates of qualification, but none had obtained them from our Board, consequently were all disqualified until the Board met in May, when five obtained secund class cerlificates, and one desisted from teaching; the school section to which he belonged employed another of the same kind, and in consequence deprived itself of any share in the legislative grant, as none but qualified teachers can receive any part of it. There are, in this township, trustees who can neither read nor write. I mention this in order to show that the selection of such persons is injurious to the carrying out of the Common School Act ; and that men are appointed entirely unfit for that important office; the appointment is often made through improper motives, either to advance some party spirit, or for the purpose of engaging a particular friend, whose knowledge of conducting and regulating the affairs of a common school is very superficial. This part of the Act requires change, and the alteration I would suggest would be, to cease the appointing of trustees at our annual school meeting, and on the first day of January in each year elect one for each ward, in townships divided into wards, and five in each township not so divided, forming a Board of Trustees. This would, I think, frustrate any design of electing friends or partizans, as the interests would be so diversified; but it may be said that we have that privilege already, although the practice will never become general until a law of compulsion is passed. Of the schools in this township, four are free, one collects from the attending children tenpence per month, and the other fourpence. The salaries of teachers bave, in some instances, more than doubled ; this is owing to a scarcity of these useful individuals. Some who
formerly taught for five and thirty are now paid forty-five and sixty-nine pounds, and one of them is this year to receive eighty-five. I have always been an advocate for giving to teachers, in recompense of their services, a sufficient remuneration, and a good one is always the cheapest; but some change must take place in the examination by the ©ounty Boards, otherwise it would be better to appoint a Superintendent for each County, a man well qualified, who would visit each school twice a year, and examine teachers once a year, for the parpose of granting certificates. I have always been desirous that the schools should be free, but this cannot be expected while so many individuals hold such large tracts of land in the country. There is certainly a large majority of the population of this Province desirous that the public schools should be free. With respect to maps, apparatus, and public libraries, I have been using every exertion to induce the council of this township and the trustees of each section to petition the council to appropriate some portion of the Clergy Reserves towards procuring a public library, or one for each school section, which would, I think, be the best, as the teacher might take charge and give out the books on Saturday. But how shamefully have the proceeds of this fund been squandered, in a different manner from what was originally intended. Those who were the greatest advocates for the secularization confess that they have been deceived, and that it was for educational purposes alone that they thought it would be appropriated, and not for the purpose of road making."
39. Edward Murray, Esq., Wolfe Island: "There are now fifteen schools open in this township, iacluding the separate school. The people in all the sections are anxious to support them, but they do not seem aware of the necessity for providing proper libraries, maps and apparatus. It is to be hoped, however, that as they improve in other respects, the want of such means of education may be felt and supplied."

## XII. County of Addington.

40. Daniel Fowler, Esq., Amherst Island: "During the year 1856, the business of this Township proceeded with regularity and harmony; there were no difficulties nor dissensions, such as I had the misfortune to experience the preceding year. The schools were in operation, upon the average, for not less than nine months, but the attendance of the children was not such as I can report to you with satisfaction ; this is the most serious evil which we have to contend with, acting disadvantageously in various ways, upon both teachers and scholars, and does not appear to be susceptible of any easy or obvious remedy. Here, at least, the freedom of the school does not appear to produce a more favorable result. I should be glad to see a rather higher qualification for teachers generally; in some instances that have come under my notice there was great room for improvement. The school house No. 4 , which was destroyed by fire, is in process of being replaced by a substantial stone building, which will be of good size, well lighted and ventilated. This example will, I bope, be followed in other sections."

## XIII, County on Lennox.

41. John J. Watson, Esq., Adolphustown: "The report for 1856 varies but slightly from that of the preceding year, the total amount of expenditure being 2114 3s. 7 d ; the number of children of school age 204 ; the number upon the register 142, thus leaving I regret to say, more than one fourth without any instruction at all. The desire of wealth still pervades the public mind, more than the thirst for knowledge, the school law bas done much, but the people might have dono much more. Municipal and local taxation may be ample in some localities; although not compulsory, but they are sadly deficient in others. That liberality so much desired is not always to be found, and, while relying on the fundamental principles of the system, experience has taught us the necessity of some further improvement; not only to provide the place ; but compel the parents to send their children, when I see our people appreciate the education of youth, so as to make the school-huse the ornament of the neighbourhood, an attraction to visitors, with a teacher well qualified to discharge the duties of his honorable position, and parents and guardians of children taking a lively interest in their intellectual ad" vancement, I shall then think that we are performing our duty, and progressing towards our proper destination."
42. The Reverend John A. Mulock, Fredericksburgh: "Educution, I am happy to say, is making good progress in this township, as may be seen from the improved salaries of the teachers, and the total absence of 3rd class certificates. It is to be regretted however that in the majority of our schools the voice of prayer is nover heard: the new regulation being in a great measure a dead letter. The desire for free schools is on the increase, which I conceive to be the strongest proof of progression in the right direction; and our old unsightly and unhealthy houses are giving place to good, creditable and well ventilated buildings."

## XIV. County op Prince Edward.

43. John B. Denton, Esq., Ameliasburgh, Athol, \&c: "The libraries in this county are doing their work silently, though surely; prejudice exists against them in some loculities where persons do not know what is profitable to themselves or others. I have long been endeavouring to awaken a desire among the people for reading in other townships, and I think I am about realizing the desired reformation; but I have been so often mistaken before in the signs which denote true penitence that I do not venture to predict an instantaneous conversion. However there is every reason to believe that all the townships in Prince Edward will be supplied with school libraries before the expiration of two years. I have for some years past looked forward with increased expectations, believing that the new year would witness a more bountiful supply of teachers until I have become wiser or discouraged, and shall, when I can do no better make a virtue of patience. But among our many disappointments it is cheering to know for a certainty, that the present school law has worked wonders in establishing order and system; and I believe that in process of time all your most sanguine expectations will be realize
ed.' The establishment of a model sohool in this counly would be attended with the most beneficial result. I am convinced it would meet with a very favorable reception from all classes and receive that patronage, which no other distant similar instiution could possibly command. I must say that the majority of our teachers are females, with but a very limited amount of information, both as regards the science of teaching, and the subjucts taught. Many of the young persons, who would follow teaching, have not the means to go out of the country for instruction; and if they had, it is not probable they would do so, when they could obtain a school without. There have been many unions of sohools during the past year, which will be attended with many advantages. The frequent changing of teachers and the consequent vacancy of schools are evils which will be modifled in a considerable degree by large divisions; and if there could be a convenient place of abode for the teacher near the school-house, with a small garden attached, it would be an inducement to men with families to engage in this profession, and give a permanency to the occupation which it does not now possess, nor ever will from the migratury class who follow it just so long as will enable them to raise the means to engage in some other calling more to their taste or advantage. Although my remarks have not been very flattering to the progress of education in our county, yet I must say in justice to some teachers here, that they are rarely surpassed in their profession; and judging from the manner in which their services are appreciated, I am confident there is no difference of opinion among our population, relative to the reward due and the benefits derived from the employment of talent when it can be obtained."

## XV. County of Hastinas.

44. John Johnston Esq., Fungerford: "I have done what I could to promote the advancement of education by persuading the teachers and more wealthy inhabilants to exert themselves. In a few cases 1 have succeeded as you will observe by the number of schools furnished with maps and apparatus. I had formed plans of proceeding this year, which I hoped would be useful. Namely to apply for help for some of the poor sections, in order that they might get another start. I had also succeeded, after two or three years earnest importunity in obtaining a grant of twenty-five pounds from the Municipal Council for the purpose of procuring a township library. I had with great care selected from your extensive and valuable catalogue such books, as would in my opinion, suit all classes of readers in our lownship to the amount of the sum which we were about to remit. I intended to take charge of the books myself and to use all my influence to make them profitable to the ínhabitants; but just as the letter was ready to have the Corporation seal applied a revolution took place in our Municipal Council. Nearly all the old members were voted out, the new ones having succeeded by promising retrenchment and economy, I lost hopes of being able to carry out my plans; I resigned my office; Itook back the list which I had selected, and prepared to give up my papers to my successor. In section No. 18 there are 40 children reported as not attending school. I have referred to this in a marginal note to the general remarks; the truth is I had become tired of copying the trustees ever ready antwer
of carelessness. It might with more propricty be reforred to a lazy negligence that pervades all clnsses of the inhabitants, teachers, trustees, parents, and children; nothing less than a legal remedy will ever be eflicient. I come to this conclusion by considering what pains have been taken by you in circulars, reports, \&c., and monthly in your enrnest and able addresses through the Journal of Education. Again I would observe that verbal addresses are comparatively ineffectual, for though my reports do not record many lectures, I haveexerted myself to the utmost of my humble abilities to benefil the schools bytravelling through the different sections for the purpose of settling disputes, and giving such advice as I judged profitable; and now that my term of servico has expired, all appears as useless. In section No. 11 the report does not show much prosperity ; but I have succeeded in uniting to it a portion of T'yendinagn, which will enable a better school to be supported in it this year. In conolusion I will say that I have ardently wished for the prosperity of Hungerford, and have used my best abilities and exertions for more then twenty. years with this sole object in view; and may you spend many happy years to mature the system, which you have so bappily rendered an honor and an incalculable benefit to Canada."
45. James J. Ryan Esq., EIuntingdon: "Though our schools in this township are not so far advanced as might be expected, yet they are beginning to make, progress, aud there is good hope of their future as the perple in general take an interest in the matter. This township has been divided into too many sections for the population, every man wanted the schoolhouse in his section convenient, and the want of this is certainly one of the greatest detriments to the carrying out of the system. Small sections could not afford keeping in operation the school under a poor teacher more than six months in the year; and they could not afford to pay a good one; under such a plan ty the time the school was in operation again the pupils had forgotten what they learned during the six months; but now the people begin by experience to sce the loss; and find where there is a large section they have no difficulty in building a good house and keeping the school going during the whole year under an efficient teacher; in large sections also the school is generally foll. The consequence is that the people are determined to have fewer and larger: sections; the contention is no longer about the locality of the house for the convenience of all nor opposition to the free system. The municipality of this township have this year placed at the disposal of each section where a school in is operation, six pounds to purchase maps, apparatus and books.
46. George Wiggins, Esq.Marmora: "The schools of our township are on the advance as regards improvement; free schools are increasing and a general interest is being felt in reference to them: and I may add that those conducted on this system are in a much better condition than the rate bill schools; with respect to libraries I am glad to state that the Township Council has voted $\boldsymbol{£}^{\mathbf{5}} \mathbf{5}$ for procuring one, and considering the depressed state of the funds this shows a willingness, in it for the information of the rising generation. I trust that in my next report I will be able to say that all our schools have maps apparatus, \&c., as the councilI hope:
will give a greater sum this year, There is more energy and intelligence among the trustees and poople generally this year thau last. On the whole I am happy to say that the general business of the schools progresses favorably."
47. Joshua McLican, Esq., M. D., Rawdon: "I regret to say that in this locality I cannot speak of the progress of 'education, so favorably as I would wish. Trustees are or seem to be appointed merely to quarrel with each other, to the great detriment of the successful operation of the various schools so unfortunately situated; it is therefore not surprising that education here is rather backward then otherwise. You will observe by the report that the schools have not been so well attended as in'former years; and I am more confirmed in my opinion that the free system is the only remedy to prevent strife, and to effect the successful operation of the Act. In the localities where this is established all appear to pull together and work harmoniously, although the people are poor in comparison with other sections."
48. Thomas D. Tarley, Esq., Sidney: "We have been endeavoring to enlarge our sections and in most instances have succeeded. We have erected one log, and two frame houses where we have not before had a school house ; in doing so, we encounter difficulties and opposition. Everywhere there are to be found some individuals opposed to taxation, especially as regards education; amidst all we. have made a steady advance in attendance and improvement. As a general thing throughout the township the pomple act wisely in the s lection of trustees; they choose those best qualified for the office. In my opinion the carrying out of the system depends principally on the trustees. During the four years that I have been superintendent of this township, I have noticed that in nine cases out of ten the disputes and law suits that have arisen, have been caused by the trustees not acting judiciously. Some of the schools are in an active and interesting state of progression, in others there is a want of energy. The system of teaching generally adopted and practised is commendable, our public library is decidedly popular, if I may judge from the use made of it; and of its beneficial effects. there can be no question, the appetite for reading increases rapidly. At our annual meeting, it was carried by a majority of twenty to one that the Clergy Reserve money should be appropriated to education."
49. William Sills, Esq,, Thurlow: "In transmitting my annual report, I wish that I could do so, with more satisfaction to myself and to the department. There is an unpardonable lack of interest in the discharge of their duties on the part of parents and trustees. The acts of the former show that they consider the work done, when they have contributed their apportioument towards building the house, and furnishing the necessary apparatus, and the latter when they have employed a teacher. Instead of the trustees and parents visiting the school and witnessing for themselves the labors of the teacher, and encouraging him as well as the children, they too frequently find fault in presence of the children. The child listens to the parent, and forms his opinions by what he hears; in cases like this all authority is lost, some sections are doing well, while others acting on the preceding principle are not. The free system is the only one, opposed to all sectarianism,
that will fnlly carry out the laudable and praiseworthy exertions of the government in the education of the youth of our country."
50. Fredericle Warwick, Esq., Tyendinaga: "I cannot say that there is any great improvement in the schools of this township; one great cause is the low standard of the qualifications of teachers. The trustees might obviate this, by not employing such incfficient persons ; but they can be hired cheap, and that is too much. the consideration, I think the Board of Public Instruction should not gram ihird class certificates, as they are too low a qualification for any teacher. The rate bill of fifteen pence or less does not give that satisfaction which I expected; I find it does not fill the school house as well as the free system. At the annual meetings where the people are called on to vote on the manner of providing for the oxpenses of the school, they allow themselves to become so excited that it destroys the harmony and peace of the section, and consequently hinders the cause of education materially; the only remedy is for the legislature to make every school free, and thus prevent contention ; the people would soon be reconciled to it and pay just as readily as they do the municipal tax. I anticipate great and lasting beneffit from the library which will shortly be obtained for this township. The council in answer to my petition has granted $£ 125$ out of its share of the Clergy Reserve Fund; a noble act it was indeed. The Journal of Education is looked for with interest by the peopla and $\mathcal{I}$ think it is the cause of doing much good."

## XVI. County of Northumberland.

51. Edward Scarlett, Esq., Alnwick, Brighton, \&e.: " Although education is making progress among us, yet a terrible incubus still presses with a deadly weight on a great many of our schools, notwithstanding the efforts that have been put forth for its removal. You will observe by my report that little is taught but reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, and these so badly, that very little permanent good accrues; good reading which of all other attainments is indispensable to a free people, is anything but well studied ; no matier how many subjects children may learn, or have the name of learning at school, if good reading is not one of them they never can become strong minded or intelligent. But if they understand how to enunciate words clearly and distinctly, with reference to accent, pauses, and intonation, and to reflect on the meaning of each senitence while reading it, and ask themselves the question, do I comprehend what the author intended to be understood in the passage under consideration? and cautioned against proceeding until a clear idea was formed, we should have no fear, (no matter what else was neglected) that the youth of our country would remain under the tyrannical influence of ignorance. But it is deeply to be deplored that this is not generally practised by our teachers. Few, indeed, of the children, even those who have the reputation of being advanced, can read fluently a paragraph in any popular book, and repeat the substance thereof, when they thave finished. Writing is so badly taught by some of our teachers, that it would be more creditable for themselves, and better for the pupils to leave it undone. It
is exceedingly strange that some of our best pensmen have not the power of communicating their skill to others in this department of primary instruction. I bave observed that those who succeed in teaching writiing have a proper time, daily, for attending to it, and during that period they will allow no other business to proceed in the school room. They keep incessantly moving from scholar to scholar, ialking about the position of the body, the mode of holding the pen, the size and regularity of the different letters, occasionally giving examples with a piece of chalk on a blackboard, or directing the pen of some careless one and showing him what might be accomplished by taking pains, \&c. In arithmetic, feiv of our teachers aim at thoroughness even in the mechanical parts. We almost daily when examining, meet with this deficiency. We have often been pained at beloolding pupils who had the name of going through the arithmetic totaliy ignorant of notation and numeration, and if called upon to mechanically periorm an operation in the other fundamental rules, would either fail altogether or perform it in such a manner as counting the figures, or some other stupid method, so as to disgust any rational being. I have observed that those who impari calculating knowledge in this style either allow one pupil to show another or work the problems themselves, making the instructed passive creatures, and undermining that self reliance, which is of such incalculable importance to beings created as we are. A few of our teachers, for we have some who really deserve the name, are very successful in imparting a knowledge of this portion of scholastic education. They commence at the same time, with the first book of lessons eiber from the numeral frame or a substitute, such as apples, coppers, marbles or other tangible substances, with which the student may be familiar; and by causing them to perform mental operations with those objects it is astonishing at what an early age, they become adepts in calculation, when these first introduce pupils to text books on the subject they do not allow them to pass from the simple rules until they can perform with ease, any sum in addition, subtraction, multiplication and clivision; they make them know the signs, and become familiar with the technical terms of arithmetic, which serves greaty to faciliate their future progress in this science; when the pupils commence to apply these rules to the solation of problems, they are allowed to work them themselves, after which they have to give reasons. Sometimes it will happen that a sum will prove too difficult for the junior members, and they cannot manage it very well; after trying repeatedly without succeeding they state the difficulty to the teacher, who, instead of discouraging and making them lose self respect by working it, or using some silly epithet as "blockhead" or worse, he causes them to read it, and asks a few leading guestions, always giving time to answer, and never answering hituself, whici is too often practised by the inexperienced, and those who know not how to irain the youthful mind to habits of accurate thinking; and if a wrong reply be given, he jadiciously convinces them of the absurdity of such reply by propounding a few sensible questions. By way of illustration, take the following exarople. A man bought 32 sheep, at £1 2s. 6d. each, how much did he pay for them? James, very likely, before reading the problem and trying to comprehend it, would go to some of our teachers, who would either take the slate out of
his hands, and work it himself, or a dialogue of this kind would take place. Teacher-What is the matter James? The boy who understands his master better than himself remains silent. Teacher-You wanl to find the price of 32 sheep, don't you? Boy-Yes, sir. Teacher-Then you should multiply by ' 10 and by 3 , and add twice the top line, shonld you not? Boy-Yes, sir. James goes on similarly with the remainder of his arithmetical lessons, and after some years spent in this useles course, is found by his parents or guardians to be worse than when he commenced, for had he been left to himself, common sense would have taught him better. But one of those faithful instructors whom I previously described, would not use James in such a mauner, he would proceed as follows. Teacher-James, what do you want to find? If no answer was returned, he would send the boy to his seat, until he understood what he wanted, or ask him to read the problem, afterwards he would go on. James, what do you want to find? James-The price of 32 sheep, sir. Teacher-Do you think your father would sell 32 slieep for four dollars and a half? James-Oh! that is the price of one sheep, sir. Teacher-You want to find the price of-. Boy-Thirty-two sheep, sir. James who has been previously trained in composite numbers, and the method of resolving them into their factors finds but little difficulty in now performing the mechanical solution of the problem; or if he does, the teacher soon sets him right by the rational method of talking. Suppose James proceeds:

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathbf{D}}{6} \times 32$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 6 |
|  |  | 10 |
| 11 | 5 | 0 |
|  |  | 3 |
| 33 | 15 | 0 |
|  |  | 2 |
| 67 | 10 | 0 |

James-I can't get the answer, sir. Teacher-No matter, James, about books, have you performed the operation according to reason? James-l have tried, sir; Teacher-Very well, let us see, what is the one pound two and six pence? James--The price of a sheep, sir. Teacher-what is the £33 15 s .0 d . James silent. Teacher-How did you get it? James-By multiplying the price of 10 sheep by 3. Teacher-That will get what James? James-The price of 30 sheep, sir. Teacher-What is the $£ 67$ 10s? James, who now begins to reason, exclaiming, I sce I am wrong; after finding the price of 30 sherp, $\mathbf{I}$ only wanted 2 more, had I multiplied $\mathcal{L} 12 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ hy 2 , and added the product to the price of 30 sheep, I should have had the proper result. The same rational method is followed in working the more intricate questions; this gentleman never allowing the children to procced with any rule, until they clearly understood the reason ; in short, cansing them to study arithmetic, rather by its princi-
ples, than by written definitions not comprehended by them. I would here remark, that after a little training by these intelligent instructors, at the commencement, then pupils gave them very little trouble, while acquiring a thorough mastery of the science; indeed the trouble they give them, partakes more of pleasure than otherwise, as they behold the expanding minds of the pupils grappling with difficulties, and by foree of reason overcoming them. Did time permit, and did I not fear my remarks would be too lengthy, I might show a far greater contrast between the trained and untrained teacher, in some of the other branches taught in our Common Schools; or the great difierence between him who thoroughly understands the being he has to educate, and he who neither understands himself, nor the daily charge committed to his trust. The one labors under a deep sense of responsibility to Him who has placed him over so many intellects, and who requires them to be trained in the way they should go, with a view to usefulness in this world ; and with a higher aim to immortality and eternal life in the next, when this one with its fading glories shall have passed away ; only to be remembered by the course pursued in it as the consequences will bring that course to remembrance; the other without a gleam of responsibility ever crossing his grossly dark mind, spends as a hireling his day, glad when the glorious orb of light announces in the western shy that the time has arrived to deliver him from

> "The noisome mansion, where unskilled to rule A lazy lounger tries to keep a school."

The most of our school-houses are built in such a way, and the seats and desks in them so formed as to occasion much unnecessary pain to the pupils who are placed in them, if they be not the cause of many of those diseases which bring hundreds of youths to premature graves. Think of apartments 18 feet by twenty-four with the upper floor 7 or 8 feet in height, with old fashioned desk's pinned to the walls, and sloped so as to allow the books a very easy descent, were they not retarded in their downward course by a piece of board, nailed to the desk. The seats are all of the same height, without backs, as if purposely got up to inflict punishment on youthful delinquents. Would that the originators were obliged to sit on them six hours per day for a week ; they would then know by experience how to make seats for children. There are however some noble exceptions, some that reflect great credit on the sections in which they are placed, and it affords me much pleasure to inform you that there are others in process of being built. I have noticed one sad defect in these new buildings, i. e. want of ventilation, either they are aired by letting down the tops of the windows; (which en passant is better than nothing) or an aperture is made in the roof ; but it is apparent that neither of these methods can properly ventilate' a school-room, and more especially in winter, when airy houses are more needed, owing to the rapid consumption of oxygen in the atmosphere by burning. fuel in stoves, aind by the numbers of children congregated together during that season of the year. It is a pity that trustees of our schools do not avail themselves of the services of Sheriff Ruttan, Cobourg, who thoroughly understands this matter, and who as I am informed, has invented a stove that would ventilate a Common

School-room in about eighteen minutes. The schools in this country are very much in need of maps and apparatus, but it is pleasing to see that many of our trustees are convinced of the evil, and doubtless, ere this year has expired, will avail themselves of the wise and munificent provision of the Legislature placed at your disposal for the purpose of adding 100 per cent to all moneys sent to the department. It would afford much satisfaction to witness the same liberality extended to the purchase of books. Irregularity of attendance is another evil which almost proves an insuperable barrier to those who will have the future management of Canadian affairs, and who receive that education which would fit them for usefulness in the spheres designed by an All-wise Providence. The cause is chiefly owing to an over anxiety on the part of parents to become wealthy. Many of the inhabitants have emigrated from parts where money gave every prominence to its possessor, and have carried to the land of their adoption those early imbibed opinions, hence they make accumulation the great object of existence ; often children are kept at home to work, whose tender years and youthful frames do not warrant such treatment. How overwhelmingly painful it is to those who exclaim in an enthusiastic burst of patriotism "Let Canada arise, and take a high position among the nations of the Earth." to see so many of her free born sons deprived of that education which God and the well being of society demand they should possess, while many of our Teachers inherit a stoical apathy concerning the wants of their pupils in this respect; and care not, if they get their pittance grudgingly doled out at the end of their ierm whether the children attend regularly or not; yet there are many, thank Heaven, who are no idle spectators of this monster evil, but with a sorrow almost bordering on a broken heart, when they see their classes about to be dispersed, implore parents, either verbally or by writing not to spoil their labor ere it is yet properly shapen. It might have been said of the people in this county that very little religious prejudice existed amongst them, previous to the issuing of the Roman Catholic Bishop's Pastoral, in 1856. But although I am convinced that the letter and his Lordship's writings gencrally against our school system bave provoked an opposition, which is rather prejudicial to the interest of catholic teachers in this county, still we have the same number of them, that we had last year; and I must say, that many, particularly those trained under the direction of the Irish National Board, are very successful. I would also remark, that several with whom I have conversed do not want separate schools, as they have witnessed the many blessings which the non-sectarian principle has brought in Ireland, and who have good sense enough to see and approve of the same element in the Common Schools of Upper Canada, adapted as it is to meet the wants of a mixed communily. We have also like other counties, engaged a litile in the discussion about 'Godless Schools,' but it has chiefly been confined to the home circle, and has upon the whole thrown much light upon this inieresting poiut, 'should the Lible be used as a Common Class Book.' On one side are arranged the men who assert 'That education which has not the Holy Scriptures for a foundation is dangerous in the extreme to a civilized people, as infidelity is always its legitimate offspring, therefore the inspired Word of God should be
taught.' On the other a numerous body, who deeply revere the Bible and its Almighty Author, reply, ' We acknowledge freely your premises; buit deny your conclusions. We believe that the proper instruments to inculcate ibe great truths. of Christianity, and indelibly engrave them on the hearts and minds of young persons are parents or guardians, Ministers of the Gospel, or Sabbath School Teachers.' If the former would from the first dawn of reason lead their litile one's by the hand into a closet, and there, by earnest, persevering, holy aspirations teach them to pray, always associating the reading of Holy Writ with such exercise, imploring God to give themselves and cbildren ibe Spirit of Wisdom to understand the great facts of the Gospel; if the latter would in pastoral visits leave a kindly word to the young, and in sermons provide a litle well cliosen food for the lambs of their flock, and by religious well-ordered lives stamp the truils on their hearts, which time after time, they have sown in their memories, we would have no fear of their ever becoming tinctured with the foul principles of infidelity ; but if the Bible be made a Common School book, and the reading of its sacred pages associated with punishment for mispronunciation and badly got lessons (as is notoriously the case, ) we fear much that the abeitors of such a scheme will be sadly disappointed in their anticipations of raising up a nation 'To fear God and work righteousness.' How often have the lovers of a God abiding people been disgusted at beholding some misguided parent or iracher assign a portion of the Bible to be committed to memory as a punishment to a wayward youch. If it is to be used in the Common Schools, if parenis or guardians wish it, let some practical portions be pointed out for committal to memory, such as the Sermon on the Mount ; the Parables; the 13th chapier of Corinthians; Silh of Romans; the Proverbs of Solomon; and the Psalms; pever giving more than 2 or 3 verses to be learned in one day, we think ihat great good would result from such a course ; but to use the Scriptures as an ordinary class book, to have its reversed pages disturbed thereon, (as every traveller wifnesses in visiting schools, where it is used,) is a course repugnant to the spread of that moraliiy which a God fearing nation displays in its actions, and manifests in its existence."

## XVII. County of Durham.

52. The Reverend T. W. Allen, Cavan: "There is some improvement in the schools of Cavan during the past year, particularly, I might mention, in geography, owing eniirely I think to the increased use of the maps farnished by the Education Depariment. I trust before long, that 1 will suceed in inducing every board of trustees under my superintendence to obtain a full set of them: for wherever they are I find a good geography class; and where they are not, a geography class exists only in name. Free schools, where introduced, appear to lave worked satisfactorily. I might mention that a large brick school house, containing separate rooms for male and female students, is to be erected during the coming summer, in section No. 11, Millbrook. On the whole, matters connceied with education look encouraging!y in Cavan."
53. The Reverend Johi Climie, Darlington: "In spite of all the lecturing and
advice given, it scems imposible to obtain correct minntes of school proceedings; indeed, in some sections there is not any minute book at all, trustees are afraid of incurring expenses and difficulties; and arbitrations are the result; particularly a defective anmual report. However considerable interest is taken in education, and much improvement in the amount of expenditure; therefore, we have a superior class of teachers employed. In this region of country, there are strong sympathies with you in your defence of secular edrcation in opposition to the attempts of hostile ecelesiastics to destroy our common school system. Sectarian schools would soon destroy the noble structure, which under God, you have been enabled to raise; and we trust that the thin end of the wedge will never enter, in order to the maturing the plans of those who contemplate handing over this fair province to the management of a foreign potcutate."

## XVIII. County of Peterborough.


#### Abstract

54. The Reverend Francis Andrews, Olonabee: "Our schools in this township are getting along well at present. The sectarian agitation which last year existed has subsided, and the people in general appear contented with the system. I am sorry that we are so deficient in libraries, and in maps and apparatus; but still it is difficult to impress the people with their own advantage on these points. Our teachers are in general efficient ; but not so much, as if they had been trained in the Normal School. In some sections there are Trustees whom no person would please; there is a cry got un of inefficiency without any regard to truthfulness. This operates badly, young men of excellent qualifications for teaching, feeling themselves too much exposed to popular interference, strive to get rid of the work as soon as possible. For my own part I should like too see our schools freed more. from sectional influence, and I think this would result in the welfare of education; it would make the office of teacher more permanent; it would encourage young men to remain at the occupation, and, instead of making it the stepping stone to a profession rest satisfied with teaching."


## XIX. County of Victomia.

55. The Reverend Gilbert Tweedie, Fenelon and Mariposa: "I have much pleasure in stating that the schools under my superintendence are, with one or two exceptions, in a prosperous condition. Soon after taking office in April, I paid a visit, and examined every one in both townships. I am now, and have been for some time engaged in visiting the schools for the second time. I examine each one, and at the close deliver a lecture on the subject of Education. Except in a few inslances these lectures have been much better attended than I. anticipated; the improvement on the whole is very satisfactory. The teachers are grinerally persons whose hearts are in their work ; the people also are beginning to see that the best qualified teacher is the cheapest, hence the demand for first class men is greatly increasing, especially with regard to the township of Mariposa. Hitherto few of our schools have boen supplied with suitable apparatus, many of them werc even destitute of a blackboard, hereafter Mariposa
will be to a considerable extent supplied, the Municipal Council having appropriated from the Clergy Reserve Fund, ten pounds to each of the sections of the township, for the purchase of library books, maps, and apparatus.' I an sorry that the Municipality of Fenelon does not see fit to appropriate something from the same source for the benefit of education. I am sure their sections stand much in need of it. One public library exists indeed in this township, but it has not been sufficiently long in existence for me to be able to judge concerning its influence upon the people; $I$ am satisfied bowever that it has been beneficial, and the regulations are strictly attended to."

## XX. County of Ontario.

56. Alfred Wyatt, Esq., Brock: ' I have pleasure in stating that at present every school in the township is in operation. I was much pleased during my visits to the several schools; the children were attentive and anxious to be examined. Two sections furnished themselves with Johnston's large maps from the Educational Depository, this present year (1857,) two more have procured the funds for the purchase of the complete set in case of Johnston's large maps."
57. Ebenezer Biryell, Esq., Pickering. "We have had twenty-three schools within the township this year; and all were regularly taught by teachers certified to be qualified for that arduous and important profession-at least in a secondary degree. Our schools may be divided into three classes, the greater number being in the first class, and well taught by men who to their certificate of scholarship add the talent of governing properly, and communicating knowledge. In these, about fourteen or fifteen in number, whatever advance the pupils have made, they have acquired a knowledge of the ground over which they have travelled, and the principles on which the rule they work on depend. The second class may consist of about five schools ; in these, the pupils have a less thorough acquaintance with the branches learned; the definitions, the rules, and tables are not so perfectly committed to memory, or so carefully revised, and kept before the scholars as in the first class. The third class, fortunately few in number, consists of those schools where individuals interfere with the teacher in an irregular manner, where the latter is frequently changed, and where he is himself decidedly deficient in those qualifications, apart from scholarship, that constitute a good teacher; yet in these schools some children do learn, but this seems altogether to depend upon themselves, and not upon their instructors who neither teach nor rule well.' In all cases the trained, and thoroughly qualified teacher is the cheapest, and none other ought to be employed in such a township as Pickering. The most griewous ground of complaint however is the carelessness of parents, who take no interest in the schools, riever attend public examinations or call at the class room to see how the children are getting on, or speak a word of encouragement to either them or the teacher. We have some sections which are exceptions to this too general rule, where the latter is well paid and retained for a series of years. The few libraries established are no doubt performing a silent but beneficial effect; as yet however they are much more the
evidence of intelligence and liberality in the few active individuals who were the chicf cause of their establishment than of those qualities as a result of their influence. I visiled every school in the summer months without infimation, and again every one in which there was a change of teacher $; 1$ also lectured in each, eacept in one or two, where the examinations were protracted, so as to leave no time for a lecture, in these cases a short address was delivered."

5S. The Reverend R. Monteath, Reach and Scugog: "It is a matter of some saiisfacion that all the schools in Reach and Scugog have been in operation during the year; one of them, only for balf the time. I can honestly say, too, that in several of the sections both the performances of the teacher and the acquirements of the pupils have yielded me,no small pleasure. In others, matters bave been found to be very different, the fault chiefly attributable io the tearher, although not always so ; anit in one case, at least, I am gravely considering whether I should not suspend the County Certificate, so thoroughly inefficient are the labors of the teacher, but I cannot doubt, at the same time, that under the surveillance of the county board, and the stimulus of the local superintendent, maiters will gradually improve. One thing in particular has struck me as requiring correction in several of the sections, I refer to the fact that scholars have been laught from books hy far ton difficult for them; it is altogether unwise to allow ihe stadent to make use of the third or fourth book when one of the earlier ones could scarcely be read with decency; and yet I have found whole classes, before reading the words of the third book, obliged to spell them. Why not con jnue longer in the second book? I have always censured the practice referred io, and ihe frequency of it is the only reason (a strong one too) for which I notice it here.
59. Abraitam Bag.haw, Esq., Scoll and Uxbridge: "I have much pleasure in staing that the people in titis township appear more desirous than formerly of obraiving educated men as ceachers in their schools. The free system is generally adopied. Thete appeais also io be a beiter feeling between the parties opposed and favorable io free sthools than last year. I hope the trustees of out sections will aval ithemselves of the opportunity of obtaining maps and books through the Educaiootal Depository ihis year, as hereiofore they have been quite onmindful of that privilege."
60. Tie Reverend Roveri H. Thoratom, Whilby : "In submitting this report, I bave inuch pleasure in being able io stave that it is in several respects the most reliable 1 have ever compiled. Ja the majovity of íhe secions the libraries are resoried to considerably, bai in several instances I doubi that the regalations are nof enforced, and some insiances of refusal to submit to them have occurred, under the plea of illegaliig. I am noi yei able to give any definite information regarding the influence of the privilege enjoyed in the possession of those libraries. One sention bas not yet takin the troable to remove its library from the Township Hall, where it has now remained over 18 months. School houses recenily erecied are of a higher order, and well arranged, and with a few excep.
tions' a full supply of maps bave been provided for them. Salaries are rising, and are well paid up at the terms with cheertulness, and the same, may be said generally of the assessment on ratable properly. Free schools are making way in the more intelligent of the sections, and some which had fallen back on rate bills in 1856, are now upon the free principle, the rate observed is even below the trifing legal one, being reduced to 10 d and 5 d . per month, and even that will soon be dropped altogether. There is however a mrrked improvemont in the schools, and also in the sentimenis entertained respecifing the system of edacation now in operalion. The Catholics of Osbawa (a numerous body,) are quite opposed to separate schools, and some even talk unsparingly respecting the evil "the powers that be" are causing by the position taken on this subject."
61. David Watson, Esq., Thora: "Education is ratber backward among us; perhaps we would be the better of observing the regulations more strictly. To write this report from those of the trustees, as I would wish, is not possible; yet I know they have done their best. Better days we hope are coming."

## XXI. County of York.

62. H. Moore, Esq., Georgina and Gwillimbury North: "In some of the schools there is a decided improvement; but in others, owing to the apathy and indifference of parents in not sending their children as they should do, there is not that support and encouragement given to either trustees or teacher, which a due regard to their own welfare, or that of the community, would naturally dictate."
63. The Reverend J. Adams, King: "I feel great pleasure in being able to state that the schools here are improving ; the teachers holding 1st class certificates are comparatively few, but there is a growing desire on the part of trustees to employ such when they can be obtained. The second class teachers are, however, discharging their duties with great efficiency. It will be seen from the report, that alchough but few of the schools are entirely free, yet in all there is an approximation towards it, the amount imposed by ratebills being far below the sums raised by rate upon property. The attendance is still increasing in the respective sections. The township is supplied with libraries, and the books are generally sought after, and read by the people during leisure hours."
64. The Reverend George S. J. Hill, Markham: "In transmitting this report I have great pleasure in stating that its contents manifest an increasing interest on the part of the inhabitants of this township in the great work of education. During the year 1856, not less than six new school-houses have been erected, two of them brick, and the others frame, those of sections 8 and 14 are built of brick on solid stone foundations. The new frame-house in section 13 is a very neat and commodious building, being well provided with globes, maps, and other apparatus, and reflects great credit on the trustees and inhabitants for their zealous efforts in erecting and furnisling it. The remaining new frame school-houses, though of not so coslly a character, are yet comforiable buildings, and finished in a manner proportionate to the means of the residents. The erection of so many educational
establishments in one year is highly ereditable to the people of this township, particularly to the inhabitamts and trustees of' the sections in which they are situnted, and one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with their erection, is the willingness with whioh the funds have been raised, proving that the trusteess have acted with such grood sense and judgment, as to enlist the hearty co-operation of the people in this great and important work. The separate school agitation re. oeivenno countenance from tho inhabitants, so far na I onn learn; the peoplo are unnnimous in favor of the Common School system, which holds out equal advantages to all classes of the community, without partiality, favor, or affection, to any one in particular."
65. The Reverend William Butt, B.A., Scarborough: "I have given a grod deal of thuaght to the religious element of our system, and believe, if faithfully carriod out, would leave us very litule to wish for. The use of morning and ovening prayer, the daily reading of tho Bible, and the frequrut recitation by the pupils of the Ten Commandmeuts and Lord's Prayer are enjoined; besides which, eatechetical religious instruction is permitted, with but two limitations. I confess I do not see how a general national system could be devised to comprehend all classes and individuals in which religion could be nore broadly and fully recognized than in ours. The denominational system is, porhaps in theory, the best ; but it is utterly impossible in country places; and if established here, would cut off the majority of the population from the incans of instruction."
66. The Reverend J. Gilbert Arnstrong, B.A., Vaughan: "My report this year shows a large increase in the amount of salaries given to teachers over former years, as well as a proportionate increase in the amounts levied in the sections for school purposes. The standing of the teachers employed is, on the whole, muich higher thin for the last four years, and I think the schools generally are improving. The libraries, oxcept/in a few cases, are much appreciated."
67. Thomas Pyne, Esq., M.D., Whitchurch: "I have to report a progressive improvement in the working of the schouls, a desire on the part of trustees and parents to employ a better class of teachers, and to pay more liberal salaries; also an increasing desire to keep each school open daring the greater part of the year, and to hold frequent public examinations. These r re in my opinion matters of great consequence, and tend to keep the public mind alive to the importance of education. I am further of opinion, that if a small sum of money could be applied to the purchase of useful and well selected books, and given to the local superintendents, to be by them distributed to the more deserving at the examinations, a benefil munh more than commensurate to the outlay would result, by encouraging a healthy and useful emulation among the children. Why not apply a portion of the interest to be derived from the Clergy Reserve Fund to this purpose? I feel suro no disposal of it could be more useful, or more popular."
68. The Reverend Richard Jones, York : " Irregularity in attendance is greatly complained of, both by the tristees and teachers. Tou many parents are not wilk
ing to put themselves to the least inconvenienge for the salke of keaping their childrea regularly at school. In my public loctures I have directed attention to this faot, and also to the frequent changing of teachers ; both are evils that ought to be avoided as muoh as possible. . There is at present a difference of opinion raspocting the principle of free schools, but I think this principle will ultimately prevail, so that, before many years, all the schools in this township will be free. On the whole, there is certainly much improvement in the working of the system; yot it is lamentable that so many children in this old and flourishing township do not attend at all, and that no other causo can be given, except 'indifference of parents:' It would be well if something could bo dune to remedy this by a law compelling parents to send children to school during some part of the year:"

## XXII. County of Peel.

on. The Reverend H. B. Osler, Albion: "As regards the libraries in this township there is really no interest taken in them, as is evident from the report. You will also perceive that I have not lectured, although the reports from some of the sections say that I have, but a fow words addressed to the teacher and children do not in my opinion constitute a lecture as required by law. My reason for the nonparformance of this duty is simply this, thero are, with two or three oxceptions, none who take the trouble to attend. A short time since $I$ sent word to a section that I intended to be there (D.V.) on a particular day to examine the children, and deliver a lecture to the parents ; the number in attendance was one solitary trustee. In some respects, however, there is improvement; better teachers are employed, and the schools are becoming better furnished."
70. The Reverend R. Jones Williams, Caledon: "The whole of the schouls in this township were open most of the year. During nine months of 1856, there was no apparent increase of interest manifested by the parents, or increased attendance of pupils, but during the first three months of 1857 , there has been a marked improvement in this particular. Several teachers from the Normal School have been introduced, and the salaries have advanced from $\mathbf{£ 8 0}$, the highest in 1856, to $£ 110, £ 100, £ 90, \& e^{\prime}$, in 1857. "As many of our school-houses are built with logs, with very low ceilings, broken floors, \&cc., attention has been called to this state of things, and I am happy to be able to say, there is hope they will be replaced by better soon. The section or township libraries are almost failures it am sorry to say, few books are taken out to read, and little interest is manifested in this provision. The universal opinion here is with the Chief Superintendent in his views and able defence of general education."
71. The Reverend Thomas Leach, Toronto: "The returns of the present year for the township of Toronto, show a considerable increase in the per centage of attending children of school age. The amount raised for school puipposes is also much greater than last year. In every section now in existence here, a school. has been kept open during the whole year, with the exception of one, for a few months. But while there is some cause for congratulation on progress and improve-
ment, there is still a sad deficiency in carrying out efficiently the noble work of educalion, chiefly owing to the wratohadness of the buildings honored with the name of school-houses, gradually, however, they are boing replaced by better; the liburties also, 1 am sorry to say, are but little made use of. The salaries of the teachors generally have been made somewhat more in keeping with their arduous duties. I am happy to be able to add, that the Bible is read in almost every schoul, und that they are likewise opened and closed with prayer ; the exceptions are few to this, and 1 rejoice to soy likely to be fewer, next year."

## XXIII. County of Simgoe.

72. A. R. Campbell, Esq., Flos: "The schools are in a poor state, the houses badly furnished, no apparatus, and very litule interest shown by the people."
73. The Reverend John Campbell, A. M., Nottawasaga: "This township in general approves of the free system, but I would take the liberty of suggesting a change in the law which would make attendance compulsory, for at least six months of the year, and levy a rate bill of 1s 3 d per month on the parents of every child of school age detained at home. Four Common and the Separate School are well taught, the remaining five but very indifferently, but I hope to be able to improve the teaching by instructing the masters during my official visits, and on such occusions as I can get an opportunity."

## XXIV. County of Halion.

74. The Reverend John Armour, Esquesing: "I am sorry that this township has as yet made no progress in the establishment of sectional libraries. I am glad however to add that a beginning has at length been made in this direction; and as it is the general desire of the people to devote the proceeds of the Clergy Meserve Fund to education, and our respected Municipal Council approves of it, I hope that apparatus and maps will speedily be obtained. I have just finished an official visitation of the schools under my charge, and closely examined them. The majurity are well furnished with maps and blackboards; but are deficient in other apparatus ; they are also, with one or two exceptions, well filled with healthy, cheerful, smiling pupils who are always glad to receive a visit. The different branches of education are well taught, and progress in knowledge is the result. We have at present, a great number of well qualified and industrious teachers; and I always find that a zeqlous and enterprising one infuses his spirit into the scholars. As a citizen of Canada I rejoice at the excellent system of education now existing; and do deprecate Separate Schools as one of the greatest evils which could fall upon this prosperous country. The object is no doubt to destroy our present admirable arrangements, and if this cannot be done, to neutralize their beneficial effects. I hope however by the help of the Divine Head of the Church, that this great evil will be permitted to $g_{\text {" }}$ no further; but that these machinations of the enemies of all liberal education will be speedily and effectually checked. I hope, sir, you may i'e long spared to Canada, to foster and
maintain successfully in the fullest sense what you have so honorably established, and that you will live to see your onerous but earnest labors to educate this country successfully oarried out; and your latest days crowned with a rich harvest in seeing universal knowledge, piety, and intelligence among the population of this beautiful and prosperous country,
75. The Reverend A. J Macaulay, Nassagawcya: "All the schools under my charge have been in operation, and it affords me much pleasure to be able to report their prugress, which is very satisfactory. In some of the sections, the inhabitants peruse the library books with seeming interest ; while in others they leave them almost untouched; whether this is owing to the nature of the books, or disposition of the people 1 cannot say. We are still laboring under the disadvantage of uncomfortable school-houses. The inhabitants of section No. 3 erected an elegant one of stone last fall. I hope to see others following their example. The Scriptures are used in all our schools."
76. The Reverend James Nisbet, Trafalgar: "While a slight falling off is cvident by comparing this, with my last report, I have reason to believe the interewt of the community in general education is steadily advancing. It is much more willing to bear the expenses of the erection of new school houses, and the payment of liberal salaries than a few years ago. The falling off in pupils has been owing entirely to one section being without a school, and others partially so, while new houses were being built."
77. The Reverend Thomas Greene, LL.D., Nelson: "I am happy to say, that if we compare the present report with that of the year previous, a decided improvement is discernable. We find the school kept open for a longer time; the number of children in attendance increased, and larger amounts levied in various sections to pay teachers' salaries. Some changes hare been made by the Township Council in enlarging school divisions, which I hope will be beneficial. I trust each succeeding year will be marked by increased and increasing interest on the part of both trustees and parents in watching over the progress of the children in the various schools, and that the earnest desire of each and all may be Educational Progress."

## XXV. County of Wentworth.

78. Richard H. Cradock, Esq., Ancaster: "It s encouraging to see that the average of actual attendance for 1856, stands fully one-eighth higher than it did the previous year. There also appears to be an increasing disposition among the inhabitants to build better school houses, and provide better salaries for the teachers than heretofore. I am sorry I cannot speak so fayorably of our public libraries; the people still show great indifference about availing themselves of the liberal assistance afforded by government towards procuring valuable books, with the privilege of selecting from a catalogue so extensive as that published in the Journal of Education, at a price so moderate, and with an actual gift of one half the value
of the works procured, it surely is great and reprehensible carelessness in the inhabitants ol' this towuship in not availing themselves of that great privilege much. more than they have hilherto done. There is a small library in section No. 6, and the books are well taken care of; there has also been for some years a subscription library in the village of $\Lambda$ neaster entertaining some excellent works; but it does not appear to have heen under good regulations, consequently has not proved beneficial. I hope in conclusion that our people will not long remain satisfied with such a dearth of literature, when at a small cost they have the advantage of selecting from a really valuable collection."
79. The Reverend William AlcClare, Barton: "It is with much satisfaction I have to inform you of the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve monies in Barton to school purposes alone, and if judiciously "pplied, it must prove a blessing to the people. A very geat improvement is taking place in this township, in the opinions and tastes ol the people, on the sulject of Education. We have now five schools in a state of heilthful activity. Two of these are well built, well furnished, well managed and substantial stone houses, with first class well paid teachers; and the other scetions must before long, imitate their more enterprising neighbors, indeed they already say, "We also must have suitable school-houses, and the right sort of teachers." I am happy to say, we have no separate schools, and I hope we never will ; but we have in section No. 4, several neglected families of colored people, whose children derive no benefit from our schools; those marked in that section as unable to read are all negroes. There is not a sufficient number to establish a class for themselves, and there is such a cruel, uureasonable, unchristian prejudice towards them, as nearly to exclude these poor people altogether; the few who do attend display an equal aptitude in acquiring knowledge to any of the whites."
80. The Reverend John Porteous, Beverley: "It is with pleasure I observe the number of large maps hung up in the school houses to be on the increase, while it must also be acknowledged that much remains yet to be done in this department, as the blank columns of several sections testify. During the year no libraries have been purchased, and No. 17 stands by itself in the possession of 345 volumes, which it can call its own. I believe the regulations are stric ly observed, and there can be little doubt but that many of the inhabitants are famous for their knowledge in this section. It is lamentable that others do not avail themselves of the facilities furnished by the Canadian Government for the procuring of the means of such information and qualification as are thereby placed within their reach, and yet it must not be forgotten that hundreds of volumes have been sold within the last two months to parties in this township, and I believe if the truses tees had made more diligent search I should have had to report much more than I have done. Our progress is slower than is desirable, but I think it is sure, and will continue. Free schools do not increase among us; the old rate bill system keeps its ground, Although it seems to be acknowledged that land should pay somewhat for education; the general voice declares that those more directly
taught should pay more. No. 12 which I thought had established freedom, gave it up this yerr, and charges the maximum of rate-bill; nor do I learn that it has repented of the change. Indeed it cannot be denied that the general voice in this matter has not a great amount of reason and experience on its side: We often use to the best advantage that for which we have paid or toiled. Four of our teachers have been trained at the Normal School, and only two of these hold a certificate of 2nd class. The holders of the 1st class County Board equal thosa holding Normal School Certificates of the 3rd class. We wish that all should have a 2nd class certificate at least, but some of the veterans are satisfied with a simple qualification as many of the people have still log school houses; but there is hone connected with the latter ; they will not be repeated, while the former may."
81. John R. Stiwart, Esq., Flamborongh West: "Although in school matters, we are not yet in some respects what we should be, we are better than we have been, and more acquainted with our deficiencies. The great evil in this township, and one, the removal of which would remove many others is the scarcity of duly qualified teachers; furnish us with these, and the column in our report to your department which refers to maps, apparatus, \&ce., will not remain from year to year unfilled. The reasonable importunities of energetic and intelligent instructors with the people, when they (as they now are) are much more willing than formerly to tax themselves for anything of educational benefit to their children would soon yield their fruit. Indeed there seems to be nothing wanting to the people in this respect but to be seasonably reminded of their necessities, the proof of which may be seen in an increased readiness to give more liberal salaries; to build well, when they do build, and to consider with more candor and liberality the various questions which arise at the annual school meeting. Teachers, like mechanics, know better than the people what tools are necessary to do the work efficiently, as well as how to bandle them ; and if parents in general, merely content themselves with a school-room, a stove, and a few benches, it is because they, in the majority of cases are not aware that anything more is necessary for their educational equipment. Put a teacher of the right stamp into the most hopeless and backward of our township schools, and before long, instead of the everlasting dull and stupid slate and pencil routine we shall have life and animation, interested faces, newly awakened to life, tracing the ample maps and charts on the walls, spanning the globes with their fingers, unravelling the mysteries of celestial knowledge on the Orrery and Tellurian, while the treasures of literature and science will employ and delight their evening hours. This will never be the case however while we are left to the miserable choice of either employing a third class teacher, or person of no class at all, or, as happened in several instances, shut the school-room. As to libraries I may state that the disposition of the council is improving; the intelligent and liberal element, having received a new and important accession in the person of the reeve, we may expect something before long. The Clergy Reserve proceeds have been appropriated to the payment of teachers ; not on the principle of school attendance as it should have been; but according to the amount of assessable property in each section: Upon the wholey,
our prospocts are good, and they are so much the more satisfactory, being as they are, founded upon the increasing intelligence and liberality of the people. With these, and a proper supply of well qualified teachers we would soon take our place with the foremost. The free system has been in operation in No. 4, and No. 8, and has worked well ; the principle I have no doubt will soon extend to other sections. Notwithstanding the continual changing of teachers, and consequent loss of time, the average attendance is larger than formerly. No. 2 has signalised itself by onterprise and liberality in building a most capacious and well fitted up school-house. No. 4 has made extensive repairs and improvements. All have done something to merit a share of praise."
82. Thie Reverend George A. Bull, Glanford: "I am glad to find that my frequent visits and conversations with trustees and teachers have been productive of some good, which I trust will be permanent. Our present instructors are much thought of and receive encouraging attention from all parties interested in education, old and young are observed to be more respectful, and to be much more inclined than usual to profitably employ their time. The use of Holy Scriptures, Prayers, and the ten Commandments has been strongly urged at the instance of the Council of Pnblic Instruction at Toronto, and I hope that the disuse of such heaven begotten ordinances as these will soon become only a rare exception in Glanford. I have only to observe that with one exception we have no public libraries in our sections. There are however some Sunday School libraries which are highly appreciated and enjoyed. The exception, is applicable to No. 3 whose library is .admirable."

## XXVI. County of Brant.

83. The Reverend William Hay, Burford: "The reports will show that our schools are far behind, with a few exceptions, what they should be in efficiency; but it also furnishes most gratifying evidence that they have made creditable progress, since the introduction of the present system, and affords a reasonable ground of high expectations for the future. 1st. Trustees and Parents.-Heretofore trustees have not showed so great an interest in the schools under their charge as could be wished; nor have parents been as generous and hearty in their support as they should bave been, yet now a more earnest spirit begins to manifest itself, the effects of which can be seen in the improved condition of many of the schools; and -also in the fact, that the inhabitants of all the municipalities unanimously voted that the monies received, and yet to be obtained from the Clergy Rescrves should 'be appropriated exclusively to Common School purposes. 2nd. Teachers.-There appears to be a gradual and growing desire among all classes to employ efficient teachers. Last year, but three of the first class were reported, this year there are seven; ten of the third class were engaged during the same period, while at present there are but five. The modes of teaching however are in most cases not so interesting and instructive as they might be ; the object being more to impart a certain amount of information than to develop and cultivate the growth of the imind." 3rd. School houses.-Some of the old school houses, dull and unattractive
in appearance; and without internal accommodation are still used; but in many sections new ones have, or are, in course of being erected, both tasteful in appearance and convenient in interior arrangement, and though not furnished with maps, apparatus, \&c., as is desirable, we hope that a judicious appropriation of Clergy Rescrve money will soon remedy this defect. 4th. Pupils.-The report shows in the township of Burford an increase of 400 children in attendance at the schools over the year previous. Many of them show commendable diligence in learning, and it is much to be regretted that they have not the advantage of school libraries in any of these sections. This matter has, on different occasions been brought before trustees and township councils, yet nothing has been done."
84. The Reverend John Dunbar, Dumfries South: "In the schools there is no little diversity both as regards appearance and advancement, for while in some cases there is much to gratify and delight; there is also seen, not a little to grieve over and deplore. One half of our schools have changed teachors, and although we do not commend change in itsolf, yet such commendable element may be embodied in the change, as far more than counterbalances its injurious tendency, and we trust that this will be the only result in our case. Our municipal council has voted from its allotment of the Clergy Reserve Fund, I believe, $£ 50$ to each section, to be disposed of by the trustees of the respective schools whether from this cause or not. Teachers have in general higher salaries this year than formerly, and we trust that the issue will show this is not undeserved. We have no Separate School in the township ; a tolerable supply of apparatus, but only one library. We trust however that a growing interest in the real value, and relative importance of education, in its highest and noblest and most comprehensive sense, will speedily supply every defect, until the sons of Canada, like her soil, by praiseworthy productions will elicit the envy and win the admiration of the world."

## XXVII. County of Lincoln.

85. The Reverend William Hewson, Clinton: "Education seems to be on the whole, in a prosperous state in our township; there is no very special interest manifested, but a steady and discernible improvement is going forward, and our present aspect is one of much promise. In addition to the information in the report, I may state that the library is connected with, and under the control of the municipality, each section having the privilege of taking out 70 or 80 volumes from time to time as they may need them. Three sections avail themselves of this privilege, but as our township is very small the greater number prefer coming to the main library at once. We have 1,460 volumes, covered, labelled, \&c., and the average issue during each week for the past year is about 120 ; I think, upon the whole, it is in a very good condition, and is producing a pleasing influence especially on the youth of our township. I experience much pleasure in still having the honor of co-operating with you as my chief in the noble enterprise of forming a nation whose future will be worthy of the energy and talent expended in its behalf. To our magnificent national system of educarion we are principally indebted to you ; and may you enjoy a long life of continuous usefulness, and all the grati-
tude to which you are entitled for the exertions and trouble which you are putting forth in this glorious carcer."
86. Jucob Ktnnedy, Esq., Gainsborough: "In transmitting you my report, I am happy to say, that our schools are in a prosperous condition. The free system secms to be the best adapted for carrying out the great work of education. About one half are supported on this principle, and where rate-bill is imposed, it is so very small, as to be hardly worth mentioning. The school at Wellandport, and some two or three others give evident proof of this, and of employing competent teachers, and continuing them for a length of time. The habit, which some of our trustees have, of employing a teacher for a quarter or two, and then changing him for another is some hindrance to us: but I trust this will soon be done away with, 1 have no doult it would if competent teachers could be obtained. Several have been cducated in our township, and with a few months training at your Normal School give evidence that after a little experience, they would do remarkably well. The muncipal council has apportioncd out of its share of the fund for the past year one hundred and eighty-eight dollars to each of the schools, to be used for educational purposes in the manner considered by the people most beneficial to their respective schools."
87. C. B. Millner, Esq., Grantham: "This year a separate school for Roman Catholic children was established in No. 7, but I do not hear of any suck steps being taken by Protestants. Of the other sections in the township, I can speak with praise, for all the trustees were zealous in the performance of their, duties; but in two or three instances, unable to proceed from a want of teachers, Our library of 1,300 volumes; received in February last, is now in my house, as I have undertaken to cover the whole with cloth; it will be ready for distribution about the first of next month, the book cases for each section are now making; and if I may judge from numerous enquiries, the inhabitants will be steady readers. when the opportunity is given to them."
88. The Reverend John Gibson, Niagara: "There has been no school open in some of the sections for 6 months, consequently education in these has made but little progress. I am happy to inform you that in others, we have been steadily progressing ; teachers faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and the people willing to sustain them, and pay what is considered a fair price for their services."

## XXVIII. County of Welland.

89. P. T. Kempson, Esq., M. D., Bertie: "It gives me considerable plcasure to be able to state that there is great improvement in all the schools of this township. This has no doubt been caused, in some measure by increased liberality of trustees in the payment of teachers' salaries. The teachers also are of a higher grade, and superior qualifications ; and I notice a growing desire, and one which I am very anxious to foster and promote, on the part of trustees and their consti-
tuents, to estimate teachers' services more highly, and to raise the standard of edncation generally in our Common Schools. The houses in this township, are I am sorry to say, no honor to us, and far from what they ought, considering the wealth of the inhabitants; the buildings in many cases are old and dilapidated, most of them faulty in respect to accommodation, and facilities for good organization and classification. One thing however you will not fail to notice that we have had a sum of $£ 145$ more money paid and available for teachers' salaries this year than in $1855, £ 8120$ s $2 d$ against $£ 66719 \mathrm{~s} 10 \mathrm{~d}$; but cash is wanted for other things, besides teachers' salaries, and so long as it is kept back, or niggardly dealt out, our schools will not progress as they ought, and would, under liberal management; and here I must remark how singularly backward our trustecs are to avail themselves of the very liberal offer of $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ per cent to procure maps and apparatus, some of the sections are altogether without these indispensable requisites. In our principal and leading section, it appears that even 25 per cent cannot be obtained for the purchase of these articles. As a proof of this in the one referred to, a sum amounting to $\$ 20$ was raisel by the scholars, and handed to the trustees by the Teacher, with an earnest desire that they would advance a like sum, so that $\$ 40$ being met with your liberal 100 per cent would make the total of $\$ 80$ worth of maps and apparatus, but in vain ; the money collected two years ago by the pupils remains still in the hands of the secretary-treasurer, idle and useless, and the pupils (under an excellent teacher,) are suffering for want of those necessary articles. And here I cannot refrain from mentioning another instance, and I think a praise worthy one, on the part of the teacher of the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." A gentleman, until lately engaged in section No. 2, Bertic, after having repeatedly, and in vain requested the trustees to furnish maps; \&c.., for the use of the school, invited me to an examination of the pupils, and as he had previously called my attention to the want of maps, \&c., I did not expect much from the geography class, but I was agreeably surprised to the contrary ; for the teacher had employed his leisure hours in turning the walls of the school-house into one great chart of the Globe, very clearly and plainly defined; so as to give the student a fair and correct idea of every country on its surface. On the ceiling he had also depicted the solar system for the assistance of his astronomical pupils. Such facts speak for themselves, and whatever may be thought of "the powers that be" that rendered such substitutes necessary, the teacher certainly deserves that his conduct should be placed on record, both for the example and encouragement of others who may be similarly circumstanced. With every sentiment of esteem for your public character, allow me, in conclusion to hope that your life may long be spared by Almighty God for the benefit and educational welfare of this noble Province and your labouring exertions blessed and prospered in the great and praiscworthy cause to which you have devoted yourself."
90. Alexander Reid, Esq., Crouland: "In transmitting my annual report to you, for the past year, I would remark that the schools in this Township are generally improving, though it may be slowly, and this is manifest particularly in the length of time during the year they have been kept open. If parents were
to consult their interest, in a pecuniary point of view, they would endeavour to make children attend more steadily. There is one great lack in this Township, viz, that of public libraries, there not being a single one, in spite of the inducements held out by you, which are extremely liheral. I hope the people will improve in this respect. There is one feature which was very pleasing to the friends of education: the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve Fund to educational interests by our Council, which was certainly highly creditable, and showed that its members had the interests of education at heart. Hoping that you may be long spared to watch over the educational interests of this country is my earnest wish and desire."
91. W. F. Haney, Esq., M.D., Humberstone: "As regards educational progress in Humberstone, I am convinced that its youth have made respectable advancement during the past year, in most branches of learning taught in the common schools. Parents and guardians are becoming more interested in the education of those who, with others, will soon constitute our country's greatness, the safeguard of her present liberties, and security against hostile inroads. The local assessments to sustain the schools do not seem to rest upon our more wealthy citizens with the same pressure as at an earlier period. There is a conviction gaining ground here that the money of the country should educate the rising generation, whether in the hands of the few or the many, and it is further believed that public utility and morality would be sustained by rendering the attendance of children of school age compulsory, when not necessarily engaged in the service of parents or guardians. I have pleasure in stating that a greater number of our schools have thrown aside the rate-bill and adopted the free system than in 1856 ; the notion of having them partly free is also losing ground, the people becoming convinced, among other things, that the free school is more economical, and that rate-bill and subscription tend to keep pupils away, while creating additional trouble of collection; they also prevent the work of education from going on among the many, and the Trustees are eventually compelled to make an assessment upon the property of the section, to pay teachers' salaries, and other expenses. The school houses of the Township have much improved during the past year; a commodious and substantial one has been built, and two others will shortly be commenced. The average salaries of male and female teachers for the past year bear a respectable comparison with those of preceding years; also the amount of funds raised from local sources to meet monetary demands. It will be seen that many of our teachers have received licenses from the County Board of the first class, but not many from your Provincial Normal Institution, I am sorry to say. The Clergy Reserve money was divided among the sections; some appear to be using it for ordinary expenses, whilst others are holding on, sill I hope to see some action, at least, in the right direction, and maps and apparatuc procured. From the gist of the facts presented I doubt not but it may be seen that we are progressing. In conclusion, I would observe, in reference to lecturing, that I have endeavoured to fulfil the law, and although I was not able to prepare connected and systematic discourses, still I
afforded the best extemporaneous lectures that were possible, and much benefit has resulted. I sincerely hope that our excellent system of education may go on and prosper, as it has done, in its work of intellectual and moral improvement of every youth in Canada, producing a nation of patriots and scholars, and an entire people distinguished for religion and loyalty."
92. The Reverend S. W. Folger, Pelham: "Our schools are not in a very prosperous state; I hope they may assume a brighter aspect before the year closes."
93. John Roberts, Esq., Stamford: "You will perceive there is in this Township but one library, held by a joint stock company, and kept in the village of Drummondville; it is in good working order, and open to the public on easy terms; it is much to be lamented, however, that there is no public school library. There are also four Sunday schools, in connection with various Protestant churches, and they are in a flourishing condition. I conceive the present system to be an invaluable boon to our country, and, when more fully perfected and developed, it is destined to accomplish for the rising race all that its warmest friends could wish for, in raising and purifying the intellectual and moral standard and attainments of future generations. Although the system has been greatly improved within the last few years, some of the people are anxiously looking for further improvements. The following are among what is desired : 1. A different distribution of the school fund; complaints are made that sections having few children of the proper age do not receive a fair share of the public money. Some do not think it right to apportion according to the average number of days attendance, and they suggest that it would be more equitable to apportion according to the amount of local tax paid in each section; in other words, that each section should have the benefit of the whole amount of County assessment collected within its own boundaries, as, by the contrary arrangements, the small schools have to aid in supporting the larger ones." 2. The fixing by statute the method of supporting common schools. At present the annual meetings are scenes of great confusion and unhappy strife, all axising out of the vote on this question. Almost any decision made by the Legislature would be borne with better feeling by the people than the decision of a bare majority of their neigh bors. 3. The sectarian element in the school law gives great dissatisfaction, and the unjustifiable attacks made upon yourself show that our schools will never be at peace with the Roman Catholics until they are either put on an equal footing with Protestants, or else left out of the question altogether, being left to legislate for themselves on education. The people here are gratified with your noble defence of equality of legislation for both parties, and hope you will be successful in soon establishing it as a law in this Township."
94. John Radcliffe, Esq., Thorold: "Since I had last the honor to report, the County of Welland has been separated from that of Lincoln, consequently an almost entirely new Board bas bcen formed, and upon the rigid observance of its duties the stability of our County Common School system in a great measure de-
pends. I attended two examinations, and from the qualifications of the gentlemen who composed the Board, I am satisfied no candidate obtained a certificate that was not fully and honorably entitled to it. It appeared, however, to be the opinion of the examiners, that third class certificates might with safety and advantage be done away with, and no person admitted to teach unless able to answer the programme of questions in the second class. The old story of free school or rate bill was again brought up at the annual elections. Section No. 7 , in which I reside myself, has again for the sixth time voted for the free school system, but it is hard to persuade the industrious storekeeper and artizan in the villages, that they should be taxed directly for the support of the children of the profligate and spendthrift. The £921 13s. 5d. apportioned to this Township from the Clergy Reserves, I am happy to say have been applied to the purposes of education, and divided amongst the sections according to the number of rate-payers in each. I was in hopes to have kept the money intact and loaned it out to the sections that require new schoolhouses, and so have formed with the accumulated interest, the nucleus of a fund that would in time have made all the schools in the Township free, but the majority was for the sectional division and the council complied with the request. I quite agree with you that all matters connected with schools and education should be non-political, and you advise those in charge of schools to avoid local elections; in fact, by the Municipal Act, no local superintendent can be either reeve or deputy reeve, thongh he may be a councillor of his township; but these elections themselves should be non-political, and mostly are, as far as my experience goes; for which reason I should say that local superintendents placed in those situations have much more and better opportunities of forwarding the interest of the schools and libraries than if they held aloof from them; where no objection was made by the voters, many of the superintendents in this county have held seats in the council with decided advantage to education. The schools have been well attended, and kept open, except the new section, No. 8, which threw all its resources into the building of an excellent brick bouse, and when five more are built (which it is to be hoped will be done by the aid of this new fund) the whole will be creditable to the township and in good working order. Our library has been in operation since June 1855, and the books have been in good demand from the chief librarian, but the sections have not availed themselves of the advantages they might derive, more from the difficulty they bave in finding a sub-librarian that will undertake the responsibility of the office, than from any disinclination to read. We are all quite convinced that the circulation of so many works, valuable and well selected, cannot but exercise a most beneficial influence upon the whole community, and it is to be hoped the council will vote a further sum this year to increase our stock."
95. Sayers S. Hagar, Esq., Wainfleet: "A large number of our inhabitants are very indifferent to the cause of education, and the unjust division of the township in the first place into sections has been a most fruitful source of dissatisfaction; at prosent the prospect is rather better. The Clergy Reserve Fund has been given to the schools.

## XXIX. County of Haldimand.

96. William Jones, Esq., Rainham: "With regard to the schools here, there is the same progressive tendency that bas been manifested for some time past; an increased desire on the part of trustecs and ratepayers, to provide better accommodation for children, and suitable teachers, although the latter are rather scarce; there are so few who take interest in training the public mind. "They scem to have but one object : to get money, and get it with as much ease as possible. Of course there are honorable exceptions; some teach from choice, more from necessity or convenience, until they can get other and more profitable employment. With regard to the Library, I have but few remarks to make, as it was late in the fall when the books were purchased, and having to await the action of the Township Council, and the time necessarily occupied in labelling, numbering and covering, making out the catalogue, \&e., it was not until the beginning of the present year they were ready for circulation. We have divided them among the different Sections of the township, ( 8 in number,) 150 volumes to cach, which will make 1,200 distributed in this way, leaving 559 volumes in the Contral Library, besides the 150 belonging to the Section in which it is situated. I anticipate that great good will result from the free circulation of so many books annong us. Notwithstanding the predictions of those who regarded the purchase of Libraries as a great waste of money, and altogether uscless; the books are extensively read out of the Central Library, from the 1st of January to the 1st of March, there were 320 books taken, the chief portion by residents of the Section, (3,) and in addition to its former generosity, our Council has nobly given the remainder of the Clergy Reserve Fund for the support of our Common Schools, in the payment of Teachers' salaries. I have orders to apportion to the different Sections, according to the number of ratepayers in each, to be drawn in the same way as the Legislative grant or Municipal assessment, thus it is secured in the great cause of Education. This arrangement gives universal satisfaction."

## XXX. County of Norfolk.

97. James Covernton, Esq., Charlotteville: "I may not flatter myself that the progress of the sciools has been of any unusual character; it would be worse than idle to conceal the fact, that must of them are susceptible of large improvement; many drag on a feeble and imperfect existence, because the Sections are too small to support a superior Tcacher, and afford the increased educational advantages now to be enjoyed, when sound judgement is exercised in the necessary local. arrangements; and self sacrifices are submitted to by all, not within very easy proximity to a school-house. The most cheering features in our future prospects have recently been displayed at a public meeting of the township, convened by the Reeve, to ascertain popular sentiment as to the application of the residue of the Clergy Reserve Fund; when it was all but unanimously decided that the sum now on hand, (nearly £800,) and all other monies to be received be placed out at interest, and the income obtained therefrom shall be divided among the Sections of the townshiip, according to population. I need hardly remark that, to benefit the
achools, all suoh incidontal assistanco should be in nugmontation of the prosent. limitod resoureos, and not used as a reduction of the impost that education now im. poses upon property, and I trust that youl, or somo othor infloontial parson, will use public opportunitios of proving that all, but self-evident truth, that tho cause will not bo advanced if publie aonay brought to its sustenunco is permittod to diminish, in tho same ratio, the aid that property is called upon to afford. It is to be desired that in moral portions of tho Provinee whero Churches aro fow, that tho provailing objection to blond tho slifhtest modicum of roligious truth with secular loarning would abato. The objoctions to such a union aro generally basod upon plausible, but fallacious reasonings. I should hope it is perfectly possiblo to communicate a litulo elomentary knowledge, in populations almost exclusively Protontant, withoat raising a suspicion of implanting peculiar doctrinal views. The influence of the Sunday School is but weak in parts of the country; and as a consequence, ignorance of the very outlines and elements of Christianity prevails too extensively. I would venture to submit that a simple compendium of Sacred History * might bo added to the other authorized books, and that such a work might be made without arraying apainst it any well founded scruples."
98. Andrew Harvey, Esq., Houghton: "Common education is, in most of the schools of this township in a backward state and rather behind the age, but I am happy to be able to report a visible improvement. There are a few good sohools taught by competent teachers, which are exerting a powerful influence on the minds of the people. I have tried to persuade trustees to visit, and thoy now see that the best toacher is the cheapest. An industrious and well qualifed instructor, who with moral, conveys scientifie knowledge based upon the principles of christianity, is a blessing to any locality where he may be employed, and his labors cannot be prized too highly. Bat I feel bound to expose one error into which the people here have fallen in common with others. That is, of forming too small sections; the consequence is, that in many of them they are not able to pay a competent salary. On the Lake shore road, for instance, there are four, ziad their entire width is only nine miles and a quarter. Now, if these had been divided into three, it would have been better, and the trustees could have paid much more secure the services of a good teacher, and the greatest distance to walk would be one mile and one half, which would not injure any child five years of age. I am happy to state that the Municipal Council has wisely appropriated our share of the Clergy Reserve Fund to Educational purposes, so that the interest will be applied to the benefit of each school to furnish it with libraries, maps, \&cc. The Free system is gaining ground here, and I trust the day is not far distant when a good education, based upon the principles of christianity, will be placed within the reach of every child, both in this Township and in the entire country."
99. John A. Backhouse, Esq., Walsingham: "In presenting my Annual Report for 1856, it is hardly necessary that I should offer my remarks in behalf of our present excellent school law, the superiority of which, is I believe gene-

- Sueh a oompendium will be found in the National lleaders.
rally conoeded ; in its working it progents the most happy and dosirable resulta, thase rasults bolng universally folt and as universally aoknowiedged. In this Township, as the present systom is being doveloped, it is more and moro appreclated. Here no sectarian influences have prevented tho harmonious uniting of all for one common object ; the moral and intelleatual training of the rising genera. tion, without distinction as to creed or party. While endeavoring to promote this common objoct, religious inatruction has not beon entirely neglected. The schools are open to all ministers alike to entor and pray with, and instruet the pupils in the truths of the Bible, and impress upon their minds the facts of the Gospel. Some of them, I am happy to say, have practically recognized their duty in this respect, nor do the children of the parents of one denomination leave when the minister of another visits the schools, Eight out of the nineteen are opened and closed with prayer, and in ail of them the Bible or Testament is used. In some the Teacher roads a portion of Soripture, morning and evening. In others the scholars read in his prosence, and in a few the Teacher and scholar read a verse alternately. The Books obtained from the Library Department in 1854, have, under the direction of the Council, been divided and a portion given to each section; thus placing within the reach of every child and adult, an amount of useful and instructive information. The regulations have I believe been strictly adhered to. I look upon the Library Department of our present national system, as holding out vast promise of happy and successful result. While schools are being planted all over our fair province, some, it may be, under less auspicious circumstances than others, yet all taking deep root and bringing forth fruit in due season, by cultivating and training the intellects of thousands of youth at once. The Library branch is rapidly fulfilling its great mission, by sending through all the length and breadth of the land, on terms the most liberal, the richest profusion of knowledge, embracing every Department of ancient literature and art, as well as modern discovery and science. By this ingenious and happy union of the departments of our National system is guaranteed the realization of the hopes of all, viz : That Canada may become the most enlightened and happy country in the world. For this let us hope ; For this let us cheerfully labor and toil!

100. The Rev. R. Sidney Birch, B.C.L., Woodhouse: "I think I am justified in stating our schools are steadily progressing. The amount of money raised and expended fully equals that of last year, and much beyond this one can hardly expect at present. The number of first and second class teachers employed has materially increased; and I believe I only do them justice as a body by stating that there is a general desire upon their part to improve our literary atatus. Some of the sections are advancing more rapidly than others, as my report will show; ;t will also prove, what isincerely regret, that our instrustors are perpetually in a transition state, in search of schools affording a mall advance on present salaries, in order to persevere honestly in their arduous duties, and enable them to kesp out of debt. While our schools are in advance of many. our teachers are rewarded, if I may use the term, in a most slender manner, even below the amount of wages earned by the brawny hand that delves and chops. In No. B, Dover, my report
shows a large increaso over last yonr. This prosperity is chiefly owing to he Adelity, diligenee, and ability of the tencher, who was trained at the Normal School, and sclected, while tenching here, for the arduous post of Master of the new establishment in Muntreal, his reseiguation was received with great reluotance, and only in viow of the more important office, he was so judiciously selected to assume."

## XXXI, County of Oxforn.

101. Isauc Piper, Esq, Dereham: "Our library books are used more freely than last yoar, and much more oarefally than two yerrs ago. The regulations are gonerally complied with; but the books are not retuined in proper time, the inhabitants considering it not necessary, as we have such a large supply. I am of opinion that it will take some time to mako the poople of this township fond of reading. The coming generation will more eagorly seek after information. If building new sehool-houses, and furnishing them with apparatus and maps; if enquiring after better toachoss, and more liberal wages; if less objections were made to supporting schools by a general property tax, if these are indications of progress, Dereham furnishes cvidence of alvancoment. The necessity for gond teachers will increase with the improvenent in architecture and accommodation."
102. Outes B. F. Foden, Esq., Nissouri East: "I am unable to make any comparison with the previous year, but still I am of opinion that there is a good desire on the part of trustees, as well as parents, to pronote the cause of education in their several sections. The greatest dilficultics to be combatted against are bad arrangement of desks and seats, and the entire absenco, with one exception, of all kinds of apparatus to illustrate the lessons in the several readers."
103. The Reverond George Murray, Blenheim: " 1 have been connected, in one way or another, with the cause of education in this County since 1842; since that time there has been great progress. As a friend of learning, I take pleasure in reviewing the past, and observing the gradual transition from a rough and rude condition of things up to the present time, when we have a most comprehensive and well digested system. Every successive Act has thrown a new impulse into our common school affairs, and carried us onward, until we arrived at those of 1852 and 1853, which, taken together, may be considered as a master-piece of educational legislation, and a challenge to every country in the world, and when I say so I am confident I speak the sentiments of many more than inyself. I think it may be interesting and instructive to contrast two different states, that of 1842 with that of 1850 , confining myself to the Township of Blenheim, with which I am best accuainted. In 1842 all our school houses were log buildings, a few of them commodious, plastered inside, and comfortable, but badly lighted; two years ago the last of these was superseded by one of frame, now, with one or two exceptions, they are all fitted up on the most approved plans of architecture. We have one handsome brick house, and at this moment a substantial stone building is in progress which will cost from $\$ 1,500$
to $\$ 2,000$. It may be said that the incroasing prosperity of the County acoounts for theso improvements, but it must be ovident that were not educational matters more highly prized than formerly, the funds employed in their crection would be diverted into other channels. In 1842 our schools numbered 12, 20 and sometimes 40 pupils, 20 was considered a good school, and 30, more than the teacher could manage, but now, that the ait of government is better understood, 76 can be taken cure of just as readily as 20. A class of' 20 can be just as eftioiently taught, as one of eight, and it ought to be observed that for a large attendance, we are indeited to the froe system. The introduction of the Jrish a ational text books is anuthor great improvement upon the puarile things formerly used, the lessons are well selected; and all of a kind adapted to improve and strengthen the mind of a child, he is conducted to a great variety of useful knowledge, and if the teacher possesses the art of entering into a plain and easy conversation upon the subject with bis pupils, he opens up to them various sources of useful intelligence, a taste for which may stimulate a search for themselves, to acquire large stores of information, with the foundation of a sound moral and intellectual character. Habits also of sound thinking and feeling are learned, which, in after life are invaluable. I may mention in addition that the Scriptures are read in all our soliools, and thus a high and healthy influence is imparted to the minds of youth ; formerly this was not done. The examinations of the Local Boards of Public. Instruction and the Nor. mal School lave given to the country a superior grade of teachers. Defore the only motive was convenience, or to suit some particular purpose, there was no effort put forth to engage the attention of the child, or to interest him in the lessons; but now teaching has assumed the character of a dislinct vocation in the community, it and school government are studied as arts, and any one who delights in the occupation, and has a moderate share of that enthusiasm which is neces. sary to success in any undertaking will make it the first ooncern to qualify himself thoroughly, his next aim to secure and fix the attention of pupils, and then the work of imparting instruction: laying down rules; explaining and exemplifying them, superintending their efforts, assisting thein to understand, and leading them to exercise the intellect ; these will constitute the main business, and hence as a natural consequence government will be easy, the children will like the school, and the teacher, and they will do anything for the latter. In these views I have simply stated, what I have seen frequently. Some men are gifted with natural talents for teaching ; others, acquire them, by attending some good Educational Institute. Since visiting the Normal Schools in Toronto, I have come to the conclusion, that all our Teachers should attend it for a longer or shorter period, they will see the principles of the art exemplified, and even an experienced person will hear something worth knowiny, and gather hints which would be exceedingly valuable to him. The fruits of our system are also seen in public examinations, $I$ have been highly gratified, often astonished, at the long and minute questioning on Geography, Grammar, History, Agricultural Chemistry, and the Natural Philosophy of the 5th Book, the general accuracy of the answers shows the diligence of the Teacher, and the attention of the scholars; and many a parent has returned home from such an exhibition with a gladdened heart. The fruits of our excellent
system furthor appear in the number of private schools established throughout the country, and also in the starting of Academies and Seminaries of a higher order. Ono of them is about to be commenced in Woodstook, in connection with the Baptist Denomination. Thus it appears that the public mind is demanding something more than Common Schools could be expected to furnish, to what is this owing but to the thorough appreciation of the blessings of a sound education, infused into nur Community by the operation of your admirable system. To crown all we have a large Township Library consisting of 1779 volumes divided among seven school Sections. It cannot be expected that an Agricultural population will find much time to read except during winter; yet I am pleased to learn that in some Sections the books have all been perused several times, and there is an urgent demand for further supplies. In fine, the state of education in society at any particular period must be governed by some end that is aimed at, this is true of our Provincial system, the great object which it contemplates is the elevation of the entire population to a state of intelligence and enterprising activity, which will enable this province to compete with other countries, and take its stand in the front rank of nations. To judge of our system we have only to consider, if it is well adapted to produce these results. It is an easy matter to object to everything in the Acts of 1850 and 1853, to overturn every stone in the edifice, and rear a new one; but the question is, Would it be better than the one we have? We know there are many throughout the province, ready to answer we think not. 'I have heard many say that they do not think there is a nobler or more equitable system of education in the world, than that which we enjoy. Let us therefore value highly the boon, which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us, and let us endeavor to preserve our excellent system in a proper state of efficiency, then may we expect that the vast resources of this country which we inhabit will be brought forth by an intelligent, moral, and industrious population ; and that Canada will occupy a proud and prominent position on this continent."
104. The Reverend Robert Rodgers, Norwich, North: "I have visited all the schools, and the system seems to work well, and although the Report is not very flattering, the deficiencies are to be ascribed, not to the arrangements but to the managers. Want of information and exactness, particularly in the transaction of business on the part of trustees are somotimes a serious hindrance to success. But the greatest evil is the want of properly qualified teachers, a spcedy reformation in our schools might be effected by a sufficient number of an earnest and energetic character. At present, we have only one in the township, from the Normal School. Our library, which for the last two years was divided into Wards has been distributed to the Sections, and now, in each, there are nearly one hundred volumes, available to the public free of charge. This arrangement we thirk will lead to much good, in causing the people to appreciate the value of higher education, and in making them more liberal in its promotion."
105. Gilbert Telfer, Esq., Oxford, North: We have no section libraries, those reported are attached to the Sunday School, except one, which belongs to the Township. With regard to it the regulations are strictly observed; but $I$ am not
able to say what influence the reading of the books has exerted in the neighborhood. I am happy to state that the cause of education is progressing, one good school-house has been erected last year, and all are in operation."
106. Francis Cameron, Esq,, Norwich, South: "Norwich having been lately divided, the sections have been revised and numbered anew. We need a higher class of teachers, and if Normal Schools proficients would come this way, they would be sure to find employment. I think the people are arousing themselves to the importance of education."

## XXXII, County of Waterloo.

107. Robert Brydon, Esq,, Dumfries North, and Waterloo: "I may remark generally that I do not expect much progress in edacation in Waterloo. So long ns present arrangements continue ; or teachers and inhabitants can say on good grounds. "It comes too heavy to keep a school open for twelve months)" or "Too heavy to keep a qualified teacher," I do not expect anything but half education. The appropriation of the Clergy Reserves by the Council, as a sunk fund, the proceeds to be yearly divided among the Sections may do something; but I am seriously considering the propriety of a change from the present Trustee School system to that provided for by the 20th Section of the Act of 1850. Our Board in the case of Waterloo last year, received a Circular from the Department, intimating that suggestions or remarks on Educational matters would be acceptable. On this ground I take the liberty of expressing an opinion, with regard to the office of Local Superintendent. Take my own case as an example, Three years since I was apprised of my present charge. The County Council allowed $£ 1$ bs 0 d per school, and I had 35 of them, making an annual salary of $£ 4315 \mathrm{~s}$. I had necessarily to provide and keep a horse, with other travelling equipments, and to meet expenses and postage. For the first two years this was my only source of income. After the 1st April 1856, my pay was raised to $£ 110$ s $0 d$ per school, making for the last 12 months $£ 52$ 10s. I do not say it is too little, but with even this sum, the very conditions of existence required me to seek out some additional means, and attention to other duties has materially interfered with my school visits. Now I suppose the majority of Superintendents hold the office in a subsidiary way, that is their time is mainly devoted to something else than educational matters; and their efficiency is regulated in a great measure by the amount of leisure they enjoy from the discharge of other duties ; in connection with this, there is another consideration. A person whose attention is principally and during the greater part of his time directed to matters, out of keeping with teaching, is not prepared on entering a school, to manifest that readiness and tact, which constant practice and familiarity with different plans of arrangement, and methods are fitted to call forth. From these and other considerations I cannot avoid the opinion, that were one competent individual appointed in each County, or over as many schools, as the law would permit to be under his inspection, the collected salaries of the various township Superintendents would afford him an amount, almost, if not altogether sufficient to enable him to devote his entive attention to school matters, and being
wholly occupied, it is natural to think, he would be more thoroughly interested in the work, and would of course become more expert and skilfal in the discharge of his duties."
108. Alexander Buchanan, Esq., Wellesley:"The schools in this Township are improving, though not as fast as might be expected. There are certain drawbacks, under which we tabor at present, one of which, is the inferiority of our school-houses, all without any exception, being built of logs, this is coupled with the want of proper apparatus being furnished by the Corporations of Trastees to aid the laudable and judicious efforts of teachers to communicate useful knowledge to their charge. In consequence of which the latter have good reason to complain most bitterly of inadequate accommodation. Nevertheless the people in general are now beginning to appreciate the benefits of a thorougl good education for their children. The Trustees therefore have very properly, in several instances to my own knowledge and approval, advanced salaries, at least twenty-five pounds over those of last year. I am very happy to be able to communicate to you the cheering intelligence of a Public Library being formed in the Township of Wellesloy, celebrated as it has been in times past for litigiousuess; the Council has appropriated the sum of $£ 150$ out of the Clergy Reserve Fund towards its establishment, which has been divided into 5 portions according to the number of wards in the Township, with a Librarian to take care of the books, \&e. And now that "the Schoolmaster is abroad" and that "knowledge is power," to use the language of the learned and accomplished Henry Brougham, I hope that a complete Revolation will take place, not forsooth, in favor of litigation which only caters for the disciples of Lycurgus, but that the inhabitants of our part of the country will become famous for their zeal in the great cause of Education, and for the promotion of the welfare of the township of Wellesley."

## XXXIII. County of Wellinaton.

109. Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., Amaranth, Arthur, \&c. : "Respecting the state of Education in the North Riding of this county, as I have held office but six months, I can merely speak as it appears to me without regard to progress. With the exception of the two most remote, I have visited all the schools within my circuit, and half of them I have seen twice. On the first occasion my opportunity for observation was limited from its being the season when attendance is usually small. On the latter, they presented uniformly a large number in actual attendance, and many of these pretty well grown up. There is of course great diversity, some schools being well conducted ; while in others, there is room for improvement. The systematic mode adopted by such teachers as have had the benefit of instruction and training at the Normal School, certainly conveys the impression which I believe to be correct that the children under their charge have considerable advantage over others; but apart from this, I have been very much pleased at seeing in some schools, what can be accomplished under unfavorable circumstances by a teacher who is really devoted to his professions, and likewise anxious to improve himself so that he may more effectually benefit
his pupils. The frequent changing is injurious, and a serious drawback to improvement, and this must be expected for a time to continue ; but, in general Trustees in remote neighborhoods are becoming alive to the necessity of remunerating the teacher better than used to be the case, and are desirous to secure the services of such as are really efficient. The absence hitherto, to a great extent of apparatus has been another great obstacle in our way. I am happy to see several of the Schools are remedying, by degrees; and this liberal provision made to allow of their more easily doing so, is a great boon indeed. The establishment of Libraries also will materially tend to benefit the cause. In some townships where the roads for travelling on, are in a wretched state, it is hardly to be expected that any money will be voted for books; yet it is to be regarded as no small prospective aid to education, that the main leading roads and side lines will be made passable shortly, and the school-houses consequently more steadily frequented. Next year's Report will show a very different return with respect to libraries, and some of the Municipalities which had appropriated their funds otherwise before the cause of Education was represented to them, will be then ready to make a distribution in its aid. I would wish to speak more favorably of school accommodation. Some buildings are in this respect, all that is desirable, but others are old and badly ventilated tenements, where the congregating together of a number of children is certainly not conducive to health ; since the commencement of this year, steps have been taken for improvement in regard to this matter."
110. The Reverend Robert Torrance, Eramosa, Erin, fcc.: "During the past year, I believe an increased interest in education has been felt throughout most of the sections of the South Riding of the County of Wellington. There appears to be a growing desire to keep the schools open throughout the entire ycar, and to bear a beavier taxation, rather than the children should be deprived of the opportunity of being instructed. There has also sprung up a determination to give an advanced rate of salary, that a properly qualified and efficient teacher may be employed. In addition to these features, sections seem to be more alive than ever to the necessity and desirableness of having the school-room furnished with a set of maps, a feeling which, by the way, is called into more active and pructical play by the inducements held out at the Education Office in Toronto. Teashers are also becoming more ambitious with respect to their personal attainments, and the maintenance of reputation for energy and success in their important and arduous vocation. No doubt we are greatly retarded by irregularity of atten. dance, and so long as the present grounds of complaint, on this point exist, we can. make but slow progress. Help is so much needed at home, and even the exertions of children are so useful, that the force of moral obligation itself apart from. other considerations, will not constrain parents and guardians to keep their children at school. I have been travelling of Iate, through the Townships under my supe-. rintendence, examining and giving lestures, and I was pleased to find so many: schools in operation and such a large attendance. In many cases indeed there weremore pupils than the building could conveniently accommodate; iai some, there was scarcely sitting room for all. The system pursued is generally good, and cal-.
culated to keep alive attention, to quicken reflective faculties, and store the mind with useful knowledge. You will perceive from the statistics forwarded that there are several Sections unprovided with maps, \&tc., but orders have been given for the procuring of seals preparatory to the sending for such articles as are required. Most of the houses are good and kept clean ; others again are uncomforlable and too small, and our Trustees are deliberating about erecting new ones, more in accordance with modern taste and the circumstances of the people. In the course o last year, three very neat and commodious stone buildings have been built in this riding, and a fourth was about to be commenced, when the people concludedit was preferable to erect a residence for the teacher, and delay the building of the school-house till another time. Comparatively speaking, few libraries have been formed in this quarter, but those that have been instituted are highly prized by the inhabitants, are pretty well read, and mast, from the character of the books, exercise an expanding and an elevating power in their minds. The lectures delivered have, upon the whole, been better attended than those of last winter; the evening meetings in particular have been respectable, and sometimes large, seldom numbering fewer than thirty persons and frequently upwards of one hundred; they have been addressed to parents or guardians, to scholars, to the teacher, and to the trustees. Upon the first $I$ have urged the duty of living at peace with one another, of attending all the meetings, of visiting the school from time to time, of seeing that the children prepare their lessons at home. To the second, I have represented the happiness of being kindly affectioned one to another, to be cleanly in habits, courteous to strangers, and to take an interest in their studies, and try to excel each other. My address to the teachers consisted of practical directions bearing upon the different parts of his work, and observations on moral character and deportment; trustees I have exhorted to become familiar with the school laws, to attend to the school property, and see that it is properly fenced, and the title deeds valid; o visit and see that a register is kept, to keep a minute and a treasurer's book, and to be careful to send to the local superintendent in due season and in a satisfactory state, the half yearly and the annual reports."

## XXXIV. County of Grey.

111. Thomas Ryan, Esq., Bentinck, Glenelg, \&.c. : "It affords me much gratifcation to state that education is advancing steadily in this neighbourhood. Much yet remains to be accomplished; of necessity we are obliged to employ some theachers but ill qualified for their important office, and to contend with uneducated and too parsimonious trustees. However, I rejoice to be able to state that we are succeeding. In this district we have some truly zealous men, who are diligently improving themselves for a higher rank in their profession. Foremost in my list stands " Durham School." The inhabitants are justly proud of it, and indeed it reflects lasting credit on their liberality and literary acumen. most sincerely wish that every section in the district would go and do likewise?
112. The Reverend J. F. A. J. Fayette, Collingwood, \&c.: "Since my apt pointment I have visited most of the schools twice, and lectured as many tindes
to each. There are now eighteen in successful operation, and several more will be added as soon as we can obtain teachers. The first time I visited I found them in anything but a desirable condition. I can now see a manifest improvement, yet much requires to be done in order to make them what they should be, first-class schools. There is a great deal of ignorance and apathy on the part of those who should take an interest in these matters. Both trustees and parents will require to receive "line upon line," and "precept upon precept," before they will come fully up to the work. We are getting a better class of teachers, and I intend, at some future period, to visit and point out to the Trustees the necessity of placing in its proper place each item in the report. Last year Section No. 1, of St. Vincent, was divided and a new one formed, called No. 1 North; its school went into successful operation at the commencement of the present year, numbering now between 50 and 60 pupils, with a Normal School teacher to conduct them. We hope much from it."
113. William Ferguson, Esq., Artemesia, Melancthon, \&c.: "I beg to remark, with reference to education in this portion of the township of Grey, that although there remains much, very much, to be accomplished, yet, in some localities, there seems to be decided improvement. It will be seen by the report that as yet we have no first-class teachers. The country beingin a great measure new, as a matter of course, those branches of study through which first-class men have peculiarly to pass are not taught. It is also to be regretted that, in many of our schools, there is not much more than a merely mechanical knowledge of subjects learned, and too little attention paid to intellectual improvement and development. There are no maps, object illustrations, or other facilities to znable the youthful mind to expand and the understanding to improve ; it cannot therefore be expected that pupils will exhibit an intimate acquaintance with what they are taught, or understand much of what they read.
> "Sounds, which address the ear, are lost and die In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light."

To supply this want, in some measure, the municipal council of Artemesia, besides having already supplied each school corporation with a seal, at a recent meeting cheerfully acceded to my suggestion of appropriating a portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund for the purpose of supplying black-boards, globes, maps; object and tablet lessons, \&c., and replenishing the branch libraries with books selected from the general catalogue, suitable for moral entertainment and religious improvement of the inhabitants, who, though never taught in separate schools, nor ever design to encourage such, are yct as loyal, moral, and decidedly religious, and exhibit as few infidel tendencies as those of any other locality with which I am acquainted. The library of this township is becoming more appreciated by the mass of the people, and its contemplated enlargement by the council is ardently hailed in many quarters. There is also a sabbath school library in Section No. 1, Melancthon, and it reflects credit on the intelligence
and taste of the inhabitants. These things, besides being a lasting benefit to the people of the settlement, seem an indication of moral worth, and cause the traveller who beholds them, even in a wilderness, to exclaim, "I am still in a civilized community." I trust the ruling powers of the municipalities around will, in their turn, exert their influence in aiding the chosen and responsible guardians of the educational interest of the rising youth with every facility for supplying this want, so much felt in many small sections. Viewing what has already been accomplished in the last ten or twelve years in Canada West, in reference to schiools, the educationalist, the patrint, the christian, may, with one accord, thank God, and take courage, hoping, trusting, praying that the Lord, who has so graciously blessed us Canadians with the best civil polity and school advantages, will never permit any traitorous native agency or insidious foreign element to undermine or wrest from us those inestimable gifts of a gracious Pra vidence."

## XXXV. County of Perth.

114. The Reverend Thomas Macpherson: "I never felt so fully the force of a remark made by my predecessor, with reference to the too frequent changing of superintendents, as I did in filling up these reports. I had no idea of the extent of the statistical information required by you until the arrival of the forms. The fewness of official visits may be accounted for by the fact of my predecessor visiting none for the last half-year, as he intended to resign his office on account of the insufficiency of remuneration, a circumstance which, I fear, will lead to similar results in more cases than his. I have much pleasure in reporting progressive prosperity in our admirable system throughout the county, indeed I do not know any of our national schemes or institutions, in regard to which there prevails so much unanimity and harmony, combined with hearty co-operation, as this. In almost no instance do I find the least reluctance to submit to heavy taxation, for the support of schools. The free system has been universally adopted, and the public mind becomes daily more favorable to it. The qualifications of teachers are also of a higher order; many young men of promise devoting themselves to the work, whilst the best evidence that their services are appreciated is seen in an increase of remuneration. Still I have to complain of the miserable hovels in which most of our schools are kept, to the deterioration of the taste of the children and often at the risk of heir health. In this respect, however, I hope soon to see improvement; the cvil is being felt, and this is the first step towards amendment. One great hindrance is the irregularity of sections, and also of school sites. These, however, will gradually be removed. There is a growing desire for equalization of sections and centralizing of sites, and I believe, in some cases, the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves will be appropriated to building."
115. Peter McLillan, Esq., Easthope North: "I may state that our schoollibrary is giving great satisfaction. Although this is only a small section there have been fifteen hundred readings the first year."

## XXXVI. County of Huron.

116. John Nairn, Esq., Ashfield, Biddulph, \&c.: "From the township reports that I have transmitted you will perceive that we have now 91 schools in the township of Huron, and I am glad to say that at present all are in active operation. None were intentionally closed any part of last year, although a very few may have had some difficulty in securing teachers of the right kind so early as they might have wished ; but I have always found the trustees manifesting the utmost anxiety to have their schools regularly kept under qualified persons. It is certainly a pleasing reflection that in every, even the remotest, part of our county, such efforts should be making to impart a sound education, and it is also cheering to state that while the schools have increased so much in number, there having been only fifty-seven in 1854, the system has been greatly improved since that time. What distinguished the Sessional School of Edinburgh, under the celebrated Mr. Wood, namely, a strict attention to the understanding of the subjects under consideration, with the roots and derivations of words, prefixes and affixes, are now regularly followed out with much success in several of the Huron schools. There are of course some teachers less zealous than others, and who do not sufficiently appreciate the intellectual system, but the great majority deserve commendation for their endeavors to introduce such exercises into their schools, and if they are not found with some the fault lies with them, as the children almost always take delight in such lessons. Frequent changing also is a sad stumbling block to general progress, and nothing tends more to ruin a sehool seemingly in an improved slate. During the last six months thirty-five have changed teachers, and the evil results accruing from these removals are really deplorable. Some of them that had last year clever enterprizing men, with smart intelligent pupils, so well instructed as to call forth the admiration of visitors, are now sinking to the lowest grade. It is surprising how quickly, in such cases, a change appears. For the sake of a few pounds advance of salary sections have recently lost tirst-rate teachers, and this injudicious conduct causes a loss often ten times the amount. Trustees should really make every effort to retain him who performs his daties in a faithful, efficient manner. Our system is so excellent as to require few suggestions, but I again beg to call your attention to the case of children attending a school different from that of their residence; also that trustees should be obliged to pay salaries half-yearly, instead of letting them stand over to the end of the year. At present, the teacher draws nothing during the first six months of his engagement ; in August he receives a small payment of Government money, and after that not a shilling until the taxes, are collected, with the exception, perhaps, of a trifle in ratepaying schools. This is very inconsiderate in these times of no credit. The mechanic gets his wages weekly or monthly, but the useful trainer of youth must provide for his wants at a great sacrifice of income. I know some who have been obliged to borrow at an exorbitant rate of interest, in order to meet the wants of a family. An amendment of the Act, therefore, on this point, is much required."

## XXXVII. County of Bruce.

## 117. William Gunn, Esq., Bruce, Huron; \&c.: "A glance at the Annual

 Returns will at once indicate the very meagre state of school matters in this township. I regret to state that nothing has been done in reference to the establishment of libraries, at least, nothing of such a tangible nature as to appear in print. The average standard of teachers' salaries has not declined during the last year ; No. 1, Kincardine, pays $£ 125$, which is a high rate, when the circnmstances of the County are considered. Last year, all our Municipal bodies in Council caused a census to be taken of the entire population, distinguishing the school portion of each township. The figures reported by me for 1856, are basel upon it , making a trifling addition for new comers, which I believe to be rather under than over the mark. You will perceive that non-attendance varies greatly in sections. This is easily accounted for, when you take into consideration the particular class of settlers which may hap. pen to occupy the lands of one. Explanatory of this otberwise unintelligible feature in the Report, I may state that large tracts of this fine country are settled by natives of the Hebrides Islands, who, as you may remember, were ejected in great numbers, within the last ten or twelve years, and Highlanders from Cape Breton. 'Wherever these people have the sway, educational affairs do not prosper. They generally return one of themselves as trustee, no matter if more suitable men can be found. Many can hardly scrawl their own names, even in a mechanical way; as to writing anything else, that is out of the question. Sometimes I am obliged to transact business with an entire Board of Gælic, none being able to speak English. The explanation will throw light on the great differences in the per centages of those unable to read and write in the respective sections. Necessary causes, undoubtedly; prevent children occasionally from regular attendance at school; but I have no hesitation in returning, as the true one, or indifference of parents. In connection with this serious drawback to our system, I advocated, in my general remarks in 1854, the propriety of rendering attendance under certain regulations, compulsory. Time has confirmed me in the opinion then expressed, as to the necessity of such a measure. I have also ascertained that, on the part of many, whose opinions are entitled to respect, a similar feeling exists. The schools, you will observe are, with one exception, free. I have taken no part in the matter, not being a thorough convert yet. The few objections, however, urged against it would, I think, disappear, were universal attendance insisted upon. On the whole, taking into consideration the extreme poverty of a great number of the settlers, educational interests are steadily progressing, favorably, though slowly. I regret to state that, in many instances, municipal conncillors, and school trustees have exerted all their influence to the detriment of education. It is discouraging to be called on weekly, and daily to combat the objections, and to alleviate the prejudices of the ignorant; but to find those from whom better things might be expected, throw their entire influence in preventing the free course of enlighrement, is lamentable indeed. In the matter of public libraries, the principal action agrainst their cstablishment has been on the part of our men in power. In some cases your own circular to the beads of municipalities in reference to the appropriating portions of the clergy reserves tothe purchase of apparatus, \&c., was suppressed by the Reeve, and although, in many instances, at jobs given out on the roads, payable out of their fund, one man and a yoke of oxen could earn at the rate of ten or fifteen dollars per day, in November or December last; not a dollar could be obtained towards the establishment of public libraries. The fact, in so far as this portion of the world is concerned, seems as if a blight had fallen upon the fund, which has come into the possession of the municipalities; nor has this state of things been confined to this district, but prevails all through the new country. It is much to be regretted that the fund was not, in the first instance, applied to purposes of education, irrespective of all control by the municipal bodies. The present prospect, as far as libraries are concerned, is very discouraging. I do not, however, despair, (whether 1 am turned out of my present office or not, on account of my advocary of these important points,) of your hereafter receiving pleasing reports from this section of the country' in reference to the establishment of public libraries. I have beén enabled to accomplish much good in the matter of school architecture, and I trust to effect something satisfactory in heating and ventilation, subjects which have hitherto been wofully neglected. The want of a better supply of efficient teachers is verv greatly felt throughout tbis township. We find it impossible to meet the demand, and to a great extent the standard of qualifications, although meeting the requirements of the law, is lamentably low. Steady young men who intend following the profession of teaching, having matrimony in contemplation ; or married men with small families, would find in these new settlements very favorable inducement to remove thither. I would particularly mention the facilities which exist for acquiring a little property, and the satisfaction of possessing a permanent home at a trifling outlay, and without, in any way, interfering with their professional avocations. Such persons may, with safety, be recommended to, at least, visit this country.
118. The Rev. J. H. McNaughton, Arran, Elderslie, \&c.: "It appears to me very gratifying that there are now six schools in operation in the township of Arran, all opened, for the first time, in 185\%. I expect to see two or three more in operation during the present year. Elderslie is one of our next townships; therefore, we have only one school reported from that quarter ; but another was opened in January, and a third is now looking out for a teacher. One of the councillors informed me the other day that he thinks there will be eight or ten in that township before the 1st January, 1858. I am sorry to see that Saugeen has made solittle progress during the past year. But even here, I am glad to say, the people are beginning to move in the right direction. There is one Enion school waiting for a teacher, and in another section they are preparing to build. We have now two Normal school teachers, one in Arran, and the other in Southampton. There are others who, although they have not enjoyed any professional training, are doing admirably, but I hope to see eventually all our sections supplied with properly trained teachers."
119. John Eckford, Esq., Brant, Carrick, \&c.: "You will perceive that we are nearly destitute of school libraries. I have endeavoured in my public lectures
and addressess to convince the people of the benefit that would be derived from a well selected assortment of books, established in connection with every school. Many seemed to regard the power to read as the end to be gained, rather than the means of the acquirement of useful knowledge. More enlarged views, and right feelings are now more prevalent, and I think all opposition to such institutions, as expensive and uncalled for, will speedily cease. When I consider, however, that the settlers have, in general, exhausted their funds in the purchase and inprovement of lands, and in supporting families before they obtained an adequate return from the soil, and also that the municipal and school taxes are heavy; that the home market is nearly closed, and no outlet for surplus produce, I feel it would be injudicious to urge them at present to further exertion. Though located in the bosom of the already famed valley of the Saugeen, renowned for its fertility and salubrity, and many other advantages; nevertheless, from the above mentioned causes, many industrious people are in straitened circumstances. I would have been happy to report a larger number of schools opened in 1856, and I assigned reasons in my last report for believing that they would or could only come very gradually into operation. However, the increase would liave been doubled, but for the want of suitable teachers. I have to report further, that these townships are now all divided into sections, and that while some schools are ready to be opened, as soon as proper teachers can be obtained, others are favorably progressing towards the same condition. In nearly every section progress has been made. The trustees are attentive to their duties, although some are to be found whose removal would cause us no loss. I am happy to state that only one of our schools has not prospered much. In all the others, the teachers have my commendation. Several of them are very skilful instructors, and the hearts of all appear to be in the work. While we have some of exemplary moral character, we have also those of a higher class than formerly. The sections are in good order, working harmoniously together. 1 may, in a few words, notice the Roman Catholic separate schools in Carrick. German is the only language taught or spoken. I have urged the necessity of English instruction, at least, in conjunction therewith, and the force of my remarks has been acknowledged, and may lead to improvement. I have seldom. seen children progress more rapidly than those in this school, under their most laborious and indefatigable instructor, a man of twenty-five years experience in the profession in Germany. Still, I almost regret its existence here, on the ground that all the people of the section are Germans, and Catholics, and their separation is burdensome to themselves, and hurtful to the common school sections. I have, however, visited more frequently than the law requires, and given them every assistance in my power, and will continue to show the same attention so long as they remain separate, agreeable to the requirements of the Act relating to these schools. The free system is generally approved of here. It may not be out of place to observe, that the children are remarkably healthy; it is rare to see one weakly or sickly looking, and fever and ague are unknown. To the question I put to the teacher sometimes-Have there been any deaths among your scholars? -I scarcely remember an answer in the affirmative. It is due to the children to say, that in most of the schools their remarkably good conduct and peaceful beha-
viour have been mentioned to me, for which of course, they received my thanks and commendation."

## XXXVIII. County of Middesex.

120. The Reverend Richard Saul, Adelaide: "I believe the interest in reference to the importance of Common School education is progressing. There has been a general apathy on this important subject, but now, I hope, the people are waking up to the matter; six out of ten schools are free, and I am happy to say that the determination to have them has become general. Only one has imposed a rate to the utmost extent required by law, the remainder have only a low rate, and I believe as a general thing it would be much better and more satisfactory to all purties were Free Schools made general by law ; it would prevent much contention, and would no doubt promote better feelings and cordiality in school meetings. After all there is much need of greater improvement, there is remissness, and too great a desire for cheap teachers, that is for those who will work for a low salary, when in the majority of cases it is far better to have a well educated and well trained person, should his salary be twice as high as the other. I had anticipated much good from the libraries, and expected a general interest to be taken in them, but from the report I find only 91 individuals returned as having made use of the books; and supposing the reading population to be 1503, it leaves a total of 1412 who do not avail themselves of this invaluable privilege. I find also that the regulations are not in all cases observed, and consequently no very beneficial influence is exerted. I believe that were public lectures delivered by Superintendents and others much good would result; but how can the former, on the small pittance allowed them, attend the County Boards and pay their own expenses four times in the year, visit all the schools twice, deliver ten or twelve lectures, and attend to all the other affairs of the Township. Until he is better remunerated the duties are not likely to be efficiently performed, however much he may desire the public good. Then frequently changing Superintendents is not likely to amend the matter, and it must be the case until we are more justly compensated.'
121. Archibald Campbell, Esq., Carradoc, Delaware, \&c.: " It is gratifying to report an improvement in many of the schools in this Township, also an increase in the number of them. This year two new houses have been erected. One, a neat framed building, in section No. 11, built in the midst of the primeval forest; whose shadow casts a sort of sombre aspect round it. It is pleasant to witness intellectual progress even in "the bush." In No. 2 a very comfortable brick building was erected. In this section no common school was ever held, principally owing to the opposition of those having none to send. Happily for the interests of the rising generation, opposition to paying for the support of schools is fast giving way. In a few no perceptible improvement is observed. The reason I attribute to the too frequent change of teachers, and also a deficiency in the qualifications which should always characterize the efficient instructor. Where competent men are engaged, and remain in the same section for some years they and the people acting in concert, such schools invariably improve more rapidly than where there
are changes several times a year. To show the advantages of the former, I cannot refrain from mentioning an instance. In section No. 12, Carradoc, where the teacher was not changed for more than two years, the advancement of the boys was such, that some of them figure conspicuously in the Canadian Almanac for 1856 and 1857, the other branches of education not being at all neglected. The common school libraries in the township of Delaware and Williams seem to be appreciated by a number of the inhabitants, while the aspirations of others do not appear to be after intellectual knowledge. That they are valued by the thinking portion of the people I am sure there is no doubt, and no better proof can be given than that at a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Delaware a resolution was passed appropriating $£ 25$, which when transmitted to the Educational Department will increase the library to the extent of $£ 50$ worth of valuable books. I regret to say that the Municipal Council of Carradoc has made no provision in this matter, notwithstanding the ample means at its disposal from the Clergy Reserves. I and others came before the Council, and with all the arguments possible, even to the position of humble suppliants, have we implored a portion of the money to establish a circulating library. Pelitions also have been presented: but all to no purpose, the Council, not however unanimously, remaining inexorable. The head of the Municipality warmly protesting against voting for a purpose, according to his view of things, to be deprecated. These funds, atnounting to nearly $£ 800$, have been apportioned equally among the sections, whether large or small, giving unions, of which there are two, half as much as to each of the others. I am of opinion that some of the sections will avail themselves of this opportunity and establish a library, without in the least encroaching on the ordinary resources. But I fear that others will appropriate their share to purposes whose effects may be less enduring. Being about to retire from office I take this opportunity of thanking you sincerely for the prompt attention you have invariably shown me, in my correspondence with the Department."
122. John Cameron, Esq., Dorchester North: "It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the Free system is gaining ground; there are a greater number of these schools this year in North Dorchester than last. I am confident that the time is not far distant when every Township in Upper Canada will be for this system. It must be admitted, that education based on moral and religious principles is the only sure foundation for the benefit of mankind, by it nations have been distinguished, and individuals honored. The peace and prosperity of Canada depend on intellectual improvement, and this cannot be accomplished without a free education. It should be considered as a public debt and a public good, and has a claim upon property for its support as much as any other object or institution. I regret to say that some of the school houses are not as commodious or well furnished as they ought to be, in order to facilitate the progress of pupils, and to enable the teacher to perform his duty with accuracy. But it is to be expected that some three or four new ones will be erected this year; and in conclusion, I am happy to state that so far as I am qualified to judge, our schools are in a progressive and healthy condition."
123. The Rev. William Ames, Mosa: "On the whole I think an increasing interest is being felt in the intellectual improvement of our youth. In Section No. 11 an excellent brick schoolhouse, $36 \times 36$ has been erected, which is certainly a great credit to the neighbourhood. In section No. 4 they are preparing to build another during the ensuing year, to be substantial and commodious. In others, too, the people are thinking of superseding the the old log buildings by something more in accordance with the spirit of the times. The frequent changes taking place in the boundaries of sections consequent on the springing up of new villages, \&c., render it difficult in many cases to know what to do for the best. So far, many of the schools are exceedingly deficient in the necessary apparatus, and up to the present, there is not a library in the township. However, progress seems to be the order of the day, and we trust that although it proceeds slowly, all defieiencies will be remedied bye and bye. I am happy to learn that the holy scriptures are used to some extent in all the sections."
124. Charles Hardie, Esq., Nissouri West : "The inhabitants have supported their schools with more harmony among themselves last year than formerly, as you may see by the decrease of the rate bill funds to a trifing amount; by the increase of receipts and expenditures; and by the larger number of schools. Schoolhouse No. 1, referred to in my last report as being too small, is now supplanted by an excellent frame building. No. 14 is completely repaired and a well dug. I have not had a single application in favor of trying to get a cheap inefficient teacher to fill any situation here, as the people by experience have discernment to know that cheap instructions, and rapid progress in instruction are contraries. My apprehensions of having a troublesome year have been happily disappointed, with the exception of one school. Our library is not in such a flourishing condition as formerly, owing to the Council not having caused the wards to exchange books with each other, (the several works in each having been repeatedly perused by the reading portion of the community,) so that a change is absolutely required, or a further supply of other works, which cannot yet be expected, as the general outcry at present is against an increase of taxes for any purposes whatever, because the public improvements of the county have been conducted on such an extensive scale that further demands would at present be objected to; still the prospects for an excellent library are not hopeless. We have also great reason to thank you for your able and talented defence in behalf of our Common School library and requisites. I wish you success in your arduous and honorable undertakings, and trust that no enemy to the diffusion of learning and knowledge will ever be able to baffle your efforts in such a glorious cause."
125. Adam Murray, Esq., Westminster : "Comparing the accompanying with my report for 1855, it will be seen that there has been no increase in the attendance during the year just passed. Such a state of matters would induce a belief that the obligations of parents to provide for the education of their children are in many cases not recognized. The existence to a certain extent of indifference on the part of some to the intellectual improvement of their offspring is too obvious to admit of dispute, and the reflection, that in a country where the means of a
common school education are so amply afforded, and brought within reach of the most indigent, so many are still found to be careless of these and insensible to the deep responsibility imposed upon them, excites feelings of a most painful nature. It is proper, however, to state that our want of progress in the matter already noticed is not to be attributed exclusively to the neglect of parents, but in part to the impossibility of procuring competent teachers to fill vacancies which occurred at the close of the first half year. I am happy to be able to invite your attention to the increase in the average annual salaries, as shown by my reports for last year, and I may add that a corresponding advancement in literary and practical acquirements is observable. The fact that under a heavy and increasing taxation imposed for disbursement of debts incurred for public improvements, the increase above alluded to has taken place, affords pleasing evidence that the mass of the population is not disposed to overlook or neglect the mental instruction of the young. Under the healthful impulse given by the present system, there is everywhere apparent an advancing sentiment in favor of education. The extent to which this feeling prevails warrants the conclusion, that with its full development the people of Canada connect future prosperity and greatness. Another symptom of progress which may be noticed, is a growing desire on the part of the people to secure the services of teachers whose attainments are such as to qualify them for efficiently discharging the duties of their office. From my own report you will perceive that the number of free schools has not augmented. It is worthy of observation that such a fact is not a correct indicative of the feelings of the people in reference to that system, my information on the subject enables me to state that in general they are cordially in favor of it; but adopt the rate bill from a wish to avoid angry discussion, and the exciting of unpleasant feelings in those who are either unable or unwilling to perceive the advantages of free schools. That much room yet remains for improvement is readily admitted, but it affords me much pleasure to express my conviction that the cause of education is making decided progress, and here 1 beg to congratulate you, Sir, on the marked success of the generous and ennobling system of education, to the establishment and harmonious working of which you have so largely contributed. I beg to convey on my own behalf, and on that of all others interested, the expression of sincere gratitude for the courtesy and kindness with which our communications with you have been treated, and for the prompt advice given on questions of difficulty in school matters.

## XXXIX. County of Elgin.

126. Archibald McLachlin, Esq., Aldborough, Dunwich, f.c.: "This being my first year's acquaintance with the state of the common schools in the townships of Aldborough, Dunwich, and Southwold, I cannot pronounce upon the extent of their progress as compared with that of past years; my remarks will therefore have exclusive reference to the indications they exhibit during the brief period of my official connection with them. School sections:-The evils arising out of small sections; houses uncomfortable and unhealthy, unsuitable in their internal arrangements, and repulsive in external appearance ; teachers of inferior qualifications en-
gaged but a part of the year ; heavy taxation; contention and strife at ring meeting; the season of youth, the best adapted to the acquisition of knowledge, and the formation of a character calculated for usefulness and success in the business of life passing away without improvement, forced themselves upon my notice at an early period of the year. By addressing communications on the subject to the municipal councils, and by attracting the attention of the people to it in my public lectures, I succeeded in obtaining a re-arrangement of the boundaries of all the sections in the townships of Aldborough and Dunwich; an arrangement by which they were made to embrace on an average 5000 acres in the old settlements, and a still larger area in the recently settled and poorer parts of the country. The result of this is already seen in the vigor and alacrity with which the people have gone into the work of improvement. In six of the newly arranged sections, schoolhouses of a superior character are already under contract, and more will speedily follow this admirable example. I trust to be able to follow up these alterations in the township of Southwold during 1857. It is only when the ratepuyers feel that their boundaries are permanently establishell, and their strength quite adequate to the support of a good school, that they can be expected to go forward in peace and harmony, cheerfully spending money in the erection of good schoolhouses, and all other things connected therewith. In thus enlarging the sections, the distance to walk is sometimes materially increased, but I am far from considering that an evil. I believe the experience of most teachers will concur in the statement, that pupils who travel over the most space are punctual and regular in their attendance, and diligent in study. The parent should also think less of distance, and extend less sympathy to the child on account of it, if he knew that when once in the schoolroom, he would be comfortable in his body, and in a fair way of improving his mind, a state of things which seldom obtains elsewhere than in large sections. Teachers and their schools:-The teachers are uniformly possessed of a moral character of a high tone, with three exceptions; they are diligent in discharge of their duties; often solieiting advice on matters of discipline and methods of instruction. They all teach upon the intellectual system, regarding the youngest pupil as a being not endowed merely with memory to commit and retain names; but with perceptive faculties to acquire knowledge; judgment to compare and reason; passions to be restrained; affections to be properly directed, and a conscience to be strengthened and set in authority. In goverument, the magisterial reserve, and austerity of other days are fast giving place to kindness and affection, and instructing, they aim rather to interest and to lead than to task and to drive; and by suitable illustration and frequent questioning to give a thorough understanding of the subjects of study, than to insist upon a precise, technical, and wordy recitation. While I noticed that these principles were recognised in the operations of every sohool that I entered in the West Riding, I must observe that there is a great disparity in the skill with which in different schools they are put in practice, and consequently a proportionate difference in the fruit which they bear. Analysing the schools in operation for the past year, with reference to the character of the teaching, and judging that the best instructor is he who aims, by active vigorous exercise, to train and develope the intellectual powers,-2 might rank as very
good ; 10 good; 14 middling; and the remainder inferior. In May, 1854, I addressed a circular to the teachers of the county, which resulted in the formation of "the County of Elgin Teachers' Association." Since its organization it has held its meetings in St. Thomas three and four times a year. These were attended by teachers and trustees from all parts of the country; the object is by mutual and self dependent effort to elevate teachers to their proper status in society; to advance their literary qualifications; to verse them in the science; and to improve them in the art of teaching. The agencies employed for this purpose are : 1. The meeting of the association,' at which lectures are delivered, and at which modes of teaching the several branches of common school instruction are explained, and illustrated by the most approved apparatus. 2. A library of upwards of 200 volumes of select and standard works in every branch mentioned in the programme for the examination of "first class teachers," which makes it emphatically a teacher's library. 3. A museum comprising models of school furniture, and specimens of diagrams and apparatus. These serve the double purpose of illustrating methods of teaching, \&c., while the association is in session, thus sending away the teachers present acquainted with their advantages, and impressed with their importance as a means of communicating instruction to the young in an agreeable and interesting manner; and they afford to teachers and trustees an excellent opportunity of determining on a sensible selection for their schools. As the chief aim of this part of the machinery of the association is the speedy introduction of the maps, diagrams and apparatus for sale at the Educational Depository, it is specimens of such that chiefly comprise the stock. The number is few as yet, but it is proposed to add to them as means will allow. I have been an eye witness to the proceedings of the association since its commencement. The exercises have, in every instance, been well chosen, and in most cases well executed. Each meeting adds to the list of membership, and to the happy and elevating influence which it has exerted, and is exerting upon the common schools of the county. I think it is to be regretted that so noble and well sustained an effiort on the part of the teachers could not be aided under the present regulations of the council of public instruction, and that the association in its purchases at the Education office cannot be placed upon the same footing as corporations and municipalities. The County Board of Public Instruc-tion:-The county board has discharged the duties devolving upon it, under the school act, with a faithfulness and diligence that is in the highest degree praiseworthy ; requiring from candidates undoubled testimony of habits of sobriety, good moral character, and a competent knowledge of the branches mentioned in the programme before issuing certificates in their favor, and contrary to general expectations, the stricter the examinations, and the higher the standard insisted upon, the greater the number of candidates that appear for honors. At the last meeting of the board, 48 candidates enrolled their names for examination-a sufficient number to supply one-half the number of schools in the county. The School-houses:-The state of a large majority of these buildings, that should be the pride, the ornament and the crowning glory of each neighbourhood, is a source of humiliating reflection to all connected with the work of advancing the interests
of common schools. Of the houses of the West Riding, 12 may be said to be good, being frame, tolerably well finished, with seats and desks made and arranged for the comfort and convenience of the pupils; 6 are barely comfortable; and the remainder are totally unfit for the purposes for wbich they have been built. The Clergy Reserve Funds:-To the propriety of devoting the Clergy reserve monies to the support of the common schools, I drew the attention of the pcople in my lectures, and of the municipal coancils of Aldborough and Dunwich, in communications addressed to the Reeves. The council of Aldborough gave five pounds to each trustee corporation, for the purchase of maps and apparatus for the use of their school, out of these moneys; and I bave reason to believe the remainder will be disposed of in a similar manner. Of its share, the council of Dunwich has set apart fifly pounds for the establishment of public ward libraries, and at special meetings held in a majority of the sections in the township, resolntions were passed, strongly recommending the council to apply the whole of the funds to encourage the erection of a better class of school buildings for other educational purposes. I have been informed that the application of these monies was made a test question at the municipal elections in January ; and that all the candidates pledged themselves to devote all sums due to the township from that source to the establishment of public libraries, and to the encouragement of common school education. The magnificent sum of nearly $£ 1,400$, the amount received by the township of Southwold, was applied to reduce the taxes of the municipality. Public libraries :-All the public and school section libraries established by purchases at the Educational Depository, have the books covered, labelled and numbered, but the part of the library regulations referring to the lending of books is not in every instance enforced. I could not obtain satisfactory information ds to the extent to which the books are circulated and read; but in the immediate neighbourhood of the libraries there is quite a demand for them, the advanced pupils of the common school forming by far the greater number of readers. In their examinations they were more ready with practical information beyond the lessons of their text books, and generally evinced a greater degree of intelligence than childern less favorably situated, with respect to library accommodations. Much of the happy influence which this noble feature of our system is exerting, not only on the rising generation, but on the commanity at large, is not subject to the direct observation of the most vigilnt school officer; nor is its extent easily estimated. The many families whose hearths are made attractive; whose long winter evenings are rendered pleasant and instructive; whosetastes are elevated and refined; whose range of thought is enlarged; and whose acquaintance wilh literature and science is promoted by the perasal of the sound wholesome information of our public libraries, are things of which a superintendent can only get occasional glimpses. The generations of a future day can alone see the result, and estimate the credit due to the ability, patriotism and philanthropy of the man by whose untiring exertions, free public libraries wereengrafted on that system, under which upwards of 3,000 Canadian schools are made annually, to extend the blessings of a sound elementary education to over227,000 Canadian children. Educational lectures:-I have attended to the duty
of delivering lectures, and the large audiences that met me on these occasions were to me gratifying indications of a desire on the part of the people to acquire information that might be rendered available for the improvement of their schools. My experience on this point would induce me most cordially to subscribe to the words of your circular of August, 1850. "No man ought to aspire to the office of local superintendent, or retain it a week, who has not the heart and ability to prepare and deliver public lectures, in a spirit and manner worthy, in a great degree, of a cause interwoven with every vital interest of our country's civilization and happiness." I shall feel most happy, if from these remarks, in connection with the statistical report I send, you will be able to glean satisfactory evidence of the progress and good results of that system, upon the rearing and advancement of which you expended se much of your talents, industry, perseverance and enlightened zeal, and shall aiways feel proud to find myself an humble co-operator with you in so great and glorious a work."
127. The Reverend Edmund Sheppard, Bayham, Dorchester, \&c.: "Although there are some imperfections in the reports 1 now transmit, yet I think they are more comprehensive than those of last year. In many sections the Trustees are more alive to their duties and more prompt and accurate in discharging them, still it is to be deplored that there are many who are careless or incompetent, or both. My reports will show that the profession of teaching is becoming more lucrative, as it is certainly more respectable and honorable. Many who are already engaged in it are industriously applying themselves to self-improvement, and others are preparing for the discharge of the duties of this responsible occupation. You will also notice, by the amount expended for these purposes, that more interest is taken by the public in the building of good schooluouses, and in furnishing them with proper maps and apparatus. I am ashamed to direct your attention to the amount expended for libraries; we certainly have much need of more interest in that particular. We have some books, but nothing like a sufficient number to furnish reading matter for our youth. I have pleasure in reporting an increase in the number of schools, in which the Bible or Testament is read. In visiting I recommended their use, for though the practice of teaching reading by means of the scriptures is not I think commendable, yet to show children how to study and understand them appears to me of the greatest importance. More attention has been paid to the delivery of lectures during the year, the number reported you will perceive is much higher than in previous years. The attendance and attention at three lectures were very encouraging; in some localities especially there was quite an enthusiastic desire to hear them, parents and children attending those delivered in adjacent sections as well as in their own. I think much good has resulted from them, the subjects mainly spoken of were education, mind, common sense, memory, knowledge, progression, man, formation of character, society, light, heat, air, and water. You have already been apprized by the worthy Reeve of the Township that the Malahide portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund has been appropriated to the noble object of education."

## XL. County of Kent.

128. David Mills, Esq., Camden, Chatham, \&c.: "In every respect there are striking indications of advancement in educational matters. The schools were kept open longer, and.the attendance was larger during the past year than at any previous period. Not only have the youths of the coantry been wisely provided for by the establishment of National Schools, but the founding of these has awakened an interest in the progress of education which, if we consider the short time that has elapsed since our present system was first introduced, is truly wonderful. Every year it is engaging the attention of the people more and more, and it soon must receive from them that consideration which a subject of such vital importance to the intellectual grandeur and moral greatness of a free people should command. If we compare public sentiment and the provisions for education that existed a few years since with the same at the present time, the advancement of the people will be clearly perceptible. At one time there was a great dislike to the payment of school tax, and its supposed injustice was vehemently condemned; now, such an opinion is rarely e xpressed. Every failure in the efficiency of our schools, whether it was caused by the incompetency of teachers, the indifference of parents, or the inadequacy of means was attributed to some defect in the law; n d it was thought that if the Act was what it ought to be, the schools could not be otherwise than perfect; while so little attention was given to its provisions, that not unfrequently those whose duty made it necessary that they should be, to some extent at least, acquainted with them, have not even been aware of their obligations. Schoolhouses of the worst description were erected, without any regard to the preservation of the health, the cultivation of the taste, or the improvement of the social and intellectual faculties of the children. The few desks with which they were furnished were of every possible inclination; the seats were without backs, of every length that the dimensions of the room would permit, and of every accessible height. Ceilings were frequently so low that it was necessary to put windows in transversely, in order that there might be a sufficiency of light, and it is not now wonderful that many parents, recollecting what they endured themselves, permit children to remain away. It was believed if the room was sufficiently large to seat all the children who might attend, it was large enough. : It was the place in which the teacher had the most labor and the least success; pupils were rendered stupid from impure air, and suffered no small amount of pain from badly constructed seats. Habits of order were destroyed; good taste vitiated, and the extremes of heat and cold experienced within a few hours.' Whoever then devoted himself to the profession of imparting knowledge, however limited his qualifications, literary or professional, was believed to be capable of teaching everything that children should learn, the subjects taught were therefore few, and badly performed. The schoolsthose sunny spots in which genius might be quickened into life, were ill adapted for thai purpose. Such were, at one time, the means provided for the education of a people, now rapidly advancing to national greatness. But few would, at this moment, be satisfied with such provisiuns as I have just narrated, and still fewer would say they were adequate to the purpose. The inhabitants of Upper Canada
are undor deep obligations to you for the zeal you have manifested in the great work of education, for your persevering industry in perfecting the system, for the facilities afforded, and the inducements held out to supply the schools with maps and apparatus, and the whole people with libraries; and also for the prompt and able manner in which the oncrous duties of the Education Office have been discharged, and every friend of the country, every patriotic Canadian must feel gratified at the success which has attended these efforts, and at the rapid progress of the nation in educational matters. The free principle which at first met with such decided opposition from the tax-payers is rapidly winning public support. The number of such schools in the county during the past year, was larger than at any previous period, and the number this year is much greater still. One good effect of leaving the adoption of it to the population of each section has been, that difference of opinion gave rise to enquiry, and the people have become much better acquainted with the principles upon which it is based, than if it had been from the first compulsory; and now that science has demonstrated its efficiency, and investigation shows that the free system is the only one consistent with the national character of our schools, they should be established by law; were this done, neither the parsimony of the selfish, the prejudices of the ignorant, nor the insidious attacks of the enemies of liberty, would endanger its permanency or impair its usefalness. I think we should not stop here; to me it appears consistent that if Government has anything at all to do with education, if it has a right to impose a tax directly or indirectly for the maintenance of schools, (and its right to do this is now scarcely questioned) it must also have a right to prevent these means being ineffectual in educating the people. By adopting a system of national education, we declare that it is not an individual or parental duty, but a state one, and Government has undoubtedly the same right to compel attendance of children when they are not sent by parents or guardians, that it has to compel the payment of school tax when necessary. Nor would the rights of any parents be violated. No one can claim the unenviable distinction of keeping bis offspring in ignorance, to deprive them of the benefits of instruction provided by the State. Every person living in civilized society enjoys certain advantages as a social being, and society has the power of demanding that he is qualified to reciprocate those benefits. It therefore, (by means of its agent, the Government,) provides for his education, not merely on the ground of benefit to the individual recipient, but to the country of which he is a citizen, The parent cannot demand to do that which is obviously wrong in itself, hurtful to his children, and opposed to the interests of the country. Rendering attendance compulsory would not at all affect those who are willing to send, and those who are not would only be prevented doing an injury to their children and to the State. The right of the parent to direct every action of his children is not a natural one, and should not therefore in this matter be made legal. We do not recegnize a power in the former to oblige his offspring to steal, and in this way injure the State ; then why recognize a right to keep them in ignorance. The rights of the State are as much natural rights as those of parents, and having the same origin cannot be conflictory. Neither can claim exemption trom doing what is just, and ignorance, I believe, in this country, is universally admitted to be an evil. I think
also, there should be a more systematic gradation of studies, arranged in the order of intellectual development. At present the practieal atility of the knowledge imparted is made the primary object in education, instead of the expansion of the various faculties of the mind. In visiting the schools of this county, I observed that a general disposition to throw everything on the teacher prevailed. Parents appear to think if they send their children and never visit themselves they are doing all that is necessary, Both instructors and pupils require sympathy much oftener than they receive it. I kuow nothing which so much animates and encourages the former as the frequent visits of parents and others, especially at the quarterly examinations. Nothing can supply the place of their zealous co-operation and frequent visits. The want of these is very disheartening to the well qualified teacher, and finding in consequence that he cannot bring his school to the state of efficiency he would wish, he quits the business, and engages in some other where his labors will be more valued. However, even in this respect there is improvement, there are more visits than formerly, and when parents become aware of the benefits they may confer in this way, they will, I have no doubt, visit the schools more frequently and cheerfully, as they have hitherto provided the means of their support. While the literary qualifications of a majority of the teachers are tolerable, their professional ones are on the whole inferior. To this, however, there are many honorable exceptions. 'leaching is still too much an exercise of memory independent of the judg. ment, and the habit of disassociating thought from reading, to sone extent prevails, Whether this is not partly attributable to the books, it would, perhaps, be well to enquire. The schools of the county may be classed as follows: 10 good; 15 tolerable; 30 middling; 20 bad. The bad are made such, as much from the newness of the sections and the inability of the people to keep open their school for any length of time, as by the inferior qualifications of the teachers. Of the new schoolhouses 11 are good; on the whole a much better class than any that had been previously built; and those improvements in the style of desks, \&ic., which, had they been suggested a few years since, would have subjected the proposer to the severest criticism are now gladly adopted. It will be seen from the following statement that the expenditure for school purposes was greater last year than in 1855 :


The attendance last year was larger, and the schools were kept open longer than they were the previous year, as the following statement will show: Attendance of pupils-
1855.

Sehood age............................ 3848
Other ages. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 306
1856.

School age..................... 4109
Other ages .

Total attendance for 1855 was 4149 ; for 1856 it was 4536 , being an increase
of 387 . The average for 1856 was, for the whole year, 1445 , for the time open 1927. There are in the county 1123 persons of school age, who were not attending in 1836, being 425 less than in 1855 , and of these 1123 I am inclined to believe the greater number are under seven years of age, and the children of colored people. who from the strong fecling against mixed schools, are actually prevented sending On the whole, educational prospects are cheering, and everything is rapidly improving."

## XLI. County of Lambton.

129. The Reverend Alfred Chute, Bosanquet: "I have observed with regret that the schools are not well supplied with maps, apparatus, \&c., and I have urged upon the trustees the necessity of furnishing them with every facility for the improvement of the young, and to aid the teacher in the efficient discharge of his duties ; some have promised to attend to it immediately, and have already, I think, forwarded their orders to the educational department. I observe a growing desire to secure a better class of instructors. We have at present two from the Normal School, and their superiority begins to manifest itself. This is easily seen in the high wages they command. It is gratifying to observe the results of the free system, you will perceive that all the children in Bosanquet are being well trained in our schools, whereas, if we had the old plan, many of the parents and guardians would not be able to procure an education for their little ones. I wish from the bottom of my heart success to free schools, and I pray God that the hand may be paralyzed that would attempt to destroy them, rather let the principle be improved, and made absolute, that it may cultivate and ennoble our rising population."
130. Wellingtın Buchan, Esq., Enniskillen: "I have great pleasure in stating that the schools are doing well. During my visits at different times, I have observed a steady general improvement. The people seem to be very willing to have their children educated, though sometimes they are careless about finding books, paper, \&c., which is a drawback, and creates great confusion. The library belonging to section No. 2 has, I understand, a very good influenee in the neighbourhood where the books are circulated.
131. The Reverend Alexander Williams, Moore: "In regard to the schools in this Township I would observe that they are not in such a flourishing condition as our advancement in other respects would lead us to expect. I impute this partly to the indifference of parents and partly to the low standard of teachers' qualifications, who consequently are unable to perform their duties in such a manner as to give satisfaction to their employers. It is to be hoped, however, that ere long these evils will be removed, for the parents may be influenced by the lectures of the local superintendent to take a deeper interest in the intellectual progress of pupils ; and secondly, at the last meeting of the County Board it was resolved to grant certificates to none who are unable to pass a thorough examination in the subjects required: thus the Trustees will no longer be deceived in the
employment of teachers, as I am sorry to say, has been the case in several instances. The schoolhouses generally are small and uncomfortable. Section No. 2 has made the beginning of a reformation in this respect, and I trust its good example will soon be followed by the others. During the past year several alterations have been made in the boundaries of sections, and six new ones formed, so that now the township is divided into fourteen."
132. Cliristopher Blunden, Esq., Plympton: "It gives me great pleasure to be able to present you this year with a rather favorable report of the state of the schools and population of this township; to show that the cause of education is fast advancing, for in 1853, when I was first appointed to the office of Local Superintendent, there were only 7 schools in operation, in 1855 there were 9 , and in 1856, 12, and one private. The average time these were kept open through the year was nine months, during which the average attendance has been over 350 , notwithstanding the non-attendance of nearly 200 children of the proper age, for which Trustees assign as the chief reason, indifference of parents and distance from school; but my opinion is that the cause arises from parsimonious and pecuniary motives. In the first place the children's services at home are in many instances a great inducement to keep them from school. In the next I think if the free system was more generally adopted it would have the effect of reducing the number of non-attendants, for when the people saw they had as much to pay whether they kept their children away or not, they would be more inclined to send them. I know of nothing that will conduce more to the educational progress of the country than the general adoption of the free system, and in no other way will it be effected than by making it obligatory on the inhabitants. I am sorry to say it is not progressing in this township. I cannot account for the apathy of the people with regard to libraries. They do not seem to appreciate the use of books as was expected, their chief object appears to be to possess themselves of able and well qualified teachers, for throughout the 12 sections reported there were but five of the 3rd class, and there would not be even that number if the Trustees had any alternative. The Trustees generally seem anxious that their schools should be in operation, if possible, the whole year. Having visited them regularly, I have scrutinized minutely into the attainments of each pupil, and I must say that an improvement is evident during the last twelve months.' By my statistics you will see that most of the schools are opened and closed with prayer, and the word of God daily read."
133. The Reverend David Walker, Sarnia: "A larger amount has been raised in 1856 by this Township for the purposes of education, than in any previous year. The rate levied on property has not been so great, but one of the sections that had kept a Free School the previous year, has had recourse to fees in 1856; through which about $£ 60$ was raised. It would appear that while in the country districts the free system is increasing in popularity and in extent of operation, the tendency *f the inhabitants of our town is to return to the miserable rate bill. About $£ 40$ more has been paid to teachers this year than previously, while the attendance of
pupils, as shown by the Reports, has been largely increased. Notice may be taken of the fact, that so few pupils are reported as being engaged in advanced studies, but this is in great part accounted for by the circumstance that the Common School in the Town of Sarnia (which has an altendance as great as that of all the other schools in the T'ownship unitedly) has been joined to the Grammar School, and in this way all engaged in advanced studies are transferred to this, and are reported in a different return. There has been no new school honse erected during the year, but it is the intention of the united Board of Trustees herc to proceed soon to the erection of a stately and commodious suite of buildings, and at the same time it is making very liberal provisions for procuring a well qualified staff of teachers to occupy them."
134. Absalom Dingman, Esq., Sombra; "We have serious difficulties to contend with in the management of our schools in this Township, in the first place it is new, and in great part unsettled. The consequence is that as the wilderness is subjected to civilization the sections have to be altered, which is always sure to give more or less dissatisfaction to those who had all along been favored with a near proximity to the schools; however, we only share these difficulties in commonwith others, and they will gradually disappear. Last year a more equitable division of sections was made, and there are now as many as six or seven that have the means of keeping open continually first class schools. There is another circumstance which has a tendency to mar our progress. In some sections every influence has been brought to bear to slect persons as trustees who are known to be opposed to schools altogether (of whom it can hardly be said they are "fit and proper persons for the office of Trustee"), and I am sorry to say that in too many instances such persons have been chosen. The result is, hat in these unfortunate localicies school is keptopen just as long as the law requires, and even then, for the sake of cheapness, it is of the most inferior kind. Another difficulty is a want of qualified teachers. Many of the schools have not been kept open as long as they would have been on that account, and many of those who have been employed as teachers are ill qualified for the office. If we could get one or two Normal teachers, in this Township: to keep a sort of model school for the others to pattern after, it might stimulate some of those mere ipse dixit teachers to a sense of their duty. But notwithstanding these discouragements our schools are steadily progressing. Of the thirteen sections there were eleven supported an average of about eight months and a half during the year, which is quite in advance of any previous one. And I hope the day is not far distant when the annual report of Sombra will not have to be returned to you with the columns headed, "Algebra," "Geometry," "Mensuration," etc, left blank. The Trustees and people on the whole, show a deeper intrrest in school matters, and efforts are being made to procure a more efficient class of instructors and to furnish houses and apparatus more suited to the execution of their duties. You will perceive from the Report that there has been one new school house built during the year, and I think, from the interest manifested 'by several Trustee Corporations, there will be as many as three or four of the exponents of a country's progress to be reported to you for 1857. This is encour-
raging. I am happy to say to you, that the free system prevails here and gives general satisfaction. It is to be regretted that such apathy exists in our Municipal Corporation, towards availing itself of the liberal provisions made for procuring public libraries for the Township.

## XLII. County of Essex.

135. Joseph R. Berthelot, Esq., Anderdon: "You will perceive that many important questions are propounded, and answered with No and None in my report, which evidently show a want of proper views and feelings as to the importance of education; there are certainly palliatory circumstances to this state of things, poverty in many cases, and sections clashing with each other on sectarian grounds which are frequently difficult to remedy. It has been my aim to reconcile matters, but I am sorry to say I have failed to a great extent; if this feeling was manifésted by one sect only it would be highly censurable, but nearly all, I am justified in saying, are more or less anxious, and desire to have such privilege as regards their children, and this makes it very difficult to keep up good schools; and adhere to the strict letter of the law regulating them. One objection often urged for not sending, is distance. In many cases this is just, and is a difficulty which cannot be easily overcome for the present, although personal observation as to the effects of walking 2 or 3 miles to school, have made me firm in the belief that the exercise is of great benefit, both mentally and physically. I need hardly say, that such opinion was expressed frequently on my visits, without any perceptible results. However, I do not doubt the example set by some parties in sending two or three miles; will have its influence, and that the objection, as to distance, will be gradually removed."
136. James King, Esq., Gosfield: "I cannot say that there is any material change in the schools, under my superintendence, either for better or worse. They are progressing as before reported. Our public library, though too small to meet my views, is having a powerful and salutary influence on all portions of our people. Young and old, male and female, white and colored, all partake of its benefits, and the fruits are quite perceptible. I hope our Municipal authorities will deem it consistent with their duty to enlarge it."
137. Jonathan Wigfield, Esq., Mersea: "Out of five schools that have been in opcration during the year, thrce have been conducted on the free principle, and two partly so, the rate bill per month being merely nominal. But although such has been the case, attendance is far below what it should be, it appears as soon as the children become able to perform any kind of labor at home, their services either cannot, or will not be dispensed with ; perhaps this is to be attributed, not to any disinclination on the part of parents to educate them, but to the scarcity of labourers, and the high price of labour in this part of the Province. The prescnt year, if I may judge from appearances, promises to be more successful than any preceding one in school operations."
138. Alexander Craig, Esq., Tilbury West: "Free Schools:-I have the satisfaction of reporting to the Department, that the schools have been all free for
the past year, and are also to be so for 1857. We have no trouble, because as they adopt this principle, discord in a great measure, disappears. The school houses in this township are all $\log$, and not in the best repair; good furniture is much wanted. No. 3 is about to crect a new frame building, and log houses are on the decline. Tlime:-Section No. 4, formerly the worst conducted, has for the past year superseded all others, having kept school open for twelve months, the others for ten months each. Attendance is improving, but not so good as was expected, the people have to contend with many difficulties, little more than half the children can attend, the time the school is kept open. Maps:-Nos. 1 and 4 have furnished themselves with maps; Nos. 2 and 3 intend doing the same. Library :-The authoritics have as yet made no provision for the purchase of books; a number of the people appreciate the value of a library, and according to present appearances it will be sectional. Trustees :-I believe are doing to the best of their knowledge and ability, with respect to school and school houses. The people are becoming more aware of the value of knowledge to their children; the cause of their being effectually stirred up to exertion, was your munificent appropriation from the Grant to new and poor sections, to their aid and relief. From that day forward, the cause of education has gradually and effectually gained ground. I laid your letter of the 31st Decenber, 1855, before the Municipal Councillors, and am directed by them and the inhabitants generally to return you their united and grateful acknowledgements for the aid and relief to the several sections of this township."

## The Cities.

139. T. A. Ambridge, Esq., Hamilton: "I have the pleasure to report that the progress of the schools during the past year has been satisfactory. The apvance made by the pupils in the various branches of education has been marked and pleasing, and affords an additional evidence (if any was wanting) of the excellence of the system pursued. The examinations of the Central and Ward Schools, previous to the Christmas holidays, were numerously attended by our citizens generally; and those in the evening, by the principal of the two senior divisions of the scholars of the Central School in the hall of the Mcchanics' Institute, drew together as large an audience as was ever assembled in Hamilton under one roof. The examination was conducted by the principal, and the correct and ready replies of the pupils elicited frequent marks of approval from those present. At the close a gentleman expressed the feelings of the audience and hinself in a warm panegyric on our Common Schools, and on Mr. Sangster who so ably conducted them. I particularly mention this circumstance as it tends to show that our system has taken a firm hold of the popular mind here, and that they will deprecate any interference with it. The regulations in the schools are strictly enforced and observed, which adds much to their harmonious working. The library, I have every reason to believe, exerts an influence for good among those who avail themselves of its advantages. The books are well selected, and freely circulated among the parents of the pupils attending, and it cannot be doubted that many family fircsides are made happy and attractive by the reading of some entertaining and instructive work from the library. Towards the close of the year, there was a falling off in the attendance, owing to the
absence of many children of Roman Catholic parents, and on the opening after the Christmas holidays, it was found that nearly all the children of that persuasion were absent, in consequence of the privilege granted them of having separate schools after the 1st January. We must all regret the withdrawal of so many children from the liberal and harmonizing influences which surrounded them, and any one who takes a just view of the matter, will agree with me, that as far as they themselves are concerned, the change must infinitely be for the worse. I think, however; that apart from the regret felt, that so many children should be deprived of the benefits of a liberal education, the citizens generally are pleased that the Roman Catholic children have left the schools."
140. Alexander Workman, Esq., Ottawa: "During the year the Common Schools experienced a change, part of our teachers having attached themselves to the Roman Catholic Separate Board. In consequence of this move, the Common Board of Trustees had some difficulties to meet to procure other competent persons in their place; also accommodation. I am happy to say these obstacles have been overcome. Our Coinmon Schools were never in a more prosperous state. Six of the teachers bearing first class certificates, were trained at the Normal School in Toronto; the others hold the same class from the County Board of Public Instruction : all these have given general satisfaction to the trustees and parents of the pupils under their instruction. Our schools have been furnished with a number of globes and maps, and diagrams, and an additional supply has also been ordered from the Educational Department, Toronto. These will enable our instructors to teach the children committed to their care in a way hitherto unknown in our Common Schools. I must not neglect to remark that the trustees had determined to erect too large stonehouses, one in the upper, the other in the lower town. A meeting of rate-payers was called for their approval of the sites selected. At the meeting it was resolved to petition His Excellency the Governor General, to concede to the trustees of the Grammar and Common Schools, a vacant lot in the centre of the city, to erect one central school-house, that the Grammar and Common Schools might be united. A favorable answer is expected. The United Board would then be enabled to accomplish one great purpose, the education of the youth of the city, and the surrounding country could avail itself of the benefit likewise."

## The Towns.

141. The Reverend J. Travers Lewis, LL.D., Brockville: "I bave little to remark except that the Victoria School being free, and only one year in operation, is at present rather an experiment of the system, than an instance of its success. The great difficulty seems to be, that those children for whose special benefit such schools are established, will not avail themselves of the boon. On due reflection, I have come to the conclusion that the free system is unwise, unfair, and inoperative. unless the attendance of children be made compulsory by law. I am aware of the difficulty in affecting this amendment, and therefore merely mention my experience of the Brockville school, as corroborating an opinion derived from a rational examination of the theory of the free system."
142. George Gillespie, Esq., M.D., Picton: "I have much pleasure in informing you, that there is an increasing liberality on the part of all classes in this municipality towards the support of education. The united Boards of Grammar and Common Schools have cominenced the crection of a building apable of holding 350 scholars, which they hope to have completed next October. In Picton the schools are nearly free, as only those pay who would rather do so out of choice. We report no indigent pupils, because we have none. From those whom the Board suspects are not able to pay, nothing is asked, if they tender moncy it is accepted. In this way many mothers have been enabled to educate their children, when the fathers cared little about the matter, not enough many imes to furnish means; preferring rather to spend their cash in the taverns."
143. John Gordon, Esq., Port Hope: "In connection with the state of education in this town, I beg to state that the union of the Grammar and Common School Boards, effected during the last year, promises well for our future advancement. We have succeeded in renting a building capable of accommodating 350 pupils, and have fitted it up with the latest style of school architecture, as well as with a large supply of maps, glubes, charts, tablets, chemical and philosophical apparatus, etc. Besides this central, there are three primary schools in operation, one in each ward, these are also well supplied with maps, tablets, \&c., and we soon expect to see them prosper in their proper position as feeders of the Central School. The primary schools are under the charge of the Principal of the central, and are all on an equal footing, with regard to the extent of education ufforded to each. Although the central school has been only a few months in operation, it is at present quite full, and the Trustees are in consequence looking out for a site to erect a large building of more ample pretensions. This will be forced upon them the sooner, not only from the want of sufficient accommodation, but also from the fact that the present building is badly situated, difficult of access, and in other respects ill-suited for a permanent school house. The Trustees have secured the services of a good staff of teachers, and the townspcople generally are highly pleased with the union of the Grammar and Common School Buards. The library which we purchased a few months since is in full working order, we have an efficient librarian, and the regulations are strictly observed. A good number of books have been lent for the short time it has been open, and I am confident that an amazing amount of general information is being acquired both by young and old, but the pupils of the central school especially have read a good deal. If the taste for general reading were more widely diffused, and if Common School Jibraries were more generally established, there would be less temptation to seek relaxation and excitement in the low tavern and saloon, which, as dens of vicc, often sweep away all the wholesome lessons received at school."
144. The Reverend Robert F. Burns, St. Catherines: "We have three schools in operation. The first two were open the whole year, and continue in good working order. The third was open only nine months. It was designed especially for the colored population, which numbers 500 ; but although it had the services of a
very efficient teacher, for a variety of reasons, it did not meet with the requisite encouragement and had to be abandoned. A few of the colored children attend the other schools, but not so many as we would wish to see. Commiserating deeply the disabilities under which they have labored, we are more anxious that every facility for mental and moral improvement be furnished them, satisfied as we are, that if they get fair play, and are brought under proper educational appliances, they will prove themselves in no way inferior to their white neighbors in the same circumstances. We are hopeful that under the free principle, which has been inaugurated amongst us this year, they will avail themselves in larger numbers of the advantage; placed at their disposal. The adoption of this new system is the most marked feature of progress we have to notice; the advantages of throwing open our doors to all wilhout charge were so immeasurably superior to the paltry benefits of the rate bill, as to induce our Board to concur cordially in the change, and we are satisfied they will have no reason to regret it. We are fully alive to the abuses to which the free system is open, such as (on the part of parents) lightly esteeming what costs nothing, and the consequent unsteadiness of attendance on the part of children; but we are convinced that if a vigilant supervision be exercised, these may be avoided. The decrease in attendance during the second half of the year is by no means attributable to this, but to the drawing off of the Roman Chatholic children. A separate board has been recently formed; one school is already established, and largely attended; another, it is expected, will be started soon. Our Common Schools have, so far, been affected much less than might have been anticipated, the private ones have suffered more. The free principle will eventually draw into us more than we have lost. In the matter of school houses we are well favored; they were built about four years ago, and are neat substantial edifices: Furniture in the shape of maps, apparatus, object lessons, \&cc., is somewhat meagre, and no library is as yet established. These wants we trust will be speedily supplied. The Trustees seem to be anxious to do everything in their power to promote our educational efficiency. With an able staff of teachers; well regulated machinery; and the Divine blessing, a career of increasing prosperity is before us. Realizing our responsibility we would go forward. And I trust that by another year, when I shall have been longer in harness, I may be able to give you more details."
145. The Rev. John Gerrie, Whitby: "In transmitting the Annual Report of the Schools, there is little that requires to be the subject of specisl olservation. We feel confident that the examination of the Report will afford you a measure of satisfaction, and to some extent receive your approval. If we take into account the number of persons, only recently settled in this rising town, and the differences that necessarily exist in moral training, taste, knowledge, and enlightened principle; we think that Whitby will perhaps bear a comparison with almost any other of its size and age within the Province. During the last year, there has been a large sum of money expended; and besides, an important addition to the School house at Port Whithy, there have been important additions made to the furniture of all the rooms; in apparatus, maps, illustrations, \&c. ; the latter one spacious, airy, and convenient, and constructed with a view to the health and comfort of both teachers and scholars.

We have had some changes of teachers during the past year, but have at present, we believe, a most efficient staff; three males and one female, all holding first class certificates, and when we reckon in the town three private schools, in two of which the higher branches are taught, and the Grammar School for the County, it is indeed a very mall item of the population of Whitby that is not enjoying the blessing of education to some extent. It may seem strange that we have not, as yet, established libraries, but there has been a large outlay of money for other purposes, and at no distant day we hope that desideratum will be supplicd. We may $n$ lso mention, that having five Sabbath Schools in the town, to each of which there are books attached, and a library connected with the Merhaniss' Institute, the want is pretty well made up to those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of reading. We have, as yet, had no trouble or agitation about sepatate Schools, and long, long, may we continue so. It is a matter of satisfaction to me, and to the trustees, and I am sure, also to you, that the Bible is read more or less in all the Schools. I beg to return my thanks, and those of the trustees, for the Journal of Education, miany articles in which are excellent, and calculated to produce a happy influence on society, I might mention, in conclusion, that a taste for knowledge and education, and for useful reading, seems to be on the increase among our population, and $I$ believe that our Sabbath Schools, and S. S. libraries are producing a very salutary effect on the rising generation. May God long spare your valuable and useful life, and give you all needful wisdom and grace, for your arduous and important work."
146. W. H. Oliver, Esq., Paris: "It is very gratilying to me to have to observe that the cause of Education has advanced in this locality during the past year. There has been a manifest improvement in the spirit of our people generally. Interest is excited; a disposition is advanced to ascertain the condition of the schools, and to insist upon the perfect development of our system ; and you will observe that although a separate school has been established by the Roman Catholics during the year 1856, it has not affected the common in any unfavorable manner, although all the children of the Roman Catholic faith have been withdrawn. Our school-houses are admitted on all hands to be very inadequate to our wants; and the conviction which it has been my care on all occasions to intensify and deepen on the minds of the rate-payers, will lead in due time to an improvement in this branch of our educational appliancos. My efforts are directed towards the consummation of a union between the Common and Grammar Schools. If I succeed in my aim, a High, or Union School will be established in a new building sufficiently commodious to contain all the pupils in and beyond the Third Book.' Our present edifices would then be adequate to contain the junior classes, and the efficiency of every branch of schools would be increased. This arrangement possesses the advantage of economy, and it would dispose many persons to look with greater favor on our system of public instruction. You will observe by the report that our schools are free. Of course the Grammar School requires heavy fees from the parents of its pupils in order to sustain it. This has led to much ill feeling, which however unreasonable, as it doubtless is to a great extent, has, nevertheless, estranged from
us some men, whom we would fain secure as co-operators in the cause of free and universal education. This object we should, I think, accomplish by effecting; a union between the Grammar and Common Schools. Our report next year will show a marked improvement in average attendance, I think, judging from the last three months, and reckoning on our ability to maintain and increase the interest of the parents in the intellectual and moral culture of the children. I bave taken great pains to ascertain the causes of the irregularity in attendance, which is so general a feature in our returns, and so much commented upon, and my inquiries have materially lessened the indignation I used to feel at the alleged "indifference of parents," to which it is usually referred. The inevitable and paramount necessities of the social condition of our population fully account for a large amount of irregularity. Few know the sacrifices which many a faithful mother makes to send her eldest daughter to school for six months of the year. It is quite easy, and is perhaps a relief to our feelings, to exclaim against the poor parent for not sending her child the other six months; but the remonstrants would, $I$ believe, seldom do so well as those complained of. At the same time, I must admit, that gross negligence is in some cases exhibited, and Trustees and Superintendents should direct earnest attention to abate this evil wherever it exists. We propose immediately to procure a fresh supply of maps and charts. Our library is not very flourishing ; the Sunday Schools and Mechanics' Institute supply our population with books. I regret to say that the money received from the Clergy Reserves was appropriated to streets and sidewalks. The fault was our own, but the next instalment we shall endeavor to secure for educational purposes. The Roman Catholic Separate School is in a miserable condition, the teacher is inefficient, the children are without books, the school without maps, and the trustees without funds."

## Town Municipalities.

147. The Reverend James Cooper, Woodstock: "We have had a good deal of additional outlay, not so much in repairs proper, as in finishing the fencing and playgrounds of one of our schoolhouses. Our schools, I believe, still continue to maintuin a fair standing, and exert a healthy influence upon the public. The feeling, however, is now becoming quite general in the town that we ought to have one Central School, instead of one at each end of the town. Oür energies are too much scattered, and the two stand too much in the positio, $f$ rivals. If the present buildings could be disposed of to advantage, I have no doubt that our educational interests would be promoted by a union of the two, which I hope will be cffected ere long."

## The Villages.

148. The Reverend Archibald Lampman, St. Mary's: "Our schools are now in a flourishing condition, being better ordered than hitherto. The only diffculty still in our way is the absence of accommodation. The erection of buildings was contemplated last summer, but through the intervention of unforeseen circumstances, it was found necessary to defer it another season. However, the present
year will not be permitted to pass without seeing this important project carried into execution. The proposed edifice will be of stone, and erected at a cost of not less than $£ 1500$. Our present teachers are of a superior class, and adapted to the increased numbers and growing intelligence of the school population of the village. A full supply of maps, charts, and apparatus was obtained last year. The free principle is almost unanimously approved of. I belicve the public mind in this part of the country is fast coming to the conviction that a fair English education is the birthright of every child in the community, whether his parents are willing or able to pay for it or not, and that to withhold from him this benefit is to inflict irreparable injury. The prejudice of individual interest is wearing away, and people are gradually advancing to a perception of the great advantages which a State derives from the general education of its children, and also they beyin to recognize the truth that the community which neglects it at the present day, sabjects them in after life to the unequal struggle of contending, not the ignorant with the ignorant, but the ignorant with the educated. Trustees, therefore, and those to whom in any way the guardianship of the interests of the rising generation is committed, feel that they are bound in justice to the youth of their several sections to see that the spirit of the Common School Act is fairly and faithfully carried out."
149. John Hyde, Esq., Stratford: "The attendance of pupils is far in advance of last year, owing partly to the schools being free, partly to suitable accommodation, and partly to the efficiency and popularity of the principal teacher and his assistants. I may also add that parents and others take a deeper interest in the schools than they have been hitherto accustomed. The quarterly examinations are largely attended, and much satisfaction expressed on the prosperity of our system."
150. S. S. Macdonell, Esq., M.A., Windsor: "Our Municipal organization as a village had been hardly effected before means were taken to purchase convenient sites for schools, and to provide for the erection of suitable and commudious houses. The sum of $£ 1100$ was apportioned for that purpose, and other additional monies have been expended in enclosing the lots and furnishing the school rooms. The schools, which work upon the free principle, are, I am happy to say, filled with as many scholars as they can accommodate, and in fact draw all the children of proper age to the place. The salary allowed to each of the teachers is $£ 112$ per annum. The Board of Trustees intends purchasing another lot, and erecting a building for colored people. So far the system adopted of having the schools separate has worked well, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevail throughout all classes."

## Appendix B.

GENERAL REPORTS UPON THE STATE OF THE GRAMMAR SOHOOLS OF UPPER OANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

No. 1. Report on the Grammar Schools of the Western section of Upper Canada, by Thomas Jaffray Robertsoñ, Esq., M.A., Inspector.

Toronto, March, 1857.
Sir,-In addition to the Special Report on each Grammar School in that part of Upper Canada west of the County of Ontario, which I have already had the honor of laying before you, as the result of my inspection of Grammar Schools during the year 1856, I now proceed to make a few remarks on their general condition, point out their deficiencies, and add such suggestions as I think their condition actually requires.'

As the general state of the houses, furniture and such other matters has already been described in the Report for the year 1855, and is more minutely detailed in my Special Reports alluded to above, I shall at present say but little on these subjects.

Of the 37 school houses in the Western Counties, including 8 which I did not visit as the schools were not in operation, I consider 6 as more or less unfit for use, either from being old and ruinous, or (as in one instance) consisting of a room rented in an improper or unsuitable locality. All these are still occupied with one exception, and one or two of them might be sufficient in other localities, but arevery unbecoming in the thriving towns in which they exist. Another has been superseded by a new building erected since my visit, and in a few more instances. efforts are being made in that direction. The remaining houses are tolerably good, and many of them indicate great public spirit and liberality among the inhabitants of their respective neighbourhoods.

The internal fittings are too often greatly abused, affording evidence of want of proper discipline in the schools, and of course rendering it impossible for a well instructed teacher to direct his attention satisfactorily to æsthetic education. The difficulty in this respect is greatly increased by various other circumstances bearing materially on the same point, such as the dirty state of the walls and floors, oftenoccasioned by the unfitness and age of the house, though more frequently by neglect,, the want of proper school-yards, fences and out-offices. These defects would ren-. der abortive the efforts of the oldest teacher with regard to some of the most important points, such as neatness, order, \&cc. The aspect of the school must bemade attractive to the pupil, and its equipments comfortable, if possible, more so,
than those of his own home. Esthetic education cannot be attended to in an ill built, uncomfortable, dirty house, with the desks hacked with ponknives and covered with ink, the floors defiled with expectorations, and the walls scribbled on. Still less can habils of cleanliness and order be duly inculcated where there are not suitable school-yards properly fitted up. Familiarity with these defects are so general that in many instances they escape notice, or when noticed, are considered the unayoidable concomitants of the school house, which is thus made a means of creating habits of slovenliness and neglect, instead of becoming, in the hands of a judicious teacher, a most important aid in the formation of character.

While on this subject, I cannot avoid remarking how desirable it is that not merely the defects alluded to should be corrected, but measures should be adopted to ornament the school grounds with trees, shrubs or even flowers. Place them in charge of the pupils and they will be well taken care of, will afford an agreeable variety in the play-ground, and operate favorably on character. Neglect of the material condition of the school, imperfect organization, bad discipline, improper punishment and reward, defective methods of teaching, \&c., originate in the very common mistake of making instruction instead of education the end to be attained, so that, provided the requisite information be given, little regard is paid to the method adopted, and to the various accessories by which the pupil is surrounded, all of which operate directly in the formation of his character, and are consequently important agents in his education.

The next subject requiring special attention is irregularity of organization. This is exhibited chiefly in the form of improper classification, in consequence of which the arrangements in the programme are not adhered to with sufficient accuracy, the different branches of instruction are not entered upon at the required period, are taught totally different systems, sometimes without anything like system, or occasionally altogether omitted. Where these defects exist they have been in many in-: stances occasioned by the previous condition of the schools, and in no degree by any reluctance on the part of the teachers to conform to the arrangements laid down for their guidance. The pupils previously attending to particular studies: without any recognized system, and frequently guided by their own ulterior views, can not at once be brought under the sway of stringent regulations, however judi,cious and necssary. Skill, care, and above all, time, will be requisite to remedy this defect; and after all there will always be many individuals attending these :schools, seeking to fit themselves for special pursuits and consequently rejecting «every general arrangement that does not forward their special object.

English grammar (including composition, spelling, \&cc.) geography, history, the physical science and reading are often irregularly taught or almost entirely neglected. Works on history and the physical sciences are often used for the practice of English reading, and these reading lessons, in such instances constitute the only instruction given in the said branches. I am sorry to say that English: reading is especially and generally neglected. I know no accomplishment in the education of youth taught or mistaught so defectively as reading. Rapid utterance
careless and slovenly pronunciation, complete neglect of intelligence and expression, are so common as to be all but universal. The principles, on which good reading is based are few and simple, and can be easily impressed upon a class of children; after which the rest is practice, till a good "reading ear," like a good musical ear, is acquired in time. I feel it necessary to dwell particularly on this defect; good reading is a powerful aid to oratory. Geography (chiefly political) is too frequently taught by means of text books instead of large maps, hence one essential point is overlooked, namely, an accurate knowledge of the different countries or of the divisions of some one country. It is rare to find a class with the slightest knowledge of the geography of Canada, and too often its history is similarly neglected. I repeat, that these defects, where they exist, (and there are honorable exceptions) must not be attributed to neglect on the part of the teachers; they have grown up as part of a system hitherto generally accepted and deemed sufficient for the object it was intended to effect.

The chief defects observable in the classical instruction are want of thoroughness in the mere rudiments, and a hurried mode of proceeding afterwards, in consequence of which many essential particulars are omitted; thus a class reading Homer is sometimes by no means familiar with the terminations of the verbs, and occasionally those in Virgil and Horace are very deficient in a knowledge of Syntax. Of course there are various schools to which these observations by no means apply, and it is gratifying to observe that the classes lately commencing are usually better drilled than those which had begun long before. The teachers in general manifest a laudable anxiety for the improvement of their schools, and seem anxious to cooperate in the best spirit, in every measure adopted with a view to their increased efficiency. Some are already superior teachers, and produce corresponding results; while the efforts of others, equally judicious, are marred by the want of suitable apparatus, \&c. At present there is a great want of uniformity of action; too much latitude is permitted in the mode of progressing through the different branches; the consequence is, that classes in different schools of the same standing in the study of History, for instance, will be reading, some the sketch of general History in the Fifth Book of Lessons, others the History of France, others that of England, Scc. This defect can be remedied only by a close adherence to some uniform code of instructions, and more especially by the exhibition of some suitable model, sufficiently general in its characteristics to be adapted to the wants of all, and sufficiently excellent in its nature to be obviously deserving of imitation.

I question much whether the establishment of Grammar Schools in some of the small villages where they at present exist can be considered advantageous, In such cases it rarely happens that there is a sufficient number of classical pupils to constitute a Grammar School, and the other departments of instruction would be conducted at least as successfully (perhaps more so) in a good common school under a trained teacher.

Having now brought under your notice, in general terms, the circumstances in the condition of the Grammar Schools especially deserving of attention, and having
already reported minutely and separately on the state of each school, I beg respectfully to submit the whole to the consideration of the Council of public instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,<br>Your very obedient servant,

THOS. J. ROBERTSON, Inspector of Grammar Schools.

The Reverend<br>Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

No. 2. Report of the Grammar Schools of the Eastern section of Upper Canada; by the Reverend Whliam Ormiston, M.A., Inspector.

Toronto, March, 1857.
Sir,-In addition to the more minute and detailed report which I have already made upon the state of each of the Grammar Schools in the Eastern section of Upper Canada, for the year 1856, I would respectfully submit the following general observations, which are the less extended because my remarks in the last report, upon the schools in the West, are equally applicable to those in the East.

It is pleasing, however, to record, that during the year decided and most encouraging progress bas been made, in elevating the character, advancing the claims and increasing the usefulness of the Grammar Schools. In several localities very handsome and commodious edifices have been erected, or are in process of erection, for the use of the schools; great improvement is evident in the style of furniture, and large additions have been made to the amount of apparatus, and thereby greatly increased facilities are furnished for imparting instruction, especially in Geography, History and Natural Science. Earnest efforts are being made by Trustees to secure the services of active, efficient, well qualified teachers, and in every way to render the schools attractive, popular and successful. I may add also as a peculiarly gratifying feature in the history of these schools, that the number of pupils in the higher classes is constantly increasing. A larger number than heretofore is prosecuting the study of the classics and the elements of mathematics, with a view to matriculation either in the University of Toronto or some college.

The people generally, seem more adequately to appreciate and more anxiously to desire for their children, the advantages of a higher education than can be furnished in our common schools, admirably conducted as some of them are, and hence take a deeper and more lively interest in whatever may tend to increase the facility for procuring such an education, and in some instances they bave acted with an enlarged, enlightened, and most commendable liberality.

Of the thirty-six schools established in the counties visited by me, eight were closed, and some of them, I think, not likely soon to be reopened, as they are located where such schools are not yet required; seventeen are united with the common schools in their respective localities. Some of these union schools are succeding admirably, afford the highest satisfaction, and give promise of extended and lasting usefulness, each department being proportionately and properly provided for, and under the management of competent and earnest teachers, others are in a very unsatisfactory abnormal condition, united and yet separate, under the control of a united board, and yet quite independent of each other-professedly under one system, and yet as distinct in their intornal management, modes of teaching and discipline, as though no such union had taken place, there being no systematic examination and advancement of the pupils-no orderly arrangement and gradation of classes and no due subordination and division of labor among the teachers; in such cases failure and consequent disappointment are inevitable. It would appear that in many instances the amalgamation of the two Boards of Trustecs has been brought about merely for financial purposes, since the united Board has powers similar to those vested in Common School Trustees, for levying rates upon property for the support of the school, a power not possessed by Grammar School Trustees.

The County Councils, whose duty it is as the law now stands, to provide suitable accommodation and necessary apparatus for the use of Grammar Schools, (a duty which in some countics has been discharged in a highly creditable manner) in most localities, regarding the Grammar Schools more as a local than a general advantage, have either neglected or refused adequately to provide the funds for their support, and hence the general desire to connect them with the Common Schools. The very marked improvement lately both in the accommodation and instruction of the Common Schools in our towns and villages, renders some step necessary to maintain the status and efficiency of the Grammar School, by erecting new buildings and procuring additional apparatus, without increasing the fees for tuition, for wherever a good first class Common School is open and free, few are found willing to send pupils to the Grammar School-where the fees are necessarily high-to learn the same things which are taught quite as successfully in the Common Schaol, at a much lower rate ; and in few places is the number of classical pupils sufficient of themselves to sustain the school.

I cannot fail here to notice what appears to me an unfurtunate tendency un duly to increase the number of Grammar Schools in a County. In some cases they are established within a few miles of each other ; in this way the support of each is greatly diminished, and it is to be feared as a consequence that the standing of all is lowered, and their usefulness also lessened. Would not one good, well conducted, well supported high school in a county, do more to raise the standard of education in a community than several schools of less note, and, indeed, little, if any, in advance of a gaod Common School?

Our country is not yet sufficiently advanced either to require or supporta high school in every town or village, and I think also that a higher class of teachers
would be induced to devote themselves to this work, as their professions, if a larger sphere of usefulness were presented by more numerously attended and more advanced elasses. And much depends upon the spirit and qualifications of the teacher, more, indeed, than upon any thing besides. Wherever an able, earnest, enthusiastic teacher is engaged, there the school is well supported and prosperous, but wherever an indolent, indifferent, or incompelent master is employed, there all else is in vain.
Now, while there are not a few masters who, honorably to themselves, usefally to their country, and successfully for their pupils, faithfully discharge the oncrous duties of their noble calling, and to whom we cheerfully accord the meed of well earned praise ; there are some who would consult both their credit and their comfort by selecting another vocation. An increasing demand exisis for thorough, well trained and experienced teachers, and it is greatly owing to the want of them that so many changes are made in the teachers of the schools, which cannot fail greatly to retard the progress of the pupils, and not unfrequentiy leads to muck unpleasant strife and contention.

All good teachers now command good salaries, for alihough the average salary reported is not higher than $\mathbf{£ 1 7 0}$ per annum, yet the best teachers generally receive much more than this, so that there is very good encouragement presented to young men to devote themselves to the profession of teaching, and thoroughly to equip themselves for it.

It is still to be regretted that so little attention is generally paid to the surrounding of the school house, as with few exceptions there is about the school house, neither fence, shed, shrub nor tree, and frequently neither outhouse nor well; the whole premises often presenting a very neglected, desolate and unattractive aspect, when a trifling expenditure of time and money might render the school house and ground not only an attraction and an ornament, but also a pleasant means of mental and moral culture. A dingy, dilapidated, or desolate looking school house rebukes the negligence which it reveals, and perpetuates the the ignorance and want of taste which permit it.

It is greatly to be desired that trustess would turn their attention some what to this matter, the progress of the country and the cause of education demand it at their hands.

Many of the schools are still to be supplied with maps, charts, glohes, apparatus, blackboards, \&c., but most of them are tolerably well supplied with approved uniform text books.

Designed as the Grammar Schools are to furnish an advanced English education to many who will enjoy no superior advantages, as well as to prepare others to enter successfully and bopefally upon a further collegiate or university course of instruction, they form a very important pari of our general system of instruction, and merit special attention and encouragement, and in order that they may accomplish what is expected of them, whether apart or united with the Common

Schools, it is essential that an earnest, educated, patriotic christian teacher be in each of them, and every effort should be made to secure for the county the services of such a class.

The general advancementof the country-the incitement of superior Common Schools-and the encouragement and facilities presented by the Provincial University, render the necessity for good Grammar Schools more urgent and imme. diate.

Religious exercises are observed in nearly all the schools; the soriptures are read and prayers offered usually at the opening of the school, and by many also at the close, and in some of the schools it is delightful to observe that a fine bealihy moral influence is exerted upon the minds of the pupils. As is to be expected, however, this depends wholly upon the character of the individual teacher, since no rules or regulations, however strict or excellent, can ensure it ; a teacher may punctually and perfunctorily perform the required or appointed service, and yet, by the very manner and spirit of the performance, or by his character and conduct afierwards in the school, render the influence of such exercises upon the minds of the young more than questionable.

The altempt authoritatively to enforce any special claristian observances, or to demand any direct religious instruction in the management of our public school, either presupposes that all the teachers are christian men and properly qualified for the discharge of such religious duties, a state of things more to be desired than expected even in our own highly favored country, or it reduces the sacred, solemn, and sanctifyingservices of our most holy religion to mere repetitional mummery or a system of magical mechanism, which is much more likely to beget a spirit of irreverence and a disrelish for the truths of the Gospel, than to inculcate the principles of genuine piety or cultivate the habil of sincere devotion.

If devotional exercises and religious instruction are to constitute an obligatory part of the teacher's duty, then scriptural aitainments and personal piety ought to, be regarded as among the indispensable legal qualifications for his office, and to what board of examiners could be assigned the duty of determining whether a candidate were possessed of such qualifications? Better in our opinion that this question be left where it is, in the hands of the trustees, representing as they are likely to do the religious feeling of the community-indeed, pracically, a majority of all the Grammar School Trustees are clergymen or other office bearers in churches. More good, we think, is likely to be accomplished by morality, encouraging all due attention io the religious training and education of the young, both within and without the school than by legally enforcing it.

The Trustees of the Grammar Schools throughout the country embrace a very large number of influenial and well-educated ciiizens, many of them, as already stated, clergymen in the various religious denominations in the country, and one might reasonably be led to expect more from their united co-operation and efforts, than what has yet been realized. With a few honorable meritorious exceptions
they rarely visit the school, and fail to give that personal encouragement and countenance both to teachers and pupils, which would be in the highest degree beneficial.

In conclusion, I have to offer the following suggestions:
That the management and control of Grammar Schools be transferred from the County Council to the municipal authorities of the city, town or village where they are located, as they are naturally more interested in the success of such a school than the County Councils, whose jurisdiction is more widely extended, and whose interests are less immediate and direct.

That no new Grammar School be established where there are not at least ten pupils prosecuting studies not provided for in the Common Schouls, and that all schools already established whose average attendance does not equal the same number be discontinued for a time.

That the monies be apportioned according to some principle based upon the attendance, without any reference to seniority of establishment or preference of locality.

That the Trustees of Grammar Schools should have at least equal powers with the Trustees of the Common Schools, and that with such increased legal power they would exert also an increased moral power, especially by a more diligent and efficient supervision and more frequent and kindly visits.

Our present system of national instruction will not be complete until the Grammar Schools supply more fully the training and instruction required between the Common School and the College, but when they do, as soon they will, among the many distinguishing advantages of our happy, highly-favored Heaven-blessed home, assuredly not the least is the facilities afforded to all, for obtaining a liberal education : to the son of the mechanic, as well as of the merchant; of the laborer as of the lawyer.

Hoping that the progress of the current year may far exceed the last, and furnish even better grounds of hope and congratulation,

> I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

To the Reverend
Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

## Appendix C,

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SOHOOLS FOR UPPER OANADA.


#### Abstract

No. 1. Terms of admission into the Normal School, Toronto, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.


The Council of Public Instruction, anxious to adopt such measures as appear best calculated to render the training of the Normal School as thorough as possible, and to diffuse its advantages over every County in Upper Canada as equally and as widely as possible, adopts the following regulations in regard to the duration of the future sessions of the Normal School, and the mode and terms of admitting and facilitating the attendance of students at that institution.

Ordered, I. That the semi-annual sessions of the Normal School shall commence on the 15 th day of May and the 15 th day of November of each year, [and if those fall upon Sunday, the day following,] and continue for a period of five months each-to be concluded by a public examination and followed by a vacation of one month.
II. [1]-That no male student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, nor a female student under the age of sixteen years. [2]-Those admitted must produce a certificate of good moral character, dated within at least three months of its presentation, and signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected; [3]-they must be able to read and write intelligibly, and be acquainted with the simplè rules of arithmetic, and with the elements of geography and English grammar; [4]-must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of school-teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession.
III. That upon these conditions, candidates for school-teaching shall be admitted to the advantages of the institution without any charge, either for tuition; the use of the library, or for the books which they may be required to use in the school.
IV. That the teachers-in-training shall board and lodge in the city, in such houses, and under such regulations as are approved of by the Council of Public Instruction.
V. That a sum at the rate of five shillings per week, (payable at the end of the scssion) shall be allowed to each teacher-in-training, who, at the end of the first session, shall be entitled to a provincial certificate.
VI. That all candidates for admission into the Normal School must present themselves during the first week of the session, otherwise they cannot be admitted;
and their continuance in the school is conditional upon their diligence, progress, and observance of the general regulations prescribed by this council.
VII. That all communications be addressed to the Reverend Dr. Riferson, Chief Superintendent of Erlucation, Toronto.

## No. 2. Provincial certificates granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Chicf Superintendent of Elucation, on the recommendation of the Mas ters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Vicl., chap, 48, has granted the undermentioned students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada:
"XLIV. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent of Schools, on the recommendation of the Teachers in the Normal School, to give to any teacher of Common Schools a certificate of qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked according to law : Provided always, that no such certificate shall be given to any person who shall not have been a student in the Normal School."

The certificates are divided into classes, in accordance with the general programme according to which all teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked.

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

Ninth Session, 1852-53.-Dated 18th June, 1853.
(43)

Finst Class. Malos.
1 Archibald Macallum.
2 Julm Herbert Sangeter.
3 Samson Paul Robins. Fermales.
4 Doreas Clatk.
5 Catherine Johnsin.
6 Anma Mills Morrison.
7 Marie E. Tuof.
8 Euldah L. Whitcomb. Males.
9 Alexander Martin.
10 Warren Ruck.
11 Benjamin Challton.
12 Samuel Rathwell.
13 Henry T. B. de Scudamore.
14 Willian Warren Trull.
15 Griffil Patrick Lanou.

First Class-(Continued.)
16 Patrick O'Brien.
Segond Class. Malcs.
17 William Taylor Boyd.
18 Rohert Archibald Campbell.
19 John Simmons.
20 Willian Vardon.
21 Neil McTaggart.
22 Obtained First Class, 591.
23 Joun Clarrke.
24 Obtained First Class, 167. Females.
25 Anna Fleming.
26 Elizaijeth M. Robinson,
27 Jennetle Gray Foster.
28 Jane Smith.
29 Rose Saunders.

Second Class-(Continued.)
30 Eliza Barber.
31 Minnie Robertson.
32 Anne Siggins.
33 Emily M. Clark.
34 Lydia J . Hagar.
35 Elizabeth Maria Magan.
36 Amanda Walker.
37 Eliza J. Farland.
38 Azubal Hagar.
39 Melissa Smith.
40 Phobbe Louisa Sharp.
41 Christina Anne Hendry.
42 Ellen Daniell.
43 Elizabeth Bell.
44. Emily Rice.

45 Martha Hoig.
4.6 to 72. Third Class Certificates, expired on the 1st July, 185̈7.

## Tenth Session, 1853.-Dated 18th October, 1853.

Frast Olasbs.
Males.

78 Michnel Joseph Kelly.
74 John Giilmore Nalcolm.
75 Lachlan Kennedy.
76 Robert McGee.
77 William Smith.
78 George Murray.
79 Abraham W. Lawder.
80 Samuel Tobins. Females.
81 Lydia Lonisa Iyons.
82 Mary McOracken.
83 Lydia Anne Appleton.
84 Elizabeth Coote.
85 Jane Foster.

> Seoond Ocass. Males.

86 Thomas Newman.
87. David Misener.
88. Robert Wilson,

89 David Jadgate Williams.
90 Phineas Will.
91 Asa Beverly Danard.
(55)

Skcond Olass--(Continued.)
92 Robert Gibls.
93 William Stewart.
94 John Roberis.
95 Obtainad First Olass, 810.
96 William Abercrombie.
97 Augustine McDonell.
98 Obtained First Class, 489.
99 William Henry Bly.
100 Obtained Firsi Class, 807.
101 James Draper.
102 Martin Phillips.
103 Angus McDonald.
104 James Moriariy.
105 Ichabod S. Bowerman.
106 Thomas M. Bowerman.
107 James Martin (212).
108 Robert Hay.
109 William McKay.
110 Robart Hellyer.
111 Robert Logan.
112 Jacob Ohoaie Maguire.
113 Thomas Hume.
114 Joseph Warren.

Skoond Olass-(Continued.)
115 Willinm Montgomery.
116 Charles Hankinson.
117 James Evans.
118 Charles Olark.
119 Richard Hill.
120 Joseph Ede.
121 Thomas Onnnell.
122 Obtained First Class, 224. Females.
123 Obtained First Olass, 159:
124 Obiained First Class, 232.
125 Ellen Hoig.
126 Caroline A. Masters.
127 Delin Audrems Masters.
120 Julin Ann Rubertson.
129. Helen Campbell.

130 Sophrona Andevon Mills.'
181 Lydia Eleanor Howard.
182 Fauny Higgins.
138 Sarah Buwes (174).
-184 to 150, Third Class Certificaies, expired on the 18 st November, 1054.

Eleventh Session, 1853-4.-Dated 20íh April, 1854.

First Olass. Females.
151 Mary Adams.
152 Emily Hioward Jenaings.
153 Eliza Wilson Keddie.
154 Julia Anne Robinson.
155 Jane Smith.
156 Mary Stephens.
157 Josephine Storrie.
158 Mary E. Sudborough.
159 Margaret Sweeney (123).
160 Maria Louisa Williams. Males.
161 Charles Bannister.
162 Francis Wesley Bird.
163 Ooleman Dristol.
164 William Coulion.
165 Daniel Chisholm.
166 Alfred Ernest Ecroyd.
167 Jolin Eison (24).
168 James B. Gray.
169 Thomas Ferguson MoLean.
170 William Noden.

## Sedond Class. Females.

171 Jane Anderson.
(61)

Second Class-(Continued.)
172 Saral Bales.
173 Harriet Bowes.
174 Same as 188.
175 Margaret Burgess.
176 Margaret Buyers.
177 Sarah Carr.
178 Obtained First Olass, 266.
179 Esther Clarke.
180 Mary Coady.
181 Obtained First Olass, 268.
182 Obiained First Olass, 269.
188 Kate Higgins.
184 Anna Maria Holmes.
185 Obtained First Olass, 229.
1S6 Aune Eliza Jaokson.
187 Isabella Johnson.
188 Oatherine Junor.
189 Harriet Evelyn Kennelly.
190 Margery Muter Konnedy.
191 Melissa MeCrady. .
192 Ohristy McLennan.
193 Obtained First Clcss, 528.
191. Obtained Fivs' Class, 372.

195 Mary Shearer.
196 Margaret Shriglay.
197 Lizanua S. Snyder.

Second Class-(Continued.)
198 Elizabeth Slevens.
199 Adeline Slone.
200 Elizabeth Van Every.
201 Cecilia M. A. Walkingshaw.
202 Mary Anne Wilson.'

## Males.

203 Wilbur Fisk Adams.
204 John Rausome Brower.
205 Peter C. Blaicher.
206 John Coyne.
207 John D'Evelyn.
208 Gilbert Goldsmith.
209 Silas Hollingshead.
210 Edward Jamieson.
211 Obtained First Class, 262.
212 Same as 107.
218 John MoNaughton.
214 Samuel Megaw.
215 Obtained First Class, 589.
216 John S. Oliver.
217. William Plunkett.

218 Parmenius Reynolds.
219 Bobert Somerville.
220 William Stevens.
221 John Terrill.

| Twelfth Session, 1854.-Dated 16th October, 1854. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Frast Class. | Stoond Class. | Seoond Oliss-(Continued.) |
| Males. | Males. | 248 James D. Trousdale. |
| 222 Francis Josiah Craig. | 284 George Abraham Barkley. | 249 William We |
| 228 Ninian Leander Holmes. | 235 Obtained First Class, 427. | Females. |
| 224 David Kelly (122.) | 236 Absalom Dingman. | 250 Same as 171. |
| 225 James McBrien. | 237 William Douglas. | 251 Agnes Armstrong. |
| 226 Joln McLean. | 238 Obtained First Class, 354. | 252 Obtained First Class, 267. |
| 227 John Patto | 239 Amos Gould. | 253 Susan Dorothy. |
| 228 George Rose. | 240 William Hackett (327.) | 254 Alice Foggin. |
| Females. | 241 John Adams Hurlburt. | 255 Obtained First Class, 527. |
| 229 Elizabeth Hughes (185.) | 242 Alezander McKay. | 256 Margaret Teresa Mcilderry. |
| 230 Grace Anastasin Magan. | 243 Davis McKee. | 257 Jane Mowat. |
| 231 Elizabeth MeNaught. | 244 Alexsuder McPherson. | 258 Annie Preston. |
| 232 Sarah Birch Quinn (124.) | 245 Samuel Nash. | 259 Obtained First Class, 374. |
| 233 Sarah Agnes Robinson. | 246 Obtained First Olass, 504. 247 James Stephens. | 260 Obtaincd First Class, 307. 261 Caroline Wilkinson. |

Thirteenth Session, 1854-55.-Dated 18th April, 1855.

First Olass. Maliss.
262 John Livingstone (211.)
263 James McGrigor.
264 Archibnld McMurchy.
265 Donald Munn. Femalcs.
266 Catharine Cattanach (178.)
267 Helen Elizabeth Clarts (252.)
268 Mary Anne De Cow (181.)
269 Rebecea Do Cow (182.)
270 Harriet Anne Lind.
271 Mary Anne Murray.
272 Hearietta Shenick.
Skoond Class. Males.
273 Joseph Fellows Adams.
274 Obtained First Class, 356.
. Seoond Class-(Oontinued.) 275 Obtained First Olass, 426. 276 Peter Campbell.
277 Edmund Peter Costello.
278 Edward Lee Forsyth.
279 Obtained First Class, 429.
280 Alexander McKenzie.
281 Obtained First Class, 509.
282 James Minions.
283 John Murton.
284 Obtaincd First Clasß, 503.
285 John Horton Wright.
Fenales.
286 Anne Muggrove Armstrong.
287 Emma Arnold.
288 Matilda Backhouse.
289 Obtained First Class, 320.
290 Mary Frances Brown.
291 Elizabeth Campbell.

Second Class-(Continued.) 202 Obtained First Olass, 451. 293 Sarah Anne Fuller. 291 Obtained First Class, 317. 295 Lydia Suphia Mundny. 296 Juliana Myers. 297 Louisa Porter. 298 Mary Porter. 299 Anne Jane Quinn. 300 Adelaide Rogers. 301 Mary Sheppard. 302 Esther Sudborough. 303 Mary Anne Sweeny. 304 Adeline Vau Every. 305 Emmeline Van Every.

Finst Class.
Male.
306 John Raine.

Fourteenth Session, 1855-Dated 15th October, 1855.
(34)

Finst Class. afales.
307 William Carlyle (100)
308 David Ormiston.
309 John Harris Comfort.
310 John Jessup (95)
311 William Henry King.
312 Bernard Kerr.
313 David Blair.
314 Alexander Lester.
315 John Taylor,
Females.
316 Josephine Witmore Clark.
317 Kate Gunn (294)

318 Elizabeth Adams.
320 Mary Brown (289)

## Second Class. Males.

321 Andrew Allison.
322 James Bowerman.
323 Obtained First Class, 485.
324 Henry Clarke.
325 James Hay, Junior.
326 Duncan Orane.
327 Same as 240.
328 James Keating.

Srcond Class.-(Continued.) 329 John McPherson.
330 Obtained First Class, 510.
331 Obtained First Class, 441.
332 Oltained First Class, 430.
333 Obtained First Class, 443.
334 David Johnston.
335 William Bernard Danard.
336 Heary Hicks.
337 Obtained First Class, 593.
338. Obtained First Class, 516.

## Females.

339 Eleanor Leach,
340 Elizabeth Eleanor Kennedy.

341 Obtained First Class, 390.
842 Elmira Flood.
343, Obtained JFirst Class, 363.
344, Sophia Caroline MoLean,

345 Margaret Oatherine McDonnell.
346 Mary Ann Munyard.
347. Henrietta Simpson.

848 Susannah Robinson.

349 Obtained First Class, 607. 850 Sarah Elizabeth Tewksbury. Male.
351 John Kellock,'

Fifteenth Session, 1855-56.—Dated 15th April, 1856.
(63)

First Class. Males. 1st. Division A.
352 Alexander Black.
353 James Carlyle.
354 David Fotheringham (288.)
355 John Hunter.
2nd. Division ' B.
356 Robert Alexander (274.)
3rd. Division 0.
357 Stephen Dadson.
358 Lewis Corydon Moore.
359 Abraham Pratt. Fenales.
1st. Division A.
360 Mary Foster, (341.)
361 Fanny Gordon.
362 Margaret Irvine.
363 Mary Lester (348)
2nd. Division B.
364 Oharlotte Madeline Churchill. 389 Obtuined First Class, 442.
365 Mary Turner Haig.
366 Catherine Magan.
367 Nancy Strickland (260.)
2rd. Division C.
368 Jane Bettie.
369 Mary Ann Gill.
370 Mary Houlding.
371 Mary Ann Fickersgill.
372 Lucinda Piner (194.)
473 Adeline Shenick.
374. Margaret strickland (259.)

Frast Class.-(Continued,)
375 Catherine Walker.
376 Isabella Walker.
Sedond Olabs. Males.
1st. Division A.
377 Justin Badgero.
378 Obtained First Class, 596.
379 Thomas Goouch.
380 Thomas Green. 2nd. Division B.
381 Obtained First Class, 431.
382 Obtained First Class: 432.
383 Obtained First Olass, 434.
384 George Husband.
385 John Mitchell.
386 William Ruthven.
387 Benjamin Shirreff.
388 Charles Shortt.
390 Same as 460 and 512. 3rd. Division C.
391 David Brown.
802 Dugald Livingstone.
393 Alexander McGregor.
394 Duncan McIntyre.
395 William Milliken.
896 Samuel Moyer.
Females.
1st. Division A.

Second OLass--(Continued.) 398 Eliza Anne Orawford. 390 Susan Hamilton. 400 Obtained First Class, 450. 401 Obtained First Class, 452.
402 Anne Maria Paul. 403 Anne Wharin. 2nd. Division B. 404 Martha Andrews. 405 Obtained First Class, 522. 406 Mary Avis Dewr. 407 Obtained Firsl Olass, 526. 408 Hannah Ularinda Kerr.
409 Obtained First Class, 446.
410 Mary Maria Marlatt.
411 Margaret Murchison.
412 Fanny Rutledge.
413 Oatherine Ryan.
414 Mary Anne Sinclair. 415 Agnes Sweetin. 3rd. Division 0.
416 Rachel Harley.
417 Margaret Hunter.
418 Margaret Jack.
419 Mary Kerr.
420 Mary McLellan.
421 Mary Ann Minshall.
422 Catherine Mulhern.
423 Esther Rich.
424 Hannah Robertson. 425 annie Webster.
'Sixteenth Session-Dated 15th October, 1856.
(62)

Finse Class. Males.
1st. Division A.
426 William Reader Bigg (275.)
427 Allan Chisholm (235.)
428 John Ford.
429 Henry Gick (279.)
430 Samson Roberts (832.) 2nd. Division B.
431 John Brown (381.)
432 Robert Brown (382.)
438 Thomas McKee. 3rd. Division C.

434 John Cameron (383.)
485 Alexander Campbell (823.)
486 Janes Cody.
437 James Fletcher Cross.
438 Robert Dobson,
439 Hugh MoDougall (98.)
440 John McMillan.
441 Gilbert Dorland Platt (381.)
442 George Smith (389.)
443 Samuel Simpson (338.)

## Females.

1st. Division A.
444 Anna Borthwick.

445 Helen Miliken Clark.
446 Jane McLean. (400.)
447 Margery Jarden Ramsay. 2nd. Division B. 448 Elizabeth Huff. 449 Mary Vandusen Huff. 450 Amy Caroline Jones (400.) 3rd. Division 0 . 451 Angelina Brown Ford (292.) 452 Oatherine McNiece (401.)

## Seoond Class.

Males.

1st. Division A.
${ }^{4} 53$ Joseph Armstrong. 4004 Obiained First Class, 499. 455, James Bruce.
456 George Fraser.
457 Thomas Laduc.
458 John McKay.
450 Genige Richards.
460 Obtained First Class, 512.
461 Andrew Weir.
2nd. Division B.
462 Daniel Duff.
468 William Erlwin Gorsline.
464 James Harlow.
465 John H. Gegler.
466 John Jacques.
467 Juhn McCounell.
468 Peter Musgrave.

469 Obtained First Class, 505.
470 Samuel Vandewaters.
471 Obtained First Olass, 601. 3rd. Division 0 .
472 Gilbert Stevenson Austin.
473 James William Bingham.
474 Thomas Boyd.
475 Samuel Burden.
476 Same as 628.
477 James Little.
478 George Misener.
479 John Simpson Ross,
480 Newton Ransome Stone.
481 Thomas Walsh.
482 Thomas Wilson. Females.
1st. Division A.
483 Obtained First Class, 520.

2nd. Division B.
484 Sarah Bethel.
485 Oblained First Class, 518.
486 Obtained First Class, 525.
487 Bertha Jackson.
438 Jane McKay.
489 Elizabeth Mary Russell.
490 Helen Webster.
3rd. Division 0.
491 Eliza Agnew.
492 Saral Barnard.
493 Obtained First Class, 523.
494 Obtained First Class, 524.
495 Elizabeth Johnston.
496 Jane Main.
497 Same as 566.
498 Elizabeth Thompson.

Seventeenth Session.-Dated 15th April, 1857.
(80)

First Class-(Continued)
E26 Kennedy, Cath. Ainslie (407.)
527 McDonald, Elizabeth (255.) 557 Obtained First Class, 592.
528 McNaughton, Margaret (193.) 558 Smith, Andrew.
Skoond Olass. $\quad 559$ Waters, George.
Males.
1st Division-A.
529 Calvert, Joseph.
530 Demill, Ervin.
531 Duff, James.
532 Fleming, James.
533 Hamm, Thomas Edwin.
534 Irving, George.
535 Moore, Richard.
536 Nichol, William.
537 O'Reilly, Robert.
538 Shurtleff, George.
539 Obtained First, Olass, 594.
540 Turabull, John. 2nd Division-B.
541 Campbell, Neil.
542 Clifton, Henry S.
543 Doan, George Henry.
544 Hagartie, James.
545 Knisely, Owen Fares.
546 McOammon, James.
547 Obtained First Olass, 598.
548 Sarvis, George Chowan.
549 Thompson, George Washington 579 Hume, Mary Miller.
550 Yeomans, Silas Parker. 3rd Division-O.
551 Brookfield, Jacob.
552 Foster, Ralph.
553 Jones, Jonas.
524 Dadson, Mary Anne (494.) 554 Laughlin, William.
525 Fayette, Emilie Augusta (486.)555 Robertson, John.

Sedond Class-(Continued.)
556 Shurtleff, Robert Fulton.

559 Waters, George.
Females.
1st Division-A.
560 Dance, Anne.
561 Jenner, Sarah Anne.
562 Obtained First Class, 606.
563 McMurray, Elizabeth Jane.
564 McNaughton, Janet.
565 Milne, Elnora.
566 Richards, Amanda (497.)
567 Smith, Margeret.
568 Wilkes, Margaret.
2nd Division-B.
569 Obtained First Olass, 651.
570 Gardiner, Jane.
571 Gillies, Mary.
572 Robertson, Martha. 3rd Divison-C.
573 Same as 659.
574 Cull, Alice.
575 Dunn, Barbara Morrison.
576 Elston, Faith.
577 Fletcher, Oharlotte.
578 Gurd, Dorah.
580 McBride , Sarah.
581 McKechnie, Mary Gray.
582 Miller, Jennet.
583 Munsen, Charlotte.
584 Obtained First Class, 611.
585 Same as 666.
586 Veit, Anne.

## Eighteenth Session.-Dated 15th October, 1857.



## Appendix D.

## THE OOUNTY GRAMMAR SOHOOLS OF UPPER OANADA.

No. 1--Programme of Studies, and General Rules and Regulations for the
Government of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada,
Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, under the nuthority of the Grammar Sohool Act, 16 Vic., cap. 186, and approved by the Governor Geueral in Council.

## Prefatory Explanations.

1. The fifth section of the Grammar School Act requires, "That in each county grammar school provision shall be made for giving instruction, by a teacher or teachers of competent ability and good morals, in all the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, including the elements of mechanics and natural philosophy, and also in the Greek and Latin languages, and mathematics, so far as to prepare students for University College, or for any college affiliated to the University of Toronto, according to a programme of studies, and general rules and regulations, to be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and approved of by the Governor General in Council: Provided always, that no grammar school shall be entitled to receive any part of the grammar school fund, which shall not be conducted according to such programme, rules, and regulations." In the fourth clause of the eleventh section of the Act (after providing for the union of the grammar and one or more common schools in any municipality) it is provided, "That no such union shall take place without ample provision being made for giving instruction to the pupils in the elementary English branches, by a duly qualified teacher or teachers."
2. From these provisions of the law it is clearly the object and function of grammar schools not to teach the elementary branches of English, and especially to teach the subjects necessary for matriculation into the University. With a view to the promotion of these objects, and for the greater efficiency of the Grammar Schools, the Council of Public Instruction of Upper Canada, after mature deliberation, have adopted the following regulations, which, according to the fifth section, and the fifth clause of the eleventh section of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vic., chapter 186, are binding upon all boards of trustees and officers of grammar schools throughout Upper Canada.

## Section 1.-Qualifications for the Admishion of Pupils to the Grammar Sohools.

1. The regular periods for the admission of pupils commencing classical studies, shall be immediately after the Christmas and after the summer vacations; but the admission of pupils in English studies alone, or of those pupils who have
already commenced the study of the Latin language, may take place at the commencement of each term. The examinations for the adimission of pupils shall be conducted by the head master; as also examinations for such scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes as may have been instituted by municipal councils as authorized by law,* or by other corporate bodies, or by private individuals. But

[^3] each, all, or any of the following purposes, that is to say :-

Thirdly. For the purchase and acquirement of such real property as may be required for county grammar sohool purposes, and for the ercetion, preservation, improvement, and repair of county sohoolhouses, for the use of grammar schools, in suoh parts of the county, or wilhin any city or the liberties thereof, lying within the boundaries of such county, as the wants of the people most require; for the sale and disposal of the same when no longer required; and for making such provision in aid of such grammar schools as they may deem expedient for the advancement of education in the same.

Fourlhly. For making some permanont provision for defraying, out of the public funds of ench oounty, the expense of tho nttendance at the scat of the University of Toronto, and of that of Upper Canada Oollege and Roynl Grommar School there, of such and so many of the pupils of the different public grammar schools of such county, as shall be desirnus of, and in the opinion of the respective masters of such grammar schools, shall be of competeut attainments for entering into competition for any of the scholarships, exhibitions, or, other sitnilar prizes offerod by such University or College to competition nmongst such pupils; but which pupils, from the inability of their paronts and guardians to incur the necessary expense of such attendance, might otherwise be depriyed of the opportunity of competing for the same.

Fifthly. For the endowment of such and so many fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, and other similar prizes in the University of Toronto, or in Upper Onnada College and Rogal Grammar Sohool there, to be open to competition amongst the pupils of the differont public grammar sohools of such county, as they shall deem expedient for the encouragement of learning amongst the youth of such county.

The following Scholarships are offered for competition at the Matriculation Examinations in the University of Toronto:

In the Faculty of Arts (each of tho value of $£ 80$ per nnnum), 2 in the Greek and Latin Classics, with History and Geogynphy; 2 in Mnthematics; 1 in Modern Langunges, with History and Geography; 3 for Genernl Proficiency in the " pass" subjects appointed for all Stadents. See subjects ou page 228.

In the Department of Agriculture, 1 of the value of $£ 30$. The subjects of examination are as fullows: English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, including Mebsuration. Euolid, B. 1. Outlines of English History to the present time [Chambers' History of British Empire]. Outlines of Modern Geography. Geography of the British Empire including her Colonies. Principles of Practical Agriculture [Stephen's Catechism.]

In the Dopartment of Civil Engineering, 1 of the value of $£ 30$. The subjects of examination are as follows: Arithmetic. Algebra [Colenso's.] Euclid; Bb. I. II. III. IV. and Def. of V. and VI. [Colenso's edition of simson's.] Nature and use of Logarithms [Colenso's'] Plane Trigonometry, as far as planetriangles [Oolenso's.] English Grammar and Composition. Frenoh Grammar. Voltaire, Histoire de Obarles XII. Outlines of English History to present time [Chambers' History of the British Empire.] Outlines of Modern Geography [Putz' and Arnold's Manuals of Ancient and Modern Geography.] Geo* graphy of the British Empire, including her Colonies. Drawing,

In the Faculty of Jfedicine, 2 of the value of $£ 30$ per annum each. The suljects of examination are as follows : Sallust, Catilina. Ordinary rules of Arithmetic. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of Square Root. First four rules of Algebra [Colenso's.] English Grammar and Composition. Outlines of Euglish Fistory to the present time [Chambers' History of the British Empire.] Outlines of Ancient. and Modern Geography [Putz' and Arnold's Manuals.] Elements of Ohemistry [Ohambers' Educational Course.] An elementary viev of the structure and arrangement of the Animal Kingdom. [Carpenter's, or Patterson's' Zoology, or Radiments of Zoology in Ohambers' Educational course] Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical [Henfrey's Rudiments of Botany, Balfour's Outlines of Botany, or-
the board of trustees may, if they shall think proper, associate persons with the head master in the examinations for such scholarships, exhibitions, or prizes.
2. Pupils, in order to be admitted to the grammar school, must be able,1. To read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common readingbook. 2. To spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence. 3. To write a fair hand. 4. To work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, and in reduction and simple proportion. 5. Must know the elements of English grammar, and be able to parse any easy sentence in prose ; and, 6. Must be acquainted with the definitions and outlines of geography.

Gray's First Lessons in Botany.] Candidates for Scholarships will be examined in the following additional subjects: Humer, Ilind, B. I. Hornce, Odes, B. I. Trauslation into Latin Prose. Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, iuclusive. Euclid, B. I. French Grammar. Voltnire, Histoire de Charles XII.

In the Faculty of Lav, 4 of the value of $£ 30$ per annum each. The subjects of examinations are as follows: Xenophon, Anabasis, B.I. Horaee, Odes, B. I. \& III. Translation into Latin Prose. Arithmetic. Iuclid, Bb. I., II., \& III. AIgebra, as far ns Quadratic Equations inclusive. [Colenso's.] English, Grammar and Composition. French. Grammar. Voltaire, Histoire de Chrrles XII. Outlines of English History to present time. [Ohambers' History of the British Empire.] Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero. Oullines of Grecinn History to the death of Alexander. Outlines of Ancient and Modern (Aeography. [Putz' and Arnold's Manuals of Ancient and Modern Geography.] Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol, I. N.B.-Candidates for Matriculation in Law, may omit either French or Greek, at their option,
Section 2.-Programme of Studies in the Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.

| Crass. | I. Latiy. | II. Greek. | Ifi. Frexch. | IV. Exglish. | V. Matheilatics. | VI. Geograpity and History. | III. Phthical screxce. | MuII |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { FIRST } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { LOWESN } \end{array}\right\}$ | Arnold's First and Second Latin Book. Latin Grammar. Cornelius Nepos. | None. | None. | English Grammar and Composition. <br> Reading, and Sullivan's Spelling-book superseded. | Arithmetic. <br> Alpebra, (first four rules.) | Oatlines of Geography and General Hisiory. | None. | Writing. <br> Drawing. <br> Vocal Masic. |
| SECOND | Latin Grammar and Exercises. <br> Casar's Commentarirs. | Arnold's First Greek Bonk. | None. | Grammar (continned.) Etymology of Words and Versification.. Art of Readiog (national series) and Sullivan's Dietionary of Derivations. | Practical Arithmetic. <br> Alsebra, (simple equations.) | Outlines of Ancient Geography. <br> History of Rome. <br> History oi Great Britain and Ireland. | Elements of Natural History, as far as contained in the 3rd and wh National Ieaders. | Writing. <br> Drawing. <br> Focal Music. |
| THIRD | Ovid and Virgil. Latin Prosody and Exercises. | Greck Grammar and Exercises. <br> Kenophon's Analasis. | Elements of French Grammar, to end of Irregular <br> Verbs, with Exercises. <br> Oral and Written Translation. | Elementary Principles of Rhetoric and Logic. <br> Art of Reading and Fitth Book (uational series.) | Commercial Arthmetic. <br> Algebra. (qualratics.) <br> Eucid, Bu. I. II. | Ancient Geography. <br> Roman Aniquities. <br> History of Grecce. | Elements of Natural Thilosophy and Geolosy, as eontaincd in the 5 th National Header. | Drawing. <br> Tocal Brusic. |
| FOURTH | Virgil and Cicero. <br> Exercises and Composition in Prose and Verse. | Homer's Iliad. <br> Greek Testament. <br> Lucian. <br> Greek Prosody and Exarcises. | Rules on the use of the Pronouns and Participles with Exercises. <br> Oral and Written Transl itions. | Christian Mrorals and Lvidences. <br> Readius in Sullivan's Literary Class Book. | Algebra. <br> Euclid, Bb. III. IV. definitions of B. F. and B. VI. | Ancient and Medieval Geography. Grecian Antiquities. History of France. History of Canada. | Pbysiology, as contained in the 5th National Beader. <br> Elements of Chemistry. | Drawing. <br> Book Keeping. <br> Vocal Music. |
| FIFTH | Horace. <br> Composition in Prose and Verse. <br> Previous subjects reviewed. | Homer's Odyssey. <br> Greek Prosody. <br> Previous subjects reviewed. | Syntax \& Idioms. Comprosition. Oral and Written Translations. <br> Fénélon,-Dialogues des Morts. <br> Molières,-LesFourberies de Scapin. Previous subjects reviewed. | Outlines of English Literatare. <br> Composition. <br> Elements of Civil Polity, <br> Political Economy, (Fifth Reader.) <br> Previous subjects reviewed. | Elements of Plane Trizonometry. Mensuration and Surveying. <br> Previons subjects reviewed. | Outlines of Egypti :n <br> History to the Death of Cleopatra. <br> History of Spain and-Portugal in the reign of Ferdinand aud Isabella. <br> Previous subjects reviewed. | Previous snbjects reviewed. | Drawing. Vocal Music. |

Explunatory Memoranda to the foregoing Programme:-

1. Pupils preparing for the University, are required to study those subjects only which wiil qualify them for matriculation.*
2. Any pupil studying the English branches alone, may have an option as to the particular subjects of his study; but he may not, without the special permission of the head master, select any subject not included amongst those prescribed for the elass in which be has been placed on examination.
3. The pupils shall be arranged in classes, corresponding to their respective degrees of proficiency. There may be two or more divisions in each class; and each pupil slall be advanced from one class or division to another, according to attainments in scholarship, and no faster.
4. Drawing includes linear, map, geometrical, and ornamental drawing.
5. Instructions shall be given to each pupil in penmanship, as long as the Head master shall think it neeessary.
6. It is recommended that the elements of vocal music shall form part of the course of instruction for all pupils capable of learning to sing.

## Section 3.-Opening and Closing Exercises of each Day.

The arrangements for the daily religious excrcises of each grammar school shall be left to the judgment of the board of trustees. $\dagger$

## Section 4.-Duties of the Head Master and Teachers.

1. Each head master and teacher of a grammar school shalt punctually observe the hours for opening and dismissing the school ; shall, during school hours, faithfully devote himself to the public service; shall see that the exercises of the school be opened and closed each morning and evening, as stated in the preceding section; shall daily exert his best endeavors, by cxample and precept, to impress upon the

[^4]minds of the pupils the principles and morals of the Christian religion, especially those virtues of piety, truth, patriotism, and humanity, which are the basis of law and freedom, and the cement and ormament of society.
2. Every head master skall keep the daily, weekly, and quarterly register of his school, according to the forms and instructions authorised by law. The head master of every senior county grammar school shall also make the observations and keep the Meteorological Sournal required by the 16th section of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vic., chap. 186 ; in addition to which, every head master shall keep, and cause to be kept, a class register, in which are to be noted the class exercises of each pupil, so as to exhibit a view of the advancement and standing of such pupil in each subject of his studies. The head master shall also prepare the annual and semi-annual returns of his school required according to law.
3. The head master shall practise such discipline in his school as would be excreised by a judicious parent in his family ; avoiding corporal panishment, except when it shall appear to him to be imperatively required: and in all such cases he shall keep a record of the offences and punishments, for the inspection of the trustees at or before the next public examination, when the said record shall be destroyed.
4. For gross misconduct, or a violent or wilful opposition to his authority, the head master may suspend a pupil from attending the school, forthwith informing the parent or guardiian of the fact, and the reason of it, and communicating the same to the chairman of the board of trustees. But no boy shall be expelled without the authority of the Board of Trustees.
5. When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the head master, with the approbation of the board of trustees, to suspend or expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under this public censure, who shall express to the head master his regret for such course of conduct, as openly and explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the board and head master, be re-admitted to the school.
6. The trustees having made such provisions relative to the school-house and its appendages, as are required by the second clause of the 11th section of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vict., chap. 186, it shall be the duty of the head master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature, as well as to the cleanliness, of the school-house. He shall also prescribe such rales for the use of the yard and outbuildings connected with the school-house as will ensure their being kept in a neat and proper condition, and he shall be held responsible for any want of neatness and cleanliness about the premises.
7. Care shall be taken to have the school-house ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time presuribed for opening the school, in order to offer shelter to those that may arrive before the appointed hour

Section 5.-Duties of Pupils.

1. Pupils must come to the school elean in their persons and clothes.
2. Tardiness on the part of pupils shall be considered a yiolation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the diseretion of the head master.
3. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness, or some pressing emergency; and the then head master's consent must first be obtained.
4. A pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of siclness, or other urgent reason satisfactory to the head master, forfeits his standing in his class, and his right to attend the school for the term.
5. No pupil shall be allowed to remain in the school unless he is furnished with the books and requisites required to be ased by him in the school; but in case of a pupil being in danger of losing ilic advanages of the school, by reason of his inability to obtain the necessary books or requisiles, through the poverty of his parent or guardian, the board of trustees have power to procure and supply such pupil with the books and requisites needed.
6. The tuition fees, as fixed by the board of trustees, whether monthly or quarterly, shall be payable in advance ; and no pupil shall have a right to enter or continue in the school or class until he shall have paid the appointed fee.

## Section 6.-Terms, vacations, daily exercises, and holidays.*

1. There shall be four terms each year, to be designated the winier, spring, summer, and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the 7th January, and end the Tuesday next before Easter, the spring term shall begin the Wednesday after Easter and close the last Friday in June, the summer term shall begin the second Monday in August and end the Friday nexi before the 15th Ociober; the autumn term shall begin the Monday following the close of the summer term, and shall end the 22nd December.
2. The exercises of the day shall not commence later than nine o'clock a.m., and shall not exceed six hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not more than ten minutes during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any glammar school, at the option of the board of trustees.

[^5]3. Every Saturday shall be a holiday ; or, if preferred by the board of trustees and head master of any grammar school, the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week shall be half holidays. All days declared by law to be public holidays shall be holidays in each grammar school.
4. The public half-yearly examinations required to be held in each grammar school, by the 5 th clause of the 11 th section of Act 16 Vict. chap. 186, shall take place, the one immediately before the Christmas holidays, and the other immediately before the summer vacation.

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

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

## Appendix E.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.
No. 1. Programme for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools, by the County Boards, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

To be in full force until repealed or revised by the Council.
N.B.-Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination, until they shall have furnished the examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

## Qualifications of Third Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates as third class teachers, are required :

1. To be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.
2. To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence, dictated by the examiners.
3. To be able to write a plain hand.
4. To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, and in reduction and proportion, and to be familiar with the principles on which these rules depend.
5. To know the elements of English grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.
6. To be acquainted with the elements of geography, and the general outlines of the globe.
7. To lave some knowledge of school organization and the classification of pupils.
8. In regard to teachers of French or German, a knowledge of the French or German grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of the English grammar: and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.

## Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates as second class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third class certificates, are required :

1. To be able to read with ease, intelligence and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.
2. To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.
3. To know fractions, involution, evolution, and commercial and mental arithmetic.
[Female candidates for this class of certificates will only be examined in practice and mental arithmetic.]
4. To be acquainted with the elements of book-keeping.
5. To know the common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry which may be submitted; to write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passages which may be read, or any topics which may be suggested.
6. To be familiar with the elements of mathematical, physical, and civil or political geography, as contained in any school geography.

## Qualifications of First Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates as first class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third and second class certificates, are required :

1. To be acquainted with the rules for mensuration of superficies and solids and the elements of land surveying.
2. To be familiar with the simple rules of algebra, and to be able to solve problems in simple and quadratic equations.
3. To know the first four books of Euclid.
4. To be familiar with the elements and outlines of general history.
5. To have some acqaintance with the elements of vegetable and animal physiology, and natural philosophy, as far as taught in the fifth book of national readers.
6. To understand the proper organization and management of schools, and the improved method of teaching.
N.B.-Fernale candidates for first class certificates will not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the first three paragraphs under this head.

## Education Office, Toronto, <br> Adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850.

No. 2.-General Regulations for the Organization, Government and Discipline of Coimmon Schools in Upper Canada.
Adoptel after mature enasideration by the Council of Public Tnstruction, as authorized by the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, Section 48.

## 1. Houns of Daily Teaching, Holidays and Vacations.

1. The hoirs of teaching each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any school, at the option of the trustces.
2. Every alicrnate Saturday shall be a holiday in each school.
3. There shall be three vacations during each year; the first, eight days, at Easter; the second, the first two weeks in August; the third, eight days, at Christmas.
4. All agreements between trustees and teacheris shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.

## 2. Religious and Moral Instruction.

As Christianity is the basis of our whole system of elementary education, that principle should pervade it throughout. The common school act of 1850, fourteenth section, securing individual rights, as well as recognizing Christianity, provides, "That in any model or common school established under this Act, no child shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any excrcise of devotion or religion, which shall be objecied to by his or her parents or guardians : Provided always, that within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law."

In the section of the Act thus quoted, the principle of religious instruction in the schools is recognized, the restrictions within which it is to be given is stated, and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured, without any interposition from trustees, superintendents or the government itself. Therefore. it shall be a matter of mutual arrangement between the teacher and the parent or guardian of each pupil, as to whether the teacher shall hear such pupil recite from the catechism, or other summary of religious doctrine and duty of the persuasion of such parent or guardian.

The common school bping a day, and not a boarding school, rules arising
from domestic relations and duties are not required; and as the pupils are under
the carc of tonir parenis and guardians on sabbaths, no regulations are called for
in respect to their attendance at public worship.
The following regulations in regard to the " opening and closing exercises of
the day," the "duties of masters and teachers," and the "duties of pupils," have been adopted by the Council, and apply to all common schools in Upper Canada.

## 3. Opening and Closing Exercises of each Day.

1. With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommend that the daily exercises of each common school be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture and by Prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or the Forms of Prayer hereto annexed may be used, or any other prajer preferred by the trustees and teacher of each school. But the Lord's Prayer should form a part of the opening exercises; and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil shall be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the teacher of the school.

## Forms of Prayer.

## Before entering upon the business of the Day.

## Let us Pray.


#### Abstract

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by Thy mighty power ; and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy governance, to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Almighty God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, the fountain of all wisdom, enlighten, we beseech Thee, our understandings by thy Holy Spirit, and grant, that whilst with all diligence and sincerity we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation ; that so, through Thy mercy, we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honor and praise of Thy name, through


 Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven; Give us this day our daily bread; And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil ; For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the.Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

At the close of the Business of the Day.

## Let us Pray.

Most Merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks, for Thy Fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our
minds whatcver good instruction we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare ; and pardon, we implore thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and kecp us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be thereby prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigor, both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and ever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jcsus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thec, 0 Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; Give us this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; And lead us not into temptation : But deliver us from evil; For Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

## 4. Doties of Teachers.

The sixteenth section of the School Act prescribes, in explicit and comprehensive terms, the duties of teachers; and no teacher can legally claim his salary, who disregards the requirements of the law. Among other things, the act requires each teacher to " maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the forms and regulations which shall be provided according to law." The law makes it the duty of the Clief Superintendent of Education to provide the forms; and the Council of Public Instruction prescribes the following regalations for the guidance of the teachers in the conduct and discipline of their schools :

It shall be the duty of each teacher of a common school :-

1. To receive courteously the visitors appointed by law, and to afford them every facility for inspecting the books used, and to examine into the state of the school; to have the visitors' book open, that the visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. The frequency of visits to the school by intelligent persons,animates the pupils, and greatly aids the faithful teacher.
2. To keep the registers accurately and neatly, according to the prescribed forms; which is the more important under the present school act, as the 31th section of it authorizes the distribution of the local school fund according to the average attendance of pupils attending each school.
3. To classify the children according to the books used ; to study those books himself; and to teach according to the improved method recommended in their prefaces.
4. To observe himself, and to impress upon the minds of the pupils, the great rule of regularity and order,-a time and a place for everything, and everything in its proper time and place.
5. To promote, both by precept and example, cleanliness, neatness, and decency. To effect this, the teacher should set an example of cleanliness and neatness in his own person, and in the state and general appearance of the school. He should also satisfy himself by personal inspection every morning, that the children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned, and when necessary mended. The school apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every evening.
6. To pay the strictest attention to the moral and general conduct of his' pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of Truth and Honesty ; the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.
7. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of his pupils, to treat them with kindness combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.
8. To cultivate kindly and affecrionate feelings among his pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.
9. Punctually to observe the hours for opening and dismissing the school; during the school hours, faithfully to devote himself to the public service ; to see that the exercises of the school be opened and closed each morning and evening as stated in the preceding part of this section: and daily to exert his best endeavors, by example and precept, to impress upon the minds of the pupils the principles and morals of the Christian religion, especially those virtues of piety, truth, patriotism and humanity, which are the basis of law and freedom, and the cement and ornament of society.
10. To practice such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a judicious parent in his family; avoiding corporal punishment, except when it sball appear to him to be imperatively required; and in such cases, he shall keep a record of the offences and punishments, for the inspection of the trustees at or before the next public examination, when said record shall be destroyed.
11. For gross misconduct, or violent or wilful opposition to his authority, the teacher may suspend a pupil from attending at the school, forthwith informing the parent or guardian of the fact, and reason of it, and communicating the same to the trustees through the chairman or secretary. But no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the trustees.
12. When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the teacher, with the approbation of the trustees, to expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under the public censure, who shall express to the teacher his regret for such
courso of' conduct, as oponly and as explicitly as tho caso may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and tencher, be re-admitted to the school.
13. The trustecs laving made such provisions relative to the school-house and its appendages, as are required by the fourth clauso of the twelfth section of the Common School Act, 13th and 14ili Vici, eap. 48, it sball be the duty of the teacher to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature, as well as to the cleaulinese of the school-house ; he slaflalso preseribe such rules for the use of the yard and out-buildings connected with the sehool-house, as will insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of neamess and cleanliness about the premises.
14. Care shall be taken to have the school-honse ready for the reception of pupils at least fifleen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school, in order to allord shelter to those that may arrive before the appointed hour.

## 5. Duties of Pupils.

1. Pupils must come to the sehool clean in their persons and clothes.
2. Tardiness on the part of pupils shall he considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall snbject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the discretion of the master.
3. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hom appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness or some pressing emergency; and then the teacher's consent must first be obtained.
4. A pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reason satisfactory to the teacher, forfeits his standing in his class and his right to attend the school for the remainder of the quarter.
5. No pupil shall be allowed to remain in the school, unless he is furnished with the books and requisites required to be used by him in the school; but in case of a pupil being in danger of losing the advantages of the school by reason of his inability to obtain the nccessary books or requisites through the poverty of his parent or guardian, the trustees have power to procure and supply such pupils with the books and requisites needed.
6. The tuition fees, as fixed by the trustees, whether monthly or quarterly, shall be payable in advance ; and no pupil shall have a right to enter or continue in the school until he shall have paid the appointed fee.

## 6. Duties of Trustees.

1. The full and explicit manner in which the duties of trustees are enumerated and stated in the school act, renders it unnecessary to do more, in this place, than make some expository remarks on the nature of the general duties of trustees, and the relations subsisting between them and the teachers whom they employ. The
law invests trustees with most important functions; they are a corporation, and as such, the ownership and control of the school site, school-house, and all the property attached thereto, are vested in them; they are to provide and furnish the schoolhouse and promises, and apparatus and lext books for the school; and they alone have authority to employ the teacher. Their duties are, therefore, of the greatest importance, and they should be well understood.
2. While the tristees employ the teacher-agree with him as to the poriod during which he shall teach, and the amount of his remuneration-the mode of teaching is at the option of the teacher; and the local superintendent and visitors alone have a right to advise lim on the subject. The teacher is not a mere machine, and no trustee or parent should attempt to reduce him to that position. His character and his interest alike prompt him to make his instruction as efficiont and popnlar as possible ; and if he does not give satisfaction, he can be dismissed according to the terms of his agreement with his employers. To interfere with him, and deprive him of his discretion as a teacher, and then to dismiss him for inefficiency, which is the natural and usual result, is to inflict upon him a double wrong, and frequently injures the pupils themselves, and all parties concerned. It should then be distinctly understood, as essential to the teacher's character, position and success, that he judge for himself as to the mode of teaching in his school, including, of course, the classification of pupils, as well as the manner of instructing them. It is, nevertheless, the duty of the trustees to see that the school is conducted according to the regulations authorised by law.
3. It is therefore important that trustees should select a competent teacher. The best teacher is always the cheapest. He teaches most, and inculcates the best habits of learning and mental development, in a given time; and time and proper habits are worth more than money both to pupils and their parents. Irustees who pay a teacher fairly and punctually, and treat him properly, will seldom want a good teacher. To employ an incompetent person, because he offers his incompetent services for a small sum, is a waste of money, and a mockery and injury of the youth of the neighbourhood. We entirely concur with the National Board of Education in Ireland, in the following estimate of the qualities of a good teacher:
"A teacher should be a person of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; he should be imbued with the spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to his Sovereign ; he should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and giving to the power, which education confers, an useful direction. These are the qualities for which patrons (or trustees) of schools, when making choice of a teacher, should anxiously look."
4. Trustees will always find it the best economy to have a commodious schoolhouse, kept comfortable, and properly furnished. It is as difficult for pupils to learn as it is for the master to teach, in an unfurnished and comfortless school-house.
5. In the selection of books to be used in the school, from the general list authorized according to law, p. 46, the Trustees should see that but one series of reading books, one arithmetic, or one for the beginners and another for the more
advanced pupils, one geograply, \&c., should be used in any one school, in order that the scholars may be classified in the several branches which they are studying. Heterogeneous school books (however good cach book may be in itself) render classification impossible, increase the labour and waste he time of the teacher, and retard the progress of the papils. But the teacher and pupils labour at the greatest disadvantage, when they are compelled to use books which are as various as the scholars' names.

## 7. Duties of School Visitors.

The thirly-second section of the School Act of 1850, provides that all Clergymen recognized by law, of whatever denomination, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils, and Aldermen, shall be school visitors ; and the thirly-third section of the Act prescribes their lawful duties.
2. The parties thus authorized to act as visitors, have it in their own power to exert an immense influence in elevating the character and promoting the efficiency of the schools, by identifying themselves with them, by visiting them, encouraging the pupils, aiding and counselling teachers, and impressing upon parents their intercsts and duties in the education of their offspring. In visiting schools, however, visitors should, in no instance, speak disparagingly of the instructions or management of the teacher in the presence of the pupils; but if they think it necessary to give any advice to the teacher, they should do it privately. They are also desired to communicate to the local or Chief Superintendent anything which they shall think important to the interests of any school visited by them. The law recommends visitors, "especially to attend the Quarterly Examinations of the Schools." It is hoped that all visitors will feel it both a duty and a privilege to aid, on such occasions, by their presence and influence. While it is competent to a visitor to engage in any exercises which shall not be objected to by the authorities of the school, it is expected that no visitor will introduce, on any such occasion, anything calculated to wound or give offence to the feelings of any class of his fellow christians.
3. The local superintendents are school visitors, by virtue of their office, and their comprehensive duties, as such, are stated with sufficient minutencss in the 3rd clause of the 31 stsection of the School Act. While each local superintendent makes the careful inquiries and examinations required by law, and gives privately to the teacher and trustees such advice as he may deem expedient; and such. counsel and encouragement to the pupils, as circumstances may suggest, he will exhibit a courleous and conciliatory conduct towards all persons with whom be is to communicate, and pursue such a line of conduct as will tend to uphold the just influence and authority, both of trustees and teachers.
4. Too strong a recommendation cannot be given to the establishment of circulating libraries in the various townships and school sections. A township library, with an auxiliary in each school section, might, by means of a comparatively small sum, supply popular and useful reading for the young people of the whole township. It is submitted to the serious attention of all school visitors, as well as trustees, and other friends of the diffusion of useful knowledge-See Departmental Notices.

## Appendix $\mathbf{F}$.

the free publio libraries of upper oanada.
No. 1. General principles on which Books have been selected for the Public School Libraries in Upper Canada; extracted from the Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction, dated the 2nd August, 1853.
The council of public instruction for Upper Canada deems it proper to state its principles of proceeding in performing the important and responsible task of selecting books for these public school libraries.

1. The council regards it as imperative, that no work of a licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency; and no works hostile to the Christian religion, should be admitted into the libraries.
2. Nor is it, in the opinion of the council, compatible with the objects of the public school libraries, to introduce into them controversial works on theology, or works of denominational controversy; ; although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical and other works, in which such topics are referred to and discussed; and it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the evidences of natural and revealed religion.
3. In regard to books on ecclesiastical history, the council agrees in a selection from the most approved works on each side.
4. With these exceptions, and within these limitations, it is the opinion of the council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of permanent value, adapted to popular reading, in the various departments of human knowledge-leaving each municipality to consult its own taste and exercise its own discretion in selecting books from the general catalogue.
5. The including of any books in the general catalogue, is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the council, in regard to any sentiments inculeated or combatted in such books, but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the council in the purchase of such books, by any municipality, should it think. proper to do so.
6. The general catalogue of books for public school libraries, may be modified and enlarged from year to year, as circumstances may suggest, and as suitable new works of value may appear.

## No. 2. Remarks by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

In addition to the recogaition of these principles, the Chief Superintendent has deemed it' essential, in a national system of public school libraries, to provide for the accomplishment of the following objects:-

1. The prevention of the expenditure of any part of the library fund in the purchase and circulation of books having-a tendency to subvert public morals or vitiate the public taste.
2. The protection of local parties from imposition, by interested itinerant book venders, in regard to both the prices and character of books introduced into their libraries.
3. The placing of the remotest municipalities upon an equal footing with those adjoining the metropolis, in regard to the terms and facilities of procuring books, with the single exception of their transmission-which is now becoming safe and easy to all parts of Upper Canada.
4. The selection, procuring and rendering equally acceptable to all the school municipalities of the land, a large variety of attractive and instructive reading books, and that upon the most economical and advantagenus terms.
5. The removal of all restrictions upon local exertion, either as to the sums raised or the manner of raising them, whether in a school section, or township, or county, and the encouragement of such exertions, by proportioning, in all cases, the amount of public aid to the amount raised by local effort.

## No. 3. Deparlmental Notices to Municipal and School Corporations in Upper

 Canada.
## PUBLTC SCTIOOT LIBRARIES.

The Chief Superintendent of Education is prepared to apportion one hundred per cent. upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Municipal Councils and School Corporations for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries in Upper Canada, under the regulations provided according to law. Remittances must not be in less sums than five dollars. Catalogues and forms furnished on application.

## PRIZES IN SCHOOLS.

The Chief Superintendent will grant one hundred per cent. upon all sums not less than five dollars transmitted to him by Municipalities or Boards of School Trustees for the purchase of books or reward cards for distribution as prizes in Grammar and Common Schools. Catalogues and forms furnished on application.

## SCHOOL MAPS AND APPARATUS.

The Chief Superintendent will add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department from Grammar and Common Schools ; and forward Maps, Apparatus, Charts and Diagrams to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required by the Trustees. In all cases it will be necessary for any person, acting on behalf of the Trustees, to enclose or present a written authority 10 do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Trustees. A selection of articles to be sent can always be made by the Department, when so desired. Catalogues and forms furnished on application.

## Appendix G.

## EDUOATIONAL MUSEUM FOR UPPER OANADA.

Referred to in the Report, pp.17-24.

## Rules and Days for Admission to the Educational Museum, Normal School Buildings, Toronto.

I. The Museum to be open for Exhibition on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in each week, from half-past 1 until 5 P. M.
II. All persons to be admitted gratis, upon entering their names on the Visitors' Book at the Education Office.
III. Sticks and Umbrellas to be left in the Visitors' room.
IV. Visitors can have access to the Theatre, in which are arranged the EngJish and Foreign busts, immediately on their arrival, but to the other rooms they will be accompanied, if alone, or in parties, by a person connected with the Department.

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

department of public instruction for upper canada.
(Education Offices First Floor to the left; Museum Rooms up Stairs.)

plan of the first floor of the educational department.


Plan of Educathonal Museum,-Upper Floor, Eiducational Department.

Subjoined are lists of the principal objects of interest which have been already procured for the Museum. They are arranged in the following order, viz. :
J. Soulpture:

1. Antiques.
2. Modern.
3. Architectural.
II. Parntinge: 1. Italian Sehools.
4. Flemish School.
5. Dutch Sehool.
6. Miscellaneous Dutch and Flemish.
7. German School.
8. French School.
9. Spanish School.
III. Engravings: 1. On Steel and Copper.
10. Lithographs.
IV. Woris Illustrating the History of Art, \&oc.:
11. In French and Italian.
12. In English.
V. Other objeuts of Interest :
13. Illustrations of Mediæval History, Figures in Armour, weapons, \&o
14. Maps and Plans in Relief.
15. Specimens of Natural History.
16. Geological Specimens.
17. Models of Agricultural Implements.
18. Philosophical Models and School Apparatus,

## I. LIss of the Principal Specimens of Sculpture in the Educational Museum.

 (Several of the casts are not yet arranged.)

## I. List of the Principal Specimens of Sculpture in the Educational Museum.



## I. List of the Principal Specimens of Sculpture in the Educational Museum.

## 1. ANTIQUES-(Continued.)



## I. List of the Principal Specimens of Sculpture in the Educational Museum.



## I. List of the Principal Specimens of Sculpture in the Educational Museum.



## I. Liss of the Principal Specimens of Sculpture in the Educational Museum.



## I. List of the Principal Specimens of Sculpture in the Educational Museum.

| SUBJROT, | SOULPTOR, | FROM WHAT GALLERY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buars, medirtiatan. Dtwid Garrick, John Kamble, William Macready. Jobn L.iston. Mrs. Silddous. I'nny Kimble. Adalnide Komble. Malabran. Madamo Grial. Madlla, Oarito. |  |  |
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|  |  | , |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  | Various. |
| Bagst Rehimvt: Night ................... | Thorwaldsen. |  |
|  |  |  |
| The Four Ellements. |  |  |
| Fire ....................... | Braon. |  |
| Air ${ }_{\text {Earth }}$ |  |  |
| Water ...................... |  |  |
| Masques : |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Anne of Ausirla Clinrles XII, of Sweden. |  |  |
| Anrles XII. of Streden. <br> Francois I $\qquad$ | ........................... |  |
| Louis XI.................... |  | Louvra, Paris. |
|  |  |  |
| Napoleon I., from Nature, after death. | ................. .......... | Versailles Muscum. |
| Birague ..................... | ............................. | Louvre, Paris. |
| Dante. |  |  |
| Freminet.................... | ............................. | Louvre, Paris. |
| Gericault. |  |  |
| Pierre d'Alengoo. |  | , |
| Pierre de Navarre........... | .............................. | Lourre, Paris. |
| Silence. |  |  |
| Slave......................... <br> Tasso. | Miohael Angelo. |  |
| Sentugters: Miscellaneous. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Arindne. . . . . . . . . . . (group) | Dannecker. Feuchèrer. |  |
| Children .................. ". " |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| First Oradie . . . . . . . . | Debay. <br> Pradier. <br> Cumberworth. <br> Pradier. |  |
| Jupitor and Leda . . . . |  |  |
| Paul and Virginin ..... |  |  |
| prayer................... |  |  |
| Tanored and Clarinda .. " |  |  |
| Atalanta . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Pradier . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Imperial Gallory, Florence. |
| Hippomencs............. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Couston...................... | Tuilleries, Paris. |
| 12 Statuettes of the Apostles.. | Fierre Fischer | From the Tomb of St. Sebald, |
| St. John . ................... | Donatello | Florence. [Nuremberg. |
| The Graces. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Nanthilda. | Germain Pilon . . . . . . . . . . . . | Lourre, Park. |
| Dancer.' |  |  |
| Two Daxcers. . . . . . . . . . | Canova. |  |

## I. List of the Principal Specimens of Sculpture in the Educational Museum.

2. MODERN SOULPIURE-(Continued.)


311 Small Busts of Oelebrated Characters of all ages.
A Selection of Models of Hands, Feet, \&e., from nature.
Nora.-In addition to the foregoing, a large number of various sized Bragketa and Pedestalay on which to place the Statuary, has been procured.

## I. Lisn of the Principal Specimens of Soulpture in the Educational Museum.

## 8. AROHITHOTURAL SCULPTURE. <br> Specimens of Greek, Roman and Medireval Ornament.

[^6]II. List of the Principal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

1. ITALIAN SCIIOOLS.

| DATE. | SUBJECT, | MASTER OOPIED. | FROM WHAT GALLERY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1387-1445 | Reliqunry (Madonna della Stella). ................... | Fra, Angelico. . . . . . . . . . . | Sacristy of Santa Maria No vella Florence. |
| 1445-1518 | Portrait of himsel | Leonardo da Vinci . . . . . . . . . | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| do | Modesty and Vanity....... | do | Sciarra Palace, Romo. |
| do | Medusn's Head. | do .......... | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| 1446-1524 | Virgin and Joha Baptist adoring the Saviour. | Perugino(Master of Raffaelle) | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| 1440-1498 | Holy Fanuily . . . . . . . . . . . . | D. Ghirlandajo (Master of Michnel Angelo.) | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| 1450-1538 | Virgin and Child. . . . . . . . . | Francesco Fruncia |  |
| do | Holy Family . . . . . . . . . . . . | do ......... | Bologna. |
| 1460-1517 | St. Catherine of Alexandria. | Fra. Bartolomeo. . . . . . . . . . | Academy at Sicua. |
| do | Portrait of Savonarola. . . . | do .......... | Academy Fine Arts, Florence |
| do | Mary going to the Sepulchre | do .......... | Academy at Siena. |
| 1477-1.576 | Portrait of Himself. . . . . . . | Titian . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| do | La Bella. | do ..................... | do |
| do | Our Saviour [in profile] | do | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| 1480-1521 | The Supper at Emmaus.... | Palma (the Elder)......... | do |
| 1483-1520 | Madonna del Cardellino . . . . | Rnffnelle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Tribune of the Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| do | The Transfiguration. . . . . . . | do | Vatican, Rome. |
| do | Madonna della Seggiola . . . | do .................. | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| do | Holy Family. . . . . . . . . . . . | do | Naples. |
| do | St. Cecilia. | do | Academy at Bologna. |
| do | Vision of Ezekiel. . . . . . . . . | do | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| do | St. John in the Desert. .... | do .................. | Tribune of the Uffizzi, Florence. |
| do | La Fornarina. . | do ................... | do |
| do | Madonna and Child (on porcelain) | do | Pinacothek at Munich. |
| do | Holy Family (small), ...... | do |  |
| do | Portrait of Himself. . . . . . . | do |  |
| 1485-1520 | The Salutation............ | Albertinelli. . . . . . . . . . . . . | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| 1488-1580 | Holy Family. . . . . . . . . . . . . | Andrea del Sarto. . . . . . . . . | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| 1493-1534 | Madonna adoring the Child... | Correggio . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Tribune of the Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |

## II. List of the Principal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

## I. ITALIAN SCHOOLS-(Continued.)

| DATE, | SUBJEOT: | MASTER OOPIED. | FROM WHAT GALLERY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1498-1584 | Magdalon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Correggio. |  |
| 1500-1550 | Head of St. John presented to Herodias. | Luini. | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| 1507 | Portrait of Cæвar Borgia. . . |  |  |
| 1509-1566 | Descent from the Oross. . . . | Daviele da Volterra. . . . . . . | Ohurch of Trinita di Monti, Rome. |
| 1610-1550 | Holy Family | Guilio Romano. |  |
| 1510-1502 | The Bassano Fumily | Bassano | Uffizai Palace, Florence. |
| 15'28-1588 | Ferst of Belshazzur: | Paul Veronese. |  |
| do | Christ and the Oenturion.... | do |  |
| 1585-1607 | Abrahala's Sacrifice | Alessandro Allori. . . . . . . . . | Uffizzi Palace, Florence, |
| 1560-1609 | Venus and Cupids. . . . . . . . | Annibale Caracei. . . . . . . . . | Royal Gallery, Munich. |
| 1555-1619 | Oonvereion of St. Paul. . . . | Ludovico Caracci . . . . . . . . . | Bologna. |
| do | Dead Ohrist, with Virgin, \&c | do |  |
| 1568-1609 | Holy Family (Specimen of Ohiaro-scuro) | F. Vanni. |  |
| 1569-1609 | Peasant Eating Beans | Caravaggio | Rome. |
| 1575-1642 | Mater Dolorosa. . . . . . . . . . . | Guido Reni. | Academy at Bologna. |
| do | Archangel Michael . . . . . . . | do ................ | Church of the Oapuchins, Rome. |
| do | Lucretia | do | Corsini Palace, Florence. |
| do | Beatrice Oenci. | do | Barberini Palace, Rome. |
| do | Massacre of the Innocents.. | do ................ | A cademy at Bologna. |
| do | Aurora (in fresco | do .............. | Raspigliosi Palace, Rome. |
| do | Hope | do ........ ........ | Rome. |
| do | Mother and Ohild asleep. | do |  |
| do | Virgin and Infant Jesus . | do copied by Maria Oanutti. |  |
| 1575-1625 | La Musique. | Martinel | Corsini Palace, Florence. |
| 1677-1621 | Saviour Asleep on the Cross. | Ohristofano Allori | Florence. |
| do | Judith with the Head of Holofernes' | do | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| 1578-1666 | The Baptism of Christ. . . . . | F. Albani | Bologna |
| 1590-1666 | Sybilla Samia . . . . . . . . . . | Guercino . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Royal Gailery, Florence. |

## II. List of the Principal Paintings in the Educationol Museum.

1. ITALIAN SOHOOLS-(Continued.)

| DATE. | SUBJEOT. | MASTER COPIED. | 1. ROM WHAT GALTMR' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1581-1641 | Last Co nmumion of St. Jerome $\qquad$ | Domenichino . ............ | Vatican, Rome, |
| do | Sybilla Cumæa. . . . . . . . . | do ............. | Borgheso Gallery, Rome. |
| 1600 | St. George and the Dragon. . | Castilifrioo. |  |
| do | Peter's Denial. . . . . . . . . . . | Gherardo. |  |
| 1596-1669 | The Oircumcision. . . . . . . . | Pietro da Cortona |  |
| 1605-1685 | Mother of Sorrows. . . . . . . . | Sassoferrato . | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| do | Mater Amabilis. | do |  |
| do | Virgin and Child (after Raf- fae'le) ................... | do |  |
| 1615-1073 | Academy and Philosophers. . | Srivator Rosa . | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| do | Landseape (the Bridge, \&c, )... | do ............ | do |
| do | Conspiracy of Catiline..... | do | do |
| 1616-1686 | Infunt Baptist (usleep) . . . . | Carlo Dolci. |  |
| do | Remorse of Peter . . . . . . . | dn | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| do | Virgin and Infant Jesus.. | do .... .......... | do |
| do | The Agony in the Garden.. | do $\quad$.............. | do |
| do | The Magdalen. . . . . . . . . . . | do $\quad$.............. | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| do | La Poesie . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do ............... | Corsini Palace, Florence. |
| do | Angel of the Annunciation.. | do | Ferroni Palace, Florence. |
| 1697-1768 | Grand Canal, Venice. . ...... | Canaletti. | Pitti Palace, Florence. |
| do | Palace of the Doge (Venice) | do | do |
|  | Portraits of Artists......... | Various................... | Uffizzi Palace, Florence. |
| 1707-1762 | Weeping Girl............. | Rotari. |  |
|  | do Apollo and the Muses. |  |  |
|  | Eece Homo... . . . . . . . . |  |  |
|  | The following by living | Artists. (OriginaL) |  |
|  | Carnival at Rome. . . . . . . . | H. Caffi ................. | Rome. |
|  | Roman Forum. ...... .... | do .. .............. | do |

## 1I. List of the Principal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

## 1. ITALIAN SCHOOLS-(Oontinued.

| DATE. | SUBJEOT. | MASTER. | gallery. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Beatrice Cenci the night before her Execution. ...... . <br> Dante and Beatrice ......... <br> Portrait of Oount Ugolino. . <br> Blind Mountaineer. . . . . . . . . | A. Ratti do | Rome. do <br> Florence. |

## 2. FLEMISH SOHOOL.



## II. List of the Principal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

## 2. FLEMISH SCHOOL-(Continued.)

| DATE. | SUBJECT. | MASTER. | GALLERY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1577-1642 | Holy Family.............. | Rubens |  |
| do | Presentation in the Temple. | do |  |
| do | Christ in the House of Simon the Pharisee. | do. copied by J. Van Herpt, |  |
| do | Descent from the Cross..... | Rubens | Antwerp Cathedral. |
| do | Incredulity of Thomas..... | do |  |
| do | Our Saviour (youthful). | áo | Fitti Palace, Florence |
| 1579 | Boar Hunt . . . . . . . . . . . | Snyders. |  |
| 1689-1657 | Battle Piece.............. | O. Seghers. |  |
| 1597 | Portrait of Galileo. . . . . . . | Sustermans. |  |
| 1590-1641 | Cimon and Pera (copied by Besschy) | Vandyck. |  |
| do | Esther and Ahasuerus (copied by Peter 'Ihys) ......... | do |  |
| do | Our Lord Crucified. . . . . . . | do |  |
| do | Portrait of Himself. . . . . . . | do |  |
| 1610-1690 | Interior (Dutch Boors dauc'g) | Teniers the younger. |  |
| do | Jesus at the House of Mary and Martha.............. | do |  |
| 1015-1677 | Adoration of the Wise Men. | D. Ryckaert. |  |
| 1621-1672 | Landsoape, figures \& animals | Gaspard de Wit. |  |
| 1644-1719 | Landscape, (Rabbits, \&c.)... | Weenix. |  |
| 1660 | Repenting Magdalen . . . . . . | Boyerman, pupil of Rubens. |  |
| 1756-1826 | Landscape, (Woman \& Cow) | Ommeganck. |  |
| do | do (Peasants and Sheep) | do |  |
| do | do (Sheep and Lambs).. | do |  |
| do | do do .. | do |  |
|  | do (Oattle) ........... |  |  |
|  | do (figures and animals) <br> do (companion). $\qquad$ | S. Linnig. |  |
|  | Savoyard and two dogs .... | Noterman. |  |

## II. Lisi of the Principal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

## 3. DUTCH SCHOOL.

| DATE. | SUBJEOT. | MASTER. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1490-1560 | The last Judgment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Bernard Van Orley. |
| 1498-1578 | Ohrist and Saints . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Hemskirch. |
| 1510-1570 | Street View ..... .............................. | P. Breughel.' |
| 1510-1570 | Interior (Festival of 3 Kings). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do |
| do | Flemish Fête . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do |
| do | Village Dance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do |
| 1510-1583 | Family Concert. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Peter Pourbus. |
| 1656-1634 | Rape of the Sabines. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Otto Venius (Master of Rembrandt. |
| 1596 | St. John Preaching in the Wilderness . . . . . . . . . . | Leonard Bramer. |
| 1606-1685 | Portrait of a Gentleman'., . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Rembrandt. |
| 1606-1665 | Portrait of his Mother | do |
| 1606-1672 | Landscape (with animals and figures) . . . . . . . . . . | A. Ouyp. |
| 1606-1672 | Cavaliers and Horses. | do |
| 1606-1672 | Cattle Drinking . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | An tonissen, after Ouyp. |
| 1606-1672 | Landscape (with figures and horses)............. | do do |
| 1609-1668 | Joseph Sold by his Brethren. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Philip de Coninck. |
| 1610-1685 | Tuning Guitar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Ostade. |
| 1611-1681 | Portrait of Admiral Van Tromp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Ferdinand Bol. |
| do | Appointment of Elders in Wilderness............ | do. |
| 1618-1674 | Evening School | Gerard. |
| 1616-1697 | Landscape. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | De Jonghe. |
| " do | Landscape. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\therefore$ do |
| 1617-1654 | Winter Scene. | J. Ostade. |
| 1628-1708 | Landscape (with figures and animals). . . . . . . . . . . | Mommers. |
| 1625-1654 | Cattle. | Antonissen. |
| 1682-1698 | Child and Dog . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Nicolas Maes. \| |
| 1686-1689 | Interior (Dutch Boors) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Jan Steen. |
| 1686-1695 | Interior of Stable (Horses and Cavaliers). | J. Le Duc. |
| 1689-1792 | Landscape (driving eatttle)... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Vande Velde, |
| 1640 | Fruit Market. | Steenwick. |

## II. List of the Principal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

## 3. DUTCH SCHOOL-(Continued.)

| DATE. | SUBJEOT. | MASTERS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1650-1702 | Historical Painting (subject from old Testament) . . | Brakenburg. |  |
| 1673-1700 | Portrait of William III. | Debaan. |  |
| 1687-1772 | Portrait (Man with Wig).................. . . . . . | Quickhard. |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}1787-1794 \\ \text { 1740-1818 }\end{array}\right\}$ | Winter Scene (Windmill). After Paul Potter.... | Schmidt. |  |
| 1756-1815 | Calm at Sea. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Van Stry. |  |
| 1756-1815 | Marine View (Rustic Bridge)..................... | do |  |
| 1756-1815 | Marine View . | do |  |
| 1776-1889 | Oattle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Vau Os. |  |

4. MISCELLANEOUS DUTCH AND FLEMISH PAINTINGS.

| Interior of Mechlin Cathedral. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Van Tchel. |
| :---: | :---: |
| A storm at Sea. | Verboeckhoven. |
| Studio of P. Douw. | Leys. |
| Fruit Market at Night (Contrast of lights)...... . . | Thaus. |
| Sculptor's Studio. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Vandenkorch. |
| Music Party | Verhoeve. |
| Holy Women at the Sepulchre. | J. De Ryn (3) |
| St. Paul (small original). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Verellier. |
| Holy Trinity. | Ruttenhammer. |
| Monkey and Grapes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Sneyers. |
| Interior (Mother and Children). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Krunz. |
| Interior (Salon-3 figures) | C. De Vylder. |
| Dead Game (Rabbit, \&c.). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Clevenburg. |
| Fruit and Oysters . ............................... | Deheem. |
| Huntsman and Horses. | Moerenhout. |
| Portrait. | Miervelt. |
| Landscape. | F. Debaan. |
| Game. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Oberman. |
| Horses and Cattle Fair (original) . . . . ... . . .... | Simon Van Dow. |

## II. Liss of the I incipal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

4. MISCELLANEOUS DUTCH AND FLEMISH PAINTINGS-(Continved.)


## 5. GERMAN SOHOOL.

|  | Scourging of Christ (Antique.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ecce Homo (Antique)-King of Holland's collection |  |
| 1471-1528 | Portrail of Himself. . | Albert Durer. |
| 1617-1680 | Portrait of Oromwell | Sir Peter Lely. |
| 1782-1767 | Young Woman drinking Ooffee.................. | After Wagaer. |
| 1737-1807 | Drover Resting (Prussian)...................... | Hackert. |
| 1789 | Cimabue meeting with Giotto | Olement de Zimmerman. Royal Gale lery, Munich. |
|  | Peasant Girl. | Eugene de Block. |

## II. List of the Principal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

## 6. FRENCH SOHOOL.

| DATE. | SUBJEOT. |  | MASTER. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1714-1789 \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ | Calm Sea. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Vernet. |  |
|  | River Scene . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do |  |
|  | Sportsman. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | David Col. |  |
|  | Fishing with the line. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do |  |
|  | Landscape Village. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Lafargue. |  |
|  | Fish-dealer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Nicollic. |  |
|  | The Officer's Return (temp. Napoleon I.) . . . . . . . | Lecœur. |  |
|  | Interior ("The Picture."). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do |  |
| 1726-1805 | Child and Dog .. ................................. | Greuze. |  |
|  | Two Children and Horse. |  |  |
|  | Flowers and Fruit. |  |  |
|  | do |  |  |
|  | Winter (small.) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Unknown. |  |
|  | Three small Portraits . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Delacroix. |  |

7. SPANISH SCIIOOL.

| 1613-1685 | Adoration of the Shepherds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Murillo. (School of Seville.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| do | Fruit Girl and Boy........................... | do |
| do | Beggar Boys. ................................. | do |
| do | Virgin and Infant Jesus........................ | do |
| do | Girl and Boy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do |

## III. Engravings in the Educational Museum.

## 1. ON STEEL AND COPPER.



A set of 85 Sketches drawn and engraved by Rembrand, (original.) A.D. 16061665.

A set of 67 Sketches, \&c., drawn and engraved by Callot, (original.) A.D. 15931635.

A set of 58 Views drawn and engraved in aqua fortis, by Hermann Van Swanevelt, (original.) A.D. 1620-1654.
A set of 52 Plates comprising the entire works of Adrian Van Ostade, engraved by himself, (Original.) A.D. 1610-1685.
A set of 27 large Engravings from the Luxembourg, Gallery of Marie de Medicis, after Rubens, by the following engravers, and published at Paris in 1710:


A set of 24 large Plates after Nicolas Poussin, of which 15 represent various incidents in the life of Our Lord, and the remaining 9 are pictures of the Last Judgment. Engraved by Claudia Stella, A.D. 1636-1697.
A set of 12 Engravings by J.Visscher, (1636-), after Views by Berghem, (1624-1683.)
A set of 45 Engravings by Moyreau, (1712-), after Wouvermans, (1620-1668.)
A set of 13 Engravings by J. P. Lebas, (1708-1782), after Teniers, (1610-1694.)
A set of 12 Engravings by Tardieu, (1720-1772), after Rubens, representing scenes in Roman History.
A volume of Views drawn and engraved by F. C. Weyrotter, (1730-1773.)
A set of 8 Engravings after Raffaelle, representing the Creation and Life of Moses, by De Meulemeester.
Two volumes of Plates of animals and views, drawn and engraved by Huel, (17351813.)

Set of 28 Engravings after paintings by the following eminent Artists of the French School:

| Bertin. | 1667-1786. | Regnault ....................A.D. 1754-1881. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| David | 1750-1825. | ( Garnier . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1759-1881. |

# III. Engravings in the Educational Museum. 

## 1 ON STMWL AND COPPER-(Oontinued.)

| $\ldots$, $_{\text {, D, }}$ D. 1768 m 1788. | Oondor |
| :---: | :---: |
| Glrodot.......................... 1760-1824: | Mobard |
| Mme. Bunoit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1770. | Digherra. |
| Monjaud ....................... 1772-1881. | Duols |
|  | Bidault |
| Oto. do Prorblt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1770-1841. | Mmo Husson $n$ Ohnudet |
| Mmo. Ifudabourt Lemeut. . . . . . . . . 1786-184d. | J. Lnurent. |
| Mlabnilon ., ..................... . . . 1706-1822. | Lunarenon. |
| Milo. Mayor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1804-1821. | Ooguler . |(2.) Miscellaneous Engravings after Paintings by the following Italinn Masters, en-graved by various Artists of the last and prosent centuries, among whom areRosaspina (1760-), Morghen (1758-1888), Longhi (1766-1831), Andorloni1784-), Richomme, and many of the most celebrated living engravers :-

Desount from tho Oross Perugino A.D. 1440-1524.
Madomn della Seggitola Rnfficella ..... 1483-1620.
Madonuat del Cardellino......................... do ..... do
Malonar and :hlld. ..... do ..... do
St. John Baptist ..... do
to
do
Fornurina
do
do
Madonna doll' Impaunata. ..... to
Gulatea
Gulatea
Transflyuration ..... do
La Bulla. TitianLa Florado
Vision of Ezekiel ..... do ..... do
do
do
...........................
Descent from the Oross Pra Bartolommeo Doscent from the Orossdo
Michnel Angelo. The Fater ..... 1474-1508.
G. Brigiardini St. John in the Desert ..... 1481-1666.
Madonna adoring the Ohild . Correggio ..... 1498-1584.
The Magdalon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do ..... do
Descent from the Orons. Daniele da Volterra. ..... 1500-1566.
Interment of Our Lord. P. Fontana ..... 1512-1507.
The Calling of St. Matihew Lod. Carrucel. ..... 1555-1619.
Holy Family J. Franoueci da Imola . . flourished 1840.
Transfigurution Lod. Caraca ..... 1555-1619.
The Propheaying of St. J. Baptist. ..... do
do
Scourging of Our Lowd. ..... do
do
Conversion of St. Paul. ..... do
do
Virgin and Ohild with Sts. Francis and Jerome. do ..... do
Birth of St. John Baptist ..... do ..... do
Deseent from the Crows L. Massari ..... 1560-1688.
Do N. da Oremona, . . . . . . . . . flourished ..... 1518.
Aurom G. Reni 1575-1642.
Oleopatra ..... do ..... do
Lucretía do ..... do
Interment of Our Liord. A. Tiaribl ..... 1677-1668.
St. Oatherine of Siena. ..... doSybilla OumbarDomenichino1581-1041.
St. Peter, Martyr ..... do ..... do

## III. Engravinge in the Educational Museum.

## I. ON STEEL AND COPPER-(Oontinued.)

St Trandil F. Gass 1888-1640.Firgin with Sta, Magdalen nad Onthorino ......F. Albani.1678-1068.
Baptium of Our Lord ..... do ..... do
St. Poter Martyr Oueroino ..... 1500-1663.
Virgin Anusoferratl ..... $1805-1685$. do ..... do
Mater Amabilis
Mater Amabilis
G, A. Slrani. The Concoption ..... 1610-1670.
Commupion of St, Jerome. Domeniahino ..... 188 1 -1841.
Sybllia Samia Guaraino 1500-1600. Magdalen. O. Dold .......................... 1610-1689.1610-1888.
Last Oommunion of St, Jerome
st, Goorge Trancesco Penni (il Fattore) ..... 1488-1628.
st. Michael ..... do
(8.) Other Engravings :
The Conoesption .Murillo (Spanish.)
Dante and Bentrice Schoffer (German.)
Luthor and Melanothon,\&c., translaling the Bible, P, A. Labouohore ..... (Frenoh.)
The Catapaw '. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lh, Landseer (English.)
Hotre Shooing ..... do

## 2. JITHOGRAPHS.

Series of fine Lithographs after the paintings enumerated below, from the Dresden, Munich, and several other public and private Galleries:

## (1.) Aftor Italian Masters.



## III. Engravings in the Educational Museum.

## 2. LITHOGRAPIS-(Continuel.)

Interment of Our Snviour Salviatl 1510-1563,
. Ominad1669-1600.
Infint Christ and St. John Lo Scrursellino ..... 1561-1621.
Oleopatra Paul Veroneba ..... 1882-1688.
The Adorntion ..... do ..... do
Marviage at Onna ..... do
Presentation in the Temple ..... do
Suanmah at the Bulh. ..... do
Finding of Moses ..... do
Our Lord at Emmanas. .....  .....  ..... do
Concina Family do ..... do
Hagne aud Ishmaol Barroceio ..... 1528-1612.
Our Saviour Bellino, Mourished 1500.
Hia Daughter. Palma the Elder ..... 1540-1588.
Jesus, Mary, Onthorine, (wo. ..... do ..... do
David with Goliah's IIend. Orbetto ..... 1580-1650.
Esther nud Ahasuerus .Strozai ..... 1581-1644.
Rebecen at tho Well do ..... do
Tanored in the Bewitched Forest Tiarini ..... 1577-1688.
Youthful Ohrist O. Dolei ..... 1616-1686.
St. Agnes ..... do
Innocence ..... do
Madonna and Child (vierge nu lis) ..... do
Heroding with Head of John Baptist. ..... do
"This is my Body." ..... do
Madonar and Child, de. Maratti ..... 1625-1718.
Youthful Christ Sleeping A. Pozzi ..... 1642-1709.
Oanal of Venice Canaletti ..... 1097-1768.
Queen Tomyris ..... 1500-1686.
Magdalen Battoni ..... 1708-1787.
Girl Weeping 1708-1762.
Twalve plates of Carytides ; deaigned by Frulli, Ceneatrelli and Bonola.
(2.) German, Dutch, and Flemish.
St. Luke Painting the Virgin .Meister Wilhelm, . . . . . . Alourished ..... 1880.
Christ on Mount Olivet ..... do
do.
Annunciation do ..... do.
Van Eyyck. do ..... 1870-1441.
do St. Luke Painting the Virgin. ..... do
Annunciation Vander Goes ..... 1405-1480.
Portruit of a Lady Lacus Cranach ..... 1472.
Descent from the Oross Albert Durer. ..... 1471-1528.
His Portraitdodo
Christ on Mount of Olives Burgomaier ..... 1478-1550.
Annunciation Meckenenn ..... 1424
Boly Family Mabuse ..... 1492-1688.
Our Lord Cruaified do ..... do
Reatin Egypt. Schorel 1495-1562. 1406-1568.
Hemling.
Our Saviour.1440-1409.
do
do ..... do

## III. Engravings in the Educational Museum.

## 2. LITHOGRAPHS-(Oontinued.)

St. Ohristopher ..... do ..... 1440-1499.The Shine of St, Uraula : a nerios, 12 large plates. do
Madonna, do. Holbein ..... 1408-1554.do
Rubons Masearare of the Inncoents ..... 1677-1640.
do
Capture of Samson. . ............................. . . do ..... do
do
Reconciliation of the Sabinus. ..... do
do
The Garland of Frult ..... do
Defeat of Sunnacherib ..... do ..... do
Convorsion of Saul. ..... dodo
Lion Hunt ..... dodo
Last Judgment ..... dodo
Portruits of his Sons. ..... do
Garden of Lovo ..... do ..... dodoBoar HuntingSnyderadodo1579-1657.St. CatherineB. Bruyndo
War Soune, temp. Oromwell Camphausen ..... 1586-1626.1570.
Holy Family .Vandyok ..... 1599-1641.Our Lord and the Paralytio.do
do
A Portrait ..... do ..... do
Children of Oharles I ..... do
King Oharles I. ..... do
Engelbrecht (a portrait) ..... do
Shepherd Life in Holland J. Vandevelde ..... 1598-1645.
Winter Scene ..... do ..... do
Climon and Pert Honthorat ..... 1692-1860.
St. Peter's Deliverance. do ..... do
The Dentist do ..... do
Morving Wynants. ..... 1600-1677.
Evening do ..... do
Spanish Studenta Singing Rombouts ..... 1597-1687.
Evening Kuyp ..... 1606-1672.
Dutch Barber's Shop A. Brouwer ..... 1608-1640.
Dutch Peasanta Fighting do ..... do
The Billet-doux. Farburg 1608-1681.
Evening J. Both ..... 1610-1650.
Detch Inn Teniera ..... 1610-1694.
do ..... do
Peasent Wedding ..... do
The Alohemist ..... d ..... d
do
Jacob's Dream F. Bol ..... 1611-1681.
Josoph presenting his isther to Pharsoh ..... do ..... do
Dutch Inn Ontado ..... 1610-1685.
His Studio ..... do ..... do
Dutch Nobleman Bembrandt 1600-1685.
Fether's Feast ..... do
Day of the Kinge ..... do
do
His Daughter. ..... do
Byckaert
Ghipwredk ..... 1615-1677.
1614-1671.
The Hermit ..... 1618-1074.

## III. Engravings in the Educational Museum.

## 2. LITHOGRAPIIS-(Oontinued.)



## III. Engravings in the Educational Musoum.

## 2. LITMIOGRAPHS-(Oontinued.)



## IV. Books in Educational Muscum illustrating the History of Art and the Principal Gallerics of Painting and Sculpture.

## 1. IN FRENCII ANI ITALIAN.

Galeric du Palnis I'itti, gravére sur cuivre et illustróe par une Sooiét́́ de Gens de Lettres. Par Louis Bardi. Floreneo, 1842. Four vols.
Imperinle at Roynlo Galevie de Florenes, lessinée par le Professeur Gozzini, et gravéo par le Chevalier P. Lasinio. Florence. Five vols, in three.

Galloria dell' I. e Reale Aceademia delle Belle Arti di Firenze, publioata con incisioni in rame ed illustrata. Florence, 1845.
S. Mareo convento in Firenze, illustrato del B. Vincenzo Marchese. Florenee, 1858.

Peintures a Fresque du Onmpo'Santo de Piso, dessinces par Joseph Rossi, et gravées par le Professeur Chavalier J. P. Lassinie, fils. Florence, 1853.
Taberunde de Ste. Marie Nouvello.
Deseription of the Chiof Pietures in the Dresden Gallery.
Scènes de In Vie des Feintres, par Madun Brussels, 1842.
Histoire de L'Art Monumental daus L'Antiquitó et au Moyon age buivie d'un traite de la Peinture sur verre. l'ar L. Batissier. Auteur des Elémouts D'Archéologie Natiounle. Paris 1845.
Musée de L'Amateur. Choix des Meilleurs T'ablenux, Seulptures et Dessins dos Artistes Belge Contomporains. Lithographies par Paul Lauters, Profosseur de Dessins a l'Ecolo Royal Gravare, et Charles Billoin. Brussels, 1850.
Galleries Publique de L'Europe. Armengnud.
Paris.-Vues et Monuments, Dessinés et Lithographiès en couleur, par Jules Arnout. Paris.
Nuova laccolta delle Velute, Obelischi, Foutane e Chiostri di Roma e Suoi Ooutorni. Da. Domenico Amici Romano. Rome.

## 2. IN ENGLISH.

[Notb,-The following works, although not purchased specially for the Muscum, form a portion of the large variety of publications relating to Art which are about being transforred to tho Provincinal Library.]
Handbook of Paintiag. The (Yerman, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish nad French Schools, Partly translated from the Germau of Kuyler, by a Lady. Edited, with notes, by Sir Edmund Head, Bart. Two vols. Illustrated London, 1854.
The Eirly Flomish Painters: Notices of their Lives and Works. Illustrated. By J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle. Loudon, 1857.

Treasures of Art in Great Britain: being an account of the chief collections of painings, drawings, sculptures, illuminated MSS., do. By Dr. Wangen, Director of the Rogal Gallery of Pictures. Berlin. In three vols. London, 1854.
Works of the Early Masters in Stained Glase. By John Weale. Illuatrations in colors. Two vols. London, 1846.
Metal Work and its Artistic Design. Illustrations in colors. By Digby Wyatt. London, 1852.
Antiquities of Athens. By C. R. Oockerell, A.I_A., F.S.A., and other architects; being a supplement to the work of Stuart. Illustrated. London, 1880.
The Pictorial Gallery of Arts. I. Useful Arts. II. Fine Arts. Illustrated. Four vols. London, 1847.

The Works of Eminent Masters in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Deeorative Art. Illustrated London, 1854.
The Encyolopmdia of the Fine Arts : comprising Arohitecture, Sculpture, Painting, Heraldry, Numismatics, Poetry, Music, and Engineering. London, 1848.
The Buok of Art, Oartoons, Frescoes, Sculpture, and Decorative Art, as applied to the new Houses of Parliament and to buildings in gencral : with an Historical Notice of the Exhibitions in Westminstor Hall, and direotions for Painting in Fresco. Mllustrated by Engravingsjon Wood. London, 1846.
The Art Journal. With Supplement. 10 volm. London, 1849 to 1857.

# IV. Books in Educational Museum illustrating the History of Art and the Principal Galleries of Painting and Sculpture. 

## 2. IN ENGlISH-(Continued.)

Gems of European Art. The Best' Hlatures ; ut thy Best Schools. Edited by S. O. Hall, Esq., F.S.A. Illustrated. London, 1846.
Interiors and Exteriors in Venice. By Lake Price. Lithographed by Joseph Nush, from the original drawings, London, 1848.
Illustrations of the Rock Cat Tomples of India. By Janes Fergusson, Esq, London, 1845.
Annals of the Artits of Spain. By Willinm Stirling, M.A. Three vols, Ioondon, 1848.
A Biographical and Critionl Diotionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptora and Architecta, from Ancient to Modern Times, By S. Spooner, M.D. New York, 1853.
The Wilkic Gallery: a solcotion of the best Piclures of the late Sir David Wilkie, R.A.; inoluding his Spanish and Otiental Sketches. 'With Notices, Biographical and Critical. London.
Description of the Building erected in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 1851. Illustrated by twenty-aiglit large Plates, embracing Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Detnils, laid down to a large scale, from the working drawings of the Oontractors, Messrs. Fox, Henderson \& Oo. London, 1852.
The Journal of Design and Manufnctures; with Two Hundred and Thirteen Fabric Patterns, in oloth and paper, and Six Hundred and Forty Engravings. In six volumes. London, 1852.

## V. Other Objects of Interest.

1. ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDIEVAL HISTORY, \&c, VIZ.:-

Complete Suit of Knigith's Armour, with lay figure.
$D_{0}$, Black do, do.
Trophy of Ancient Arms, including mace, battlenaxe, shield, \&c.
Six Bronze Statuettes.
A. Oritical Enquiry into Ancient Armour, as it existed in Europe, particularly ingreat tritum, arom the Norman Oonquest to the reign of King Charles II. Illustrated by a series of Illuminated Eugravinga, with a Glossary of Military Terms of the middle ages. By Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, Kt., LL.D., F.S.A., dec. dic. London, 1842.
Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Armour, from the collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire; from the drawings nad with the descriptions of Dr. Meyrick. By Joseph Skolton, F.S.A., author of the "Antiquities of Oxfordsbire." In 2 vols. 4to. London, 1853.
The Costume of the Ancients. By Thomas Hope. A new edition, much enlarged. In 2 vols. Three hundred and twenty-one Plates. London, 1841.
2. ILLUSTRATIONS OF SWISS COSTUME,-PICTURES EMBROIDERED IN SILK WITH GOLD AND SILVER LACE, \&c. \&o.
Wilhelm Tell.

The remaindor are Staudard Buarers of the various Swiss Cantons and Towns, viz, ;-w.

Bern
X. Gericht Bund.

## Schweitz.

Schaffhausen.
Freiburg.
Uri.
Basle,
Unterwalden.
Chur.
Zug.
Lucerne.

Glarus.
Zurich.
Mulhausen.
Appenzell.
Valais.
Soleure.
Geneva.
S. Gallen Statt.

Grau-Bund.
Neuenburg.
S. Gallen. Abbt.

## V. Other Objects of Interest.

| 3. MARS AND PLANS IN RELIEF.. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sevastopol, with plan of milltary operations at the siege. | South America................... $1: 10$ by 2 : 5 <br> Europe $\qquad$ 2: 2 by 1: 0 |
| Map of Europe................. 8 feet by 10:3 | Spain and Portugal............. do |
| Physical and Hydrographicait Ohart | France and Belgium ............ 2 : 2 by $2: 0$ |
| of France................. 4 : 0 by $5: 0$ | Itnly......................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
| Plan of Paris nad ita Environs..... 7: 0 by $9: 0$ | Germany and Holland. .......... do do de |
| Various Maps in relief, as follows: | The British Isles ............... ${ }^{\text {, }}$ do |
| Europe...................... $1: 10$ by $2: 5$ | North America................. do |
| Asin........................ do. | Russin. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do |
| Africa ...................... do | Ottoman Empire . . . . . . . . . . . . do |
| North America,............... do | Switzerlnad ................... 2 : 2 by 1: |

## 4. SPECIMENS OF NATURAL IISTORY.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do 'do nine do various Birds. |  |  |  |  |
| Do | do' | ten | do | do do |
| Do | do | eighteen | do | Mammalia and Birds. |
| Do | do | forty-three | do | Palmipedes. |
| Do, | do | thirty | do | Birda and Mammali |

Mammalia and Birds out of Cnses,-about one hundred and twenty Birds-group of Foxes, Canada Lyux. Moose Head, de.
Case containing thirty-eight Birds' Nests and about 300 various egge.
One case of Jnsect Architecture.
Two cases of Insects.
Cabinel containing 125 Rocks and Minerals of Nova Scotia.
Do do 76 Fobsils do do

Collection of upwards of $\mathfrak{a}$ hundred Minerals and Fussils not yet classified.

## 6. AGRICULTURAL JMPLEMENTS, \&c.

80 Models of Agricultural Implements, construeted for the Imperial Agricultural Society of Austria. 45 Models of do. do. constructed for the Hohenheim Institute of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg.
9 Models of do. do. from Denmark.
30 Models of Articles of Domestic Economy, from the Paris Exhibition.
Sel of French Meusures, from a hectolitye to a centilitre.
Set of French Weights, from a kilogramme to a gramme.

## 6. PHILOSOPHICAI MODELS AND SCHOOL APPARATUS.

Collection of Chemicnl and Philosophical Apparatus, upwards of 200 various articles, as follows :Schoolmasters', Lecturers', and Sludents' Chemical Laboratories; Johuston's Agricultural Laboratories ; Statham's Cabinets; Terrestrinal and Celestial Globes, from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter to 30 inches; Rotatory Map Stands; Geometrical Forms and Solids; Plaster Casts, and ather Drawing Models; Cabinets of Minerals, Fossils, Conchology, de.; Working and Sectional Models of Steam Engines; School-Furniture, consisting of Desks, Chnirs, de.; Conductometers, Pyrometers, Reflectors; Gusometers ; Hydrogen|A pparatus; Celeatial Spheres, Planetariums, Tellurians, and Roberte' Set of Instruments for Astronomy; Mcehanical Powers, Gyroscopes, \&e., for Mechanics ; Hy* drostutic Bellows, Archimedes icrew, Lifting, Foreing, and other Pumps, Diving Bells, Water Wheels, de., for Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; Air Pumps, Condensing and Exhausting Syringes, Magdeburgh Hemispheres, Fountains, Barometers in vacuo, \&c., for Pneumatics; Eloctrical Machines, Leyden Jars, Iosulated Bells, Electrometers, Spiral Tubes, dec, for Elec-

# V. Other Objects of Interest. 

# 6. MODELS AND SOHOOL APPARATUS-(Continued.) <br> tricity; Electric Telegraphs; Smec, Daniel, and Groves' Galvanic Batteries; Eleotro-Magnets; Compound and Single Bar Magnets, do., for Mngnetism; Microscopes, Mirrors to decompose light, Lenses, Prispms, Modele of the Human Eye, do., do., for Optics ; Magio and Phantasma. goria Lanterns, with Oxy-Lydrogen Calcium Lights ; and Solar and Argand Lamps. 

The Apparatus and Models aro all arranged in Museum Room No. 4.

## Appendix H.

## APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGTSLATIVE SOHOOL GRANT OF UPPER OANADA FOR THE YEAR 1857.

## Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town and Village Municipality in Upper Canada.

Sir,-I have the honor to transmit herewith a certificd copy of the apportionment for the current year of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village and Township in Upper Canada. This apportionment will be payable at this office to the agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, on the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and together with the Auditors' and other reports, have been transmitted to the Department.

I am happy to inform the Council of your Municipality, that I have been enabled, through the liberality of the Legistature, to add a considerable sum to the apportionment of this year; I have, moreover, appropriated a few hundred pounds from the Poor School Fund, and divided it among those new and thinly settled Counties where the ordinary legislative and municipal grants have not been sufficient to enable Trustees to sustain the Schools during the schuol year.

The statistics of school population, upon which the present year's apportionment is based, have been carefully corrected and revised in this Department. Many inequalities in the apportionment have thus been removed, and all parts of the Province share in the grant upon equal terms, and in accordance with the demands made upon each locality for school accommodation and instruction.

I have not deducted the apportionment to the Roman Catholic. Separate Schools from each individual City, Town and Township, as was done in 1855, but $I$ have reserved a special sum from which to make an apportionment direct to each School having a claim upon the fund. This is a most equitable and satisfactory mode of apportioning the grant, and it is one which, while it provides the legal apportionments to Separate Schools, does not so directly and materially lessen the resources of those Municipalities in which these Separate Schools happen to exist, as has been done in past years.

I trust the exertions and liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the augmentation of the School Grant to your Municipality, and the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,<br>Your obedient servant,

Education Office, Toronto, 8th Junc, 1857.

## Apportionment to Townships for $185 \%$.

| 1. County of Glengarry. | 6. Oounty of Carleton. |
| :---: | :---: |
| towsbirms. Aphortionment. | TOwwiItPs, APPORTIONMENT. |
| Charlottenburgh . ....................... 8007.20 | Fitzroy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 295.60$ |
| Kenyon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 531.60 | Gloucester. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 425.60 |
| Lancaster . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 482.80 | Goulbourn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 868.20 |
| Lochicl . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 684.80 | Gower, North. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 220.40 |
|  | Huntley............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 283.20 |
| \$2056.40 | March . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 68.80 |
|  | Marlborougb. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 306.40 |
| 2. Oounty or Stormont, | Nepenn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 484.00 |
| Cornwall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8588.80 | Oggood . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4280.00 |
| Finch ................................. 156.80 | Torbolton . . . . . S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 68.00 |
| Osmabruck. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 588.00 |  |
| Roxborough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 207.20 | \$2991.20 |
| 81630.80 | 7. County of Grentilize. |
| " - Dons | Augusta . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 677.20$ |
| 3. County of Dundas. | Edwardsburgh . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 528.60 |
| Matilda. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 488.40$ | Oowver, South . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 99.6 |
| Mountain . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 401.60 | Oxford. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 640.00 |
| Williamsburgh . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 546.00 | Wolford. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 301.60 |
| Winchester . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 383.20 |  |
|  | \$2332.00 |
| 81819.20 | - . . |
| 4. County of Pregcott. | 8. County of Leeds. <br> Bastard and |
| Alfred . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8120.00 | Burgess, South $\}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 85822.40 |
| Caledouir . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 118.00 | Orusby, North. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 212.40 |
| Hawkesbury, Enst. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80.80 .00 | Orosby, South. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 175.6 |
| Hawkesbury, West. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 301.20 | Elizabeth town . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 640.80 |
| Longueuil . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 108.40 | Elmsley, South. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 119.60 |
| Plantagenet, North. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 218.60 | Kitley . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 475.20 |
| Plantagenet, South. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 116.80. | Leeds and Lansdown, front . . . . . . . . . . . 444.00 |
|  | Leeds and Lansdown, rear . . . . . . . . . . . . . 217.60 |
| 81458.00 | Yonge and Escott, front . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 845,60 |
|  | Yonge and Escoth, rear. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 282.00 |
| 6. Oounty of Rubsrla. |  |
| Oambridge . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathbf{\$ 0 0 . 0 0}^{\text {a }}$ | \$3885. 20 |
| Clarence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 59.60 | $1{ }^{\prime}$ - - ${ }^{\prime}$ ' ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Oumberland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 218.80 | 9. County of Lamare. |
| Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 140.00 | Bathurst . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{814.40}$ |
|  | Beckwith. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 880.40 |
| \$478.40 | Burgess, North. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 144.00 |

Note.-The school monoys apportioned to the various counties, cities, towns and villages, as per the foregoing statement, have, in most cases, been already paid to the Toronto agent of the local treasurers. Wherever the apportionment has been withheld, it has been owing to the omisaion or neglect on the part of the local school authorities to comply with the school law and to transmit to the Educational Departmant the necessary reports or audited returus.





## Appendix I .

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUOATION FOR UPPER OANADA.

## No. 1. Communications to the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

1. Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.-All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Acts have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Schools; and he is authorized to decide on such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justiceto prevent delay and save expense-it will be necessary for any party thus appealing to the Chief Superintendent of Schools : 1. To furnish the party against whom they may appeal, with a correct copy of their communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer they may judge expedient. 2. To state expressly, in the appeal to the Chief Superintendent, that the opposite party has been thus notified; as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion, on any point affecting different parties, without hearing both sides-whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such hearing. Application for advice in common school matters should, in all cases, be first made to the local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the locality.
2. Communications with the Government, relating to Schools, should be made through the Education Office, Toronto; as all such communications not so made are referred to the Chief Superintendent, to be brought before His Excellency through the proper Department-which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.
3. Communications generally.-The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the forms of all communications relating to schools, for which specific instructions are not furnished by the Department; but they are requested to use large sized, or foolscap, paper. In all communications, however, the number of the School Section and the name of the Township and Post Office, and the Official Title of the writer; should be given; and also the numbers and da of any previous correspondence on the same subject.
4. Communications relating to the Journal of Education, to the Educationat Depository, to Public Libraries, or to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, should be written on separate sheets from letters of appeal, or on legal questions, in order that they may be separated and classified.

No. 2. Documents furnished Annually by the Educutional Department to the School Officers of Upper Canada.

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

1. The Journal of Education for Upper Canada is sent annually to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections; to the Boards of Common School Trustces in cities, towns and villages; to the Boards of Grammar School Trustees; to the Local Superintendents, and to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, \&c. \&c. Total, about 4,000 copies.

The Journal has been constituted the official medium of communicating all Departmental intelligence. It is regularly sent by the publisher, about the middle of each month, to the official address of the parties above enumerated. Should they fail in any case to receive it, immediate notification of the fact should be sent to the Education Office. Missing numbers can generally be supplied. To the public, the price is 5 s . per annum-payable in advance. Back volumes, since 1848 (the first year of its existence), can be furnished on the same terms.
2. The School Registers, for recording the attendance, recitations, and deportment of pupils, are furnished to each of the Grammar and Common Schools, and to the Separate Schools, in Upper Canada. Total, about 3,500 copies. The Registers are sent annually to the County Clerks, for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.
3. The Trustees' Half-Yearly Reports are sent every six months, through the Local Superintendent, to the Trustees of each School Section. Those for the Grammar Schools and Roman Catholic Separate Schools, are sent direct from the Department. Total sent out annually, 7,000 copies.
4. The Trustees' Annual Reports are annually sent, through the Local Superintendents, to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections. Total, about 3,500 copies.
5. The Annual Reports, from which the General Annual Report of the Department is compiled, is sent to the Local Superintendents and Boards of Common School Trustees and Boards of Grammar School Trustees. Total number sent out annually, 600 copies.
6. Auditors', Treasurers', and Sub-Treasurers' Returns are sent to about 450 of these officers, to be filled up and returned.
7. The Chief Superintendent's Annual Report to His Excellency the Governor General, printed by order of the House of Assembly, is also sent to each of the rural Trustee Corporations; to Boards of Common School Trustees, in cities, towns, and villages ; to Boards of Grammar School Trustees; to Boards of Public Instruction ; to Local Superintendents; and to Separate School Trustees, besides copies to other parties. Total number sent out annually, about 4,000 copies.'
8. Various Forms.-Forms are also sent, from time to time, to Superannuated Teachers, Trustees (for Maps, \&c.), Normal School Students, \&c. About 700 copies.

Letters received and sent out by the Department:-

|  | 1850. | 1851. | 1859. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Letters received. <br> Average per week.... . . . . . | 1180 | 2026 | 2996 | 4015 | 4920 | 5338 | 5749 |
|  | 23 | 39 | 57 | 77 | 95 | 102 | 110 |
| Number of Letters sent out. . | 760 | 1136 | 1430 | 1936 | 2581 | 3764 | 3996 |
| Average per week.......... | 15 | 22 | 27 | 37 | 50 | 72 | 77 |

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

1. Journal of Education. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,000
2. School Registers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,500
3. Half-Yearly Reports . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7,000
4. Trustees' Annual Reports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,500
5. Annual Reports.............................................. 600
6. Auditors' and Treasurer's Returns ........................ . . 450
7. Chief Superintendent's Report . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,000
8. Various Forms ............................................. . 700
9. Letters, \&c., sent and received, about . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9, 9,000
10. Circulars, about............................................... . 700

Grand Total per year. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 33,450

## Appendix K.

## EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1856.

Education is at the foundation of all intelligent agricultural operations, as well as of all successful mechanical skill and enterprise. To connect, therefore, with the Provincial Exhibitions a purely educational feature ; to incorporate that element in its yearly operations, is both wise and appropriate. It is as just a recognition of that great moral agent in the amelioration of the mental soil and character, as is appropriate culture and the introduction of suitable agents necessary to the amelioration of the soil of the earth. It is also in harmony with the public feeling and sentiment of Canada, where the education of the people is considered one of the most important duties and interests of the state.

To contribute to the promotion of this object as far as possible at the Exhibition of this year, the Chicf Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada (in compliance with the wishes of some members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture) decided upon sending to it a collection of interesting and instructive objects from the Depository and Museum connected with the Educational Department. These objects comprised the following articles, viz.:
I. A collection of models of Agricultural Implements, arranged in three groups. 1. A series of about 40 models from the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, South Western Germany, which received the Gold Hedal at the Paris Exhibition, 1855. 2. A similar series of about 20 from Austria, North Eastern Germany. And 3. A similar series of 10 from Denmark.
II. A variety of interesting articles frim the Provincial Educational Museum.
III. Specimens of Maps, Charts, Diagrams, Models and Apparatus for the Public Schools of Upper Canada.

1. The Agricultural Models were procured at the recent Paris Exhibition by the Chief Superintendent. Those from Wurtemburg received the Gold Medal. As a collection they are designed to illustrate not only the agricultural implements now in use, but also the various kinds of ploughs, \&c., which have been used in these countries - in fact to exhibit by a series of models a comparative view of the progress of agricultural science and enterprise in the countries from which they were obtained. The practical utility of such a comparison can well be understood by those who make the subject of agriculture and of agricultural progress in Canada their constant study and aim. In this spirit, as well as from a feeling of curiosity in the general public, these models attracted a good deal of attention at Kingston ; and the importance of having accessible to our agricultural population so complete and varied a collection of models of implements in use in the great farming countries of thurope, was very generally felt and expressed at the Exhibition.
2. The articles from the Educational Museum included, among other things, a beautifully coloured series of French Maps, in relief, of all the countries in the world. That which attracted most atiention was a large plan of the city and harbour, and famous dock-yard of Sebastopol. This plan also exhibited the physical features of the country for many miles round the city; together with the ports of Balaklava and Kamiesch; the line of railway, and the trenches, parallels and batteries of the besiegers and besieged, during the memorable contest. This map was an object of great interest to the soldiers in the garrison-many of whom gave evidence, both from their appearance and from the Crimean medal on their breast, that the scene was well known to them.

A large map, exhibiting in bold relief the physical features of France, divided into departments ; also, maps of the Crimea itself, the Ottoman Empire, and other places of special intorest at present, were also included in the collection-together with a series of large glass models, illustrative of the science of crystalization;
models of human hands and feet in plaster, for drawing; samples of improved school furniture, \&c., \&c.
3. The collection of specimens from the Educational Lepository comprised series of mechanical, astronomical, physical and anatomical diagrams; the National and Johnston's series of geographical maps, maps of Canada, models of steam eugines, and a great variety of philosophical and school apparatus ; prints and diagrams for use in the public schools. It also included specimens of the meteorologieal instruments recently imported from London by the Department, for the senior County Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.

The entire contribution from the Department was placed in the " Educational Court," or north transept of the Exhibition building. From each side of a staging in the centre of the transept were hung the maps, charts, diagrams and lesson sheets: and on the shelves at each side of the platform were placed the meteorological instruments, the models of steam engines and agricultural implements, and the philosophical and school apparatus, school furniture, \&c. At the end of the transept facing the central fountain, and suspended from the ceiling by evergreens, were the words, "Educational Department, Uprer Canada," in large letters. The be:atifully executed copy of the arms of the Department,* of a large size, in relief, was placed immediately below ; and beneath the arms were the raised models of Sebastopol, the Crimea, \&c. On each side of the transept were placed the mottoes, in large letfers, "Christianity the Soul of Education!" and "Education of Canada her Glory!" The tout ensemble of the Court thus arranged, and decorated with flags and shields, was very striking, and contributed much to the general effect of the Exhibition when standing under the central dome of the building.

The practical utility of such an exhibition of school apparatus, maps, \&c., was felt by every one who witnessed it; and the multitudes who thronged to the Educational Court and sought information and explanation of the varied objects which it contained, showed how general was the desire of the public to avail themselves of the facilities provided hy, the Department to supply the public schools of Upper Canada with these indispensable adjuncts to a successful teacher-those practical instruments of his profession, without which it is impossible from day to day to sustain a continued interest on the part of the pupils in the exerciss and duties of the School room.

In connection with this feature of the Exhibition, the Chief Superintendent, at the special request of the Local Committee of the Exhibition, delivered an address on Agricultural Education, its advantages to the community and the importance of making it an element in Common School instruction; and on the use of visible illustrations and proper apparatus to facilitate its communication.

[^7]
## Appendix L.

## LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL MUNICAPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA.

| No. 1.-The Townships. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. County of Glengarry. |  |  |
| Names. | Municipalities. | Post Office Address. |
| 1. Hector McRae.. | ...Charlottenburgh | .Williamstown. |
| 2. Angus McDonnell | ..Kenyon | Alexandria. |
| 3. Wm. McEdward | Lancaster | .Lancaster. |
| 4. Owen Quigley | Lochiel | .Lochiel. |

## II. County of Stormont.

| 5. Rev. Hugh Campbell $\qquad$ Cornwall $\qquad$ Moulinette. <br> 6. Rev. Donald Munro. $\qquad$ Finch $\qquad$ Finch. <br> 7. Rev. James Charles <br> Quin...Osnabruck. $\qquad$ Dickinson's Landing. <br> 8. John Frazer. $\qquad$ Roxborough $\qquad$ Athol. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## III. County of Dundas.

9. A. Worthington ............... Matilda .............................Matilda.
10. Rev. James Harris
Mountain
South Mountain.
11. John G. McLaughlin.........Williamsburgh

Morris.
12. John Irwin Ker ...............Winchester .......................Winchester.


## V. County of Russell.

- 20. James Keays ... . ... ........Cambridge and Russell.........Russell.

21. Rev. John Edwards.

Clarence. ..........................Clarence.
22. Rev. Peter Lindsay, A. B...Cumberland ......................Cumberland.

## VI. County of Carleton.



## VIII. County of Leeds.



## ix. County of Lanark.




## XI. Oounty of Frontranac.

| \%. | Bedford, Olden and Oro......Deniston. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 59. Rev. R. Dodds | Kingsion ...................... Elginburgh. |
| 60. Asa Philips . | Loughborough ............. ...Loughborough. |
| 61. Rev. F. C. Bower | Pittsburgh and Howe Island..Kingston. |
| 62. James J. McDonal | Portland and Hinchinbrooke..Spike's Corners. |
| 63. John Spring | Storrington ...................Storrington. |
|  | olfe Island.....................Wolfe Isl |

XII. County of Addinaton.
65. Daniel Fowler, ...............Amherst Island..................Amherst Island.
66. Allan Ruttan, M. D.......Camden East and Sheffield...Newburgh.
67. Robert Aylsworth ...........Ernestown. .....................Millereek.

## XIII. County of Linnox.

68. John J. Watson ...............Adolphustown ................... Adolphustown.
69. Rev. John A. Mulock ........Fredericksburgh .............Fredericksburgh.
70. Alexander Martin ...........Richmond .....................Napanee.

## XIV. County of Prince Edward.

71. John B. Denton............. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallo- } \\ \text { well, Hillier, Marysburgh } \\ \text { and Sophiasburgh. }\end{array}\right\}$ Picton.

## XV. County of Hastings.

72, Richard Corrigan................Elzevir, Madoc and Tudor.....Madoc.
73. B. S. Wilson..................Hungerford .......................Roslin.
74. James J. Ryan..................Huntingdon ................... .. West Huntingdon.


## XVI. County of Northumberland.

80. Edward Scarlett ................ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alnwick, Brighton, Cram- } \\ \text { ahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, } \\ \text { Monaghan South, Murray } \\ \text { Percy, Seymour.................. }\end{array}\right\}$ Alnwick.
XVII. County of Durham,
81. Rev. William Logan .........Cartwright and Manvers...... Manvers.
82. Rev. T. W. Allen .............Cavan ................................Cavan.
83. Rev. George Lawrence......Clarke ................................New'castle.
84. Rev. John Climie............... Darlington .........................Bowmanvill.
85. Duncan Cleghorn................Hope ................................ Port Hope.

## XVIII. County of Peterborough.

86. Thomas W. Poole, M.D.......Asphodel and Belmont..........Norwood.
87. Robert Casement...............Douro......................................
88. George Arundel Hill.........Dummer.and Burleigh.........Warsaw.
89. Daniel Donohoe ...............Ennismore......................... Ennismore.
90. Rev. Edward Roberts ......... Monaghan, North, and Smith. Peterboro.
91. Rev. Francis Andrews.........Otonabee ............................ Ot Onabee.

## XIX. County of Victoria.

| $\text { 92. Rev. Charles Brown............ }\left\{\begin{array}{r} \text { Bexley, Fenelon, Veru- } \\ \text { lam, and Sommer- } \\ \text { ville.................... } \end{array}\right\} \text { Fenelon Falls. }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 93. Rev. Gilbert Tweedie | Eldon and Mariposa...........Manilla. |
| 94. Rev. William Briden | Emily............................Emily. |
| 95. A Lacourse | Ops ..............................Lindsay |
| 96. George B | Bobcaygeon |

## XX. County of Ontario.

97. Alfred Wyatt ...................Brock ................................Cannington.
98. D. G. Hewett .................Mara and Rama............... ${ }^{\text {atherly. }}$

## XX. County of Ontario-(Continued.)

| Names. | Municipalities. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 99. Ebenezer Birrill .............Pickering ......................Olaremont. |  |  |
| 100. Rev. R, Monteath............Reach and Scugog ............Reach. |  |  |
| 101. Abraham Bagshaw......... ..Scott and Uxbridge...........Uxbridge. |  |  |
| 102. Rev. David Watson ........Thora.............................. Beaverton. |  |  |
| 103. Rev. Robert II. Tl | Whitby ...... | d |

## XXI. County of York.

104. Rev. IF. C. Cooper, B.A....Etobicoke Mimico.
105. G. H. Corbett, M.D...... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Georgina and Gwillimbury } \\ \text { North ................. }\end{array}\right\}$ Keswick.
106. J. T. Stokes ..................Gwillimbury, East ..... Sharon.
107. Rev. J. Adams King ..... Nobleton.
108. Rev. George S. J. Hill......Markham Markham.
109. Rev. William Belt, B.A. ...Scarborough Highland Creek.
110. Thomas Pyne, M.D. Whitchurch Newmarket.
111. Rev. J. G. Armstrong, B.A.Vaughan Woodbridge.
112. Rev. Richard Jones York Eglinton.
XXII. County of Peel.
113. Rev. H. B. Osler Albion Lloydtown.114. Rev. And. T. Holmes, A.M.Caledon.Brampton.
114. Rev. James Pringle ...... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Chinguacousy, and Gore of } \\ \text { Toronto .................... }\end{array}\right\}$ ..... Brampton.
115. Rev. Thos. Leach Toronto ..... Do.
XXIII. County of Simcoe.
116. James Hart Adjala Kenansville.
117. John W. Norris, M.D.... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Essa, Innisfil and Tossor- } \\ \text { onto ................... }\end{array}\right\}$ Cookstown.
118. Rev. William Fraser. Gwillimbury W. \& TecumsethBond Head.
119. Henry A. Clifford. \{Flos, Matchedash, Medonte
120. Rev. Jacob Van Linge ......Mono and Mulmur .............Mono Mills.
121. Rev. J. Campbell, A.M......Nottawasaga Nottawasaga.
122. Rev. Jolin Gray Orillia and Oro ..... Orillia.
123. William Simpson 'Tay and Tiny Penetanguishene.

## XXIV. County of Halton.

Names.
125. Rev. John Armour
126. Rev, A. J. Macauley.

Nsquesing...
Manioipalities.
.Nelson
Trafalgar $\qquad$ .Trafalgar.

## XXV. County of Wentworth.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 130. Rev. David Savage............. Barton ................................. Hamilton |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 132. Rev. George Cheyne.........Binbrook and Saltfleet.........Stony Creek. |  |  |  |
| A |  |  |  |
| 134. Rev. James Hughes .........Glanford ..........................Hamilton. |  |  |  |

## XXVI. County of Brant.

135. Rev. Alex. A. Drummond.Brantford .......................... Brantford.
136. Bev. William Hay............ Burford and Oakland .........Scotland.
137. Rev. John Dunbar............Dumfries South ..................Glenmorris.
138. Robert Alger.................. Onondaga ........................... Brantford.

## XXVII. County of Lincoln.

| 140. Jacob Kennedy ..............Caistor141. Charles B. Millner..........Granth142. Jonathan Wolverton, M.D...Grims143. Philip Gregory ...........Louth |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## XXVIII. County of Welland.

145. P. T. Kempson, M.D......... Bertie ......... ......................Fort Erie.
146. Alexander Reid............ ..Orowland .......................... Crowland.
147. W. F. Haney, M.D. .........Humberstone. .....................Stonebridge.
148. Rev. S. W. Folger.............Pelham .............................Fonthill.
149. John Roberts .................. Stamford '...........................Drummondville.
150. Rev. S. W.Pritchard..........Thorold .............................. Allanburgh.
151. Sayers S. Hagar................Wainfleet ...........................Merrittsville.
152. Rev. W.JM. Christie......... Willoughby ....................... Chippewa.

## XXIX. County of Haldimand.

| Names. | Municipalities. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 153, Thomas C. Pinkett .........Cnnborough .....................Canboro. |  |  |
| 154. Alexander Winram ........Cayuga North .................Cayuga. |  |  |
| 155. Abraham Nash.............. Cayuga South ... .............. South Cayuga. |  |  |
| 156. Theodore Shechan........... Dunn............................Dunnville. |  |  |
| 157. John Mylne ................ Moulton and Sherbrooke......Dunnville. |  |  |
| 158. Rev. Andrew Forrier, D.D...Oneida ..........................Seneca. |  |  |
| 159. William Joncs ..............Rainham .......................Rainham Centre. |  |  |
| 160. W, Hursell ...................Soncca .... ...................... York |  |  |
| 161. John Heasman . | Walpole | Balmoral. |

## XXX. County of Norfolk.



## XXXI. County of Oxford.

169. Benjamin Ellison ......... $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Blandford, Oxford East and } \\ \text { Zorra East..................... }\end{array}\right\}$ Woodstock,
170. Rev. George Murray Blenheim Princeton.
171. Rev. Robert Rodgers Dereham Dereham.
172. O. B. A. Foden Nissouri East Nissouri.
173. A. J. Park, M.D Norwich North Norwich.
174. Chauncey Wilcox Norwich South Springford.
175. Robert Hay Oxford North ..... Ingersoll.
176. Rev. W. C. Beardsall ......Oxford West. Ingersoll.
177. Rev. D. McDiarmid Zorra West Woodstock.

## XXXII. County of Waterloo.

178. Robert Brydon ...............Dumfries North and Waterloo.Galt.
179. Rev. James Sim............. Wellesley:and Woolwich......Hawkesville.
180. Rer: W. B. Rally...........Wilmot ..........................Wilmot.

## XXXIII. County of Wellington.


XXXIV. Codnty of Grix.
183. Thomas Gordon.. ............ $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { FirstSchoolDistrict:-Der- } \\ \text { by, Holland, Sullivan and } \\ \text { Sydenham....................... }\end{array}\right\}$ Owen sound.
184. Thomas Ryan $\qquad$ (Second School District:$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bentinck, Glenelg, Egre- } \\ \text { mont and Normanby..... }\end{array}\right\}$ Bentinck.
185. Rev. J. F.A.S. Fayette.... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Third School District:--Ool- } \\ \text { lingwood, Euphrasia and } \\ \text { St. Vincent................... }\end{array}\right\}$ St. Vincent.
186. William Ferguson ............ $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Fourth School District:- } \\ \text { Artemesia, Melancthon, } \\ \text { Osprey and Proton...... }\end{array}\right\}$ Pricevillo.'
XXXV. County of Perth.
187. Rev. Thomas Macpherson... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Blanchard, Downie, East- } \\ \text { hope, North and South, } \\ \text { Ellice, Elma, Fullarton, } \\ \text { Hibbert,Logan, Morning. } \\ \text { ton and Wallace............... }\end{array}\right\}$ Stratford.
XXXVI. County of Huron.

XXXVII. County of Bruce.
190. Rev. J. H. McNaughton.....Arran, Elderslie and Saugeen..Saugeen.



## XLII. County of Essex.



[^8]
## XLII. County of Essex-(Continued.)



No. 4.-The Town Municipalities:
249. John McLeod.............................................................Amherstburgh.
250. Rev. William McFadden................................................. Barrie.
251. Rev, George Bell, A. B. ............................................... Clifton.
252. ............................................................................. Simcoe.
253. Rev. James Cooper................................. ..................... Woodstock.

## No. 5.-The Incorporated Villages.

| 254. John Klein | Berlin. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 255. Rev. John Climie* | Bowmanville. |
| 256. Rev. Andrew T. Iolmes, A. M.* | Brampton. |
| 257. William McCargow. | Caledonia |
| 258. Rev. W. M. Christie* | Chippewa. |
| 259. Charles E. Chadwick | Ingersoll. |
| 260. | Kemptville. |
| 261. Rev. W. B. Lauder, LL.D | Napanee. |
| 262. Rev. Henry Brent. | Newcastle. |
| 263. Rev. Robert H. Thornton* | Oshawa. |
| 264. Otto Klotz. | Preston. |
| 265. Rev. Archibald Lampman, B.A. | St. Mary's. |
| 266. Rev. William Price. | St. Thomas. |
| 267. Rev. John Bell Worrell* | Smith's Falls. |
| 268. Rev. Thomas Macpherson* | Stratford. |
| 269. Rev. Wm. Dickson.. | Thorold. |
| 270. F. J. McGuire. | Trenton. |
| 271. F. W. Atkins.. | Vienna. |
| 272. S. S. Macdonell, M.A., B.C.L | Windsor. |
| 273. Rev. S. B. Grundy. | Yorkville. |

[^9]ERRATA.

## The following escaped the attcntion of the proof reacier :

```
Page 17, line 16, for "instructions" read "instruction."d
    " 18, line 7, for "ordinary" read "an ordinary."
    " 20, line 29, for "intilligence" read "intelligence."
    " " line 31, for " it" read "its."
    " " line 32, for " and retrograding " read " or retrograding."
    " 28, line 14, for " nor" read " or."
    " " line 29, for "revolving" read "involving."
    " 30, line 5 from bottom, for " nauseum" read "nauseanl."
    " " " " for "but" read "been."
    " 90, number 48; for " Wm. Ireland" read " Wm. Irvine."
    " 250; line 1, for " Busts" read "Masques."
    " 256, D. Ghirlandajo, for " Master of do." read " Master of Michael Angelo."
    " 263, line 17, for "Burgomaster's Six" read "Burgomaster Six's."
    " 267, line }12\mathrm{ from bottom, for" Garofollo" read "Garofolo."
    " 268, line 32, for "Carytides" read "Caryatides."
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## REPORT

# SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION 

FOR

## LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

## 1856.




TORONTO:
printed by john lovell, corner of yonge and melinda streets.
1857.

# REPORT 

ON

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 

IN

## LOWER CANADA,


#### Abstract

FOR THE YEAR 1856.


Eddcation Office, Montreal, 23rd May, 1857.

to the honorable t. Lee terrill, provincial secretary.
Sir,-Since my last report on the state of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, two very important laws having reference thereto, have been passed and published; but, from the very importance of the enactments they contain, it could not reasonably be expected that a complete and thorough execution of them could be effected within the space of a year. Many of the dispositions of these laws are, however, in full operation, and I must add, that the result has proved most satisfactory.

The operation of the new law effectually removes many of the obstacles, which I pointed out in my first report, and further, supplies the means of progressively attaining many other reforms which will eventually give to our system of Public Instruction all the efficiency that can be desired.

I shall, in this report, principally refer to the results arising from the working of the new laws, to other reforms desirable to be effected, and to the statistics supplied during the past year,-1856.

## 1st. Results arising from the operation of the new School Laws.

Immediately after the publication of the law, I lost no time in issuing a circular (No. 19) which will be found in the Appendix forming part of this report, for the purpose of directing the attention of School Inspectors and Commissioners, as well as of the public generally, to those sections of the laws which appeared to require inmediate action. By another general circular (No. 21), I promulgated the accomplishment of three of the principal measures provided for in these laws: the establishment of the Normal Schools, the formation of a pension fund for superannuated teachers, and the publication of the Journals of Education. This circular, and the regulations for the direction of the different Normal Schools, submitted by me to His Excellency the Governor General and Fxecutive Council for approval, will also be found in the Appendix.

One of the most important clauses of the laws on education passed last year, is, without doubt, that which grants to school municipalities the power of doub-
ling the amount of their assessments, and the obligation imposed upon them to collect regularly the monthly fees, for all children of age to attend school : I considered it necessary however to interpret these two requirements of the law, the one by the other, and therefore, in some municipalities in which it would seem difficult to insist upon the collection of the monthly fees, and where the people appeared to prefer the levying an additional amount of assessment equivalent to these fees, I thought it would be better, for this year, to allow them their share of the grant, as by law I am empowered to do.

Besides this, the advantage of a system of which, the value of property and the number of children to be taught, form the basis, appears to be generally felt. Out of 490 school municipalities, only 65 have not, this year, collected their monthly fees; of this number, 51 have furnished an amount of additional assessment, equal to the minimum amount of the fees. The 44 other municipalities are almost all poor, exempt even from assessment. The few municipalities who still refuse to obey the law in this respect, have received due warning to conform to its requirements, and their share in the next half years grant, will be withheld until they have levied, at least, the minimum anount of the monthly fees.

When this law was passed, it appeared to me to be the general impression that the clause permitting municipalities to increase the amount of their assessments would prove a dead letter, or that very few of them would take advantage of it. Those who entertained such an opinion, will be astonished to learn, that more than one half of them have raised their annual assessment. Three, have actually increased it four-fold, 16 have tripled the usual annual tax, 101 have doubled it, 22 have increased it a half, 39 a third, 34 a quarter, and 14 a filth. Forty others have also raised their assessment, in a small amount, so that out of a total of 490 municipalities, 271 bave already taken advantage of the enactments of the new Law.

Besides the increase in the annual assessment, the new blank returns which 1 caused to be printed for the use of the school Commissioners, contain columns in which the amount of additional assessment for the payment of debts, imposed by virtue of a clause in the new law, voluntary contributions, fuel wood, \&c., furnished are to be specified. Under the head of "assessments over and above the amount of the grant and special assessments," the third column in state. ment B , indicates as well the amount of the increase of the assessment as also all extraordinary contributions, and it is this amount which I shall hereafter designate as "additional contributions."

From this statement it appears that 457 municipalities have by " additional contributions" exceeded the amount of their share of the grant; which will only leave 33 municipalities that have not furnished by assessment or voluntary contributions, (independently of the monthly fees and taxes for the erection of school houses,) a sum more than equal to that granted by the Government.

In 120 municipalities the amount of additional contributions, equals the ordinary assessment, in some even, it far exceeds it, in 105 others it exceeds the half.

I shall return to this subject, when comparing the statistics of this, with those of preceding years: but I think that I should here point out certain districts of Inspection and certain Municipalities that have distinguished themselves above the others by their noble efforts in the cause of Education.

The districts of Inspection which I consider it my duty to mention, are:
1stly. That under the charge of Mr. Inspector Bourgeois. The share in the government grant awarded to this district of Inspection is only $£ 302$, and begides the like amount under the requirements of the law, there has been levied f 428

erection of school houses, making in all $£ 1320$, that is to say, more than four times the amount of the sum allowed by the government.

2ndly. The district of Inspection under the charge of Mr. Inspector Parmelee, the annual grant to which is only $£ 1635$ : this district has farnished, beside £1599, amount of the ordinary assessment, £1406 additional contribations; £1576 monthly fees and $£ 1115$ assessment for the erection of school houses, forming in all, £5720.

3rdly. In the district confided to the care of Mr. Childs, for which the amount of the grant is $£ 1258$, there was raised $£ 1258$ of ordinary assessment $£ 1297$ additional contributions, $£ 1650$ monthly fees, and $£ 566$ for assessment for building school houses: in all $£ 4773$.

4thly. In Mr. Roney's district of Inspection, the total sum levied amounts to £3044, viz: besides ordinary assessments, £666 additional assessment; £1019 for monthly fees; and $£ 560$ for the erection of school houses; whereas the amount allowed to this district as its share of the grant only amounts to $£ 808$.

5thly. Finally, the district under the Inspection of Mr. C. Germain exhibits a total of $£ 4488$, viz. : $£ 1591$, ordinary assessment equal to amount granted ; £912 additional assessment; $£ 890$ monthly fees, and $£ 1094$ special assessment for the erection of school houses. With the exception of two districts situated at the eastern extremity of the province and in such a position that it is astonishing that the main requirements of the low could possibly be carried into effect, all the other districts of Inspection have more than doubled the amount of their respective shares of the government grant by additional assessments and monthly fees.

I would particularly point out for the special attention o the reader the contents of statement B of the appendix, which shows the generous contributions given, and the privations submitted to, by municipalities, of which I can only name a few, which I select, in a general manner, from the poorest, and most recently established among them.

Thus, almost all the municipalities in the district of Gaspé have raised very considerable sums; when compared with their respective shares in the government grant ; in the County of Rimouski, St. Germain (or Rimouski,) Lessard, St. Octave de Metis and St. Simon increased their assessments, while they collected at the same time, their monthly fees:

In the County of Charlevoix, the parish of "Les Eboulements" raised £74 by additional assessment and $£ 50$ by monthly fees. In the County of Megantic; the municipalities of Aylmer, St. Calixte de Sommerset, and St. Ferdinand d'Halifax have raised sums, which are really surprising when compared with their respective shares in the government grant. The parishes of St. Nicolas, St. Jean Chrysostome and St. Joseph in the County of Levi; Ste. Claire and St. Lambert in the County of Dorchester ;-of St. Frederick and Ste. Marie in the County of Beauce ;-of de Lotbiniere, Ste. Croix, and St. Antoine in the County of de Lotbinière deserve the greatest praise for their liberality as will be seen on reference to the statement $\mathbf{B}$ above mentioned.

The municipality of St. Raphael in the County of Bellechasse deserves especial notice. Their share of the grant only amounts to $£ 29$, and yet they have raised $£ 47$ additional assessment, $£ 26$ monthly fees and $£ 50$ special assessment for the erection of school houses, in all $£ 153$. The municipalities of Beauport; in the County of Quebee, of Cap Santé in the County of Porineuf, of St. Jean de l'Ile d'Orléans, and of l'Ange Gardien in the County of Monimorency, may be noticed as the municipalities, within the district of Inspection of Mr. Inspector Bardy, that have contributed the largest additional contributions, when compared with the shares of the grant received by them respectively. The municipalities of Dumontier and Maskinongé, in Mr. Hubert's district of Inspection, and those of

La-Baic-du-Févre and St, David d'Yamaska, in Mr. Maurault's district, have also made large additional contributions besides paying the monthly fees, In Mr. Bourgeois' district of Inspection, which shows a greater amount of general increase with reference to the additional contributions than any other, there are some municipalities that deserve the greatest praise. For instance, Grantham has contributed $£ 143$ additional, $£ 21$ monthly fees, and $£ 123$ special asssessment for building school houses, \&cc., making in all £344, whereas their share in the Government grant only amounts to £56. Wickham also, that has contributed £241, while its share in the grant is only $\mathbf{£ 2 0 .}$ Bulstrode and Warwick £2 254 , their sharc of the Government allowance being only $£ 32$. Upton $£ 116$, with only £48 grant, and St. Norbert £103, the share awarded to them being only $£ 41$.

In the district of Inspection under the charge of Mr. Childs, the results of the operations of the new law are really surprising. Stanstead which only receives as its share out of the general fund $£ 158$, raises altogether $£ 697$, hat is to say, besides $£ 158$, the legal amount of assessment, it levies $£ 260$ by additional assessment, $£ 232$ for monthly fees, and $£ 45$ for building purposes. Compton raises £515, its share in the grant being £94. Tingwick £210, its share being £84. Bury $£ 125$, its share being £27; and many others, all showing considerable increase. There are, however, several municipalities within the district not yet organised, and some do not receive their shares in the grant at all in consequence of their having neglected to follow the instructions published for their guidance. Shefford contributes £424, with an allowance of only $£ 87$. Brome $£ 266$, with on allowance of only $£ 772$. Granby $£ 486$, with an allowance of $£ 79$. Millon, Roxton, Farnham, St. Romuald, Henryville and many other municipalities, situated within the district of Inspection of Mr. Inspector Parmelee, have bestirred themselves so effectually, that they merit notice as deserving public approbation. The older establishments situated within the district of Montreal, would not allow themselves to be behind their brethren in the Eastem Townships and other districts in that portion of the province, in the furtherance of Public Instruction. The parish and village of Longueuil, Boucherville, the village of Varennes, the parish of St. Ours, and many other municipalities in the counties of Vercheres and Richelieu, under the Inspection of Mr. Inspector Archambault, the town and parish of St. Hyacinthe, Abbottsford ( $£ 166$ raised, with only $£ 51$ allowed, $)$ St. Césaire, Christieville within the district under the Inspection of Mr. Consigny, have also materially improved under the operation of the new law. In Mr. Lanctot's district of Inspection, Laprairie, St. Constant (£300 Jevied, £93 only allowed), St. Cyprien, St. Valentin, Lacolle ( $£ 468$ levied, $£ 121$ allowed), Chat teauguay ( 226 levied, only $£ 82$ granted), St. Louis de Gonzague and St. Timothe, making almost the half of the mnnicipalities, have a right to be distinguished, in this statement of honorable mention, which I have extended far beyond the limits I originally intended to devote to it.

I cannot refrain, however, from making particular mention of the efforts made by the municipalities of Mascnuche, St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district under charge of Mr. Inspector Dorval, also of several small mnnicipalities in the parish of Montreal, situated out of the limits of the City, that have always been authorised to levy an amount exceeding their share in the grant, and who are willing, should they be permitted by the legislature to do so, to double the amount now actually paid by them. St. Laurent and Nouvelle Longueuil in Mr. Valade's district of Inspection, Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, Buckingham, Onslow, Litchfield, Allumettes and Earley, in the district under the Inspectiou of Mr. Roney; St. François de Sales, St. Eustache, and Ste. Scholastique, in Mr. Geiermain's district, and finally, St. Anicet, Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke and St. Jean Chrysôstome No 2. Ormstown and Chatham, in the district under the charge of Mr. Inspector Bruce.

It is evident, therefore, that throughout the whole extent of the country, the most generous efforts have been made ; and there is not a municipality of Lower Canada, however remote or poor, in which an appeal has been made to the ratepayers, that has not most nobly responded to it, thus giving hope of a most prosperous future for the cause of Public Instruction.

In contrast with all the generous efforts I have just noticed, one fact, I cannot avoid mentioning, however high the respect I may entertain for the municipal body to which I feel obliged to allude, for I should consider myself as neglecting the duty I owe to the country, were I to refrain from expressing the disappointment $I$ experienced.

I very naturally expected that the iwo great cities of Quebee and Montreal would be most anxious to shew the example and lead the way in this great work, and the only fear 1 entertained, was, that their efforts in the cause, would not be followed up throughout the province.

The Boards of School Commissioners, as well Catholic as Protestant, in these two cities, had, besides, at different times represented to me that the funds over which they had control were insufficient to maintain their schools on a proper footing, and further, that the necessity for more schools to answer the wants of the population, was most urgent.

I therefore, a short time after the passing of the new law, considered it my duty to address the following letter to the Mayors of Quebec and Montreal :-

Education Office, Montreal, 21 August, $185 \%$.

To His Worship the Mayor :
Sir,-Permit me to draw the attention of your Worship, and of the City Council, to several sections of the Act 19 Vic., ch. 14, passed in the last session of the Provincial Parliament.

By the first section, you are authorised to contribute to the funds of the common schools in your city, a sum double that granted to both the boards of school commissioners by the department of Education, and further, as a supplementary amount, levied for the purpose of meeting contingent and unforeseen expenses, a sum equal to thirly per cent on the total assessment.

Many cogent reasons will, I feel sure, urge you to avail yourselves of the provisions of the new law, and to take the initiative in this great work, more especially as the example of your City, would contribute greatly to render the movement general, throughout the province.

The Boards of Commissioners of your City have frequently represented to me that many important improvements were absolutely required in the management of your common schools, but that this was altogether impossible unless their pecuniary resources were considerably augmented. They also suggested the propriety of establishing more schools, to meet the increasing wants of the population, the necessity for which daily becomes more apparent. The remarkable and substantial improvements and progress of your City, due in a great measure to the intelligent and liberal management of its affairs, will not permit me to suppose for an instant, that you would allow interests of a much higher order to be neglected, which the Legislature has, in its wisdom, partially confided to your care, inasmuch as it has granted to you the privilege of nominating the members of the Boards of School Commissioners, also the power of seconding their efforts by granting an annual sum for their support.

The third clause of the new law offers another inducement, and shows the difficult position in which your School Commissioners would be placed by a strict execution of its requirements. Many of your schools are free schools, and fur-
ther, no monthly fees have ever been collected for children who attend no school at all, within your city.

With reference to this subject, I think I cannot do better than to give extracts from my circular No. 19, addressed to all School Commissioners, and dated 21st July last.
"In the distribution of the monies, as well for High Schools as for Model " Schools, the Government will of course take into consideration the zeal mani"fested in the several municipalities for the support of Common Schools, which " form the foundation of the whole system of public instruction.
"The third clanse obliges you to mention in your semi-annual reports, the "rate at which you have fixed the monthly fees, the number of children of " age to attend school, from whom the monthly fees have been received, and the "total amount thus collected during the six months referred to in your report.
"The law authorizes me, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to " refuse all share in the grant to any municipality, which shall have neglected " to impose a monthly fee of at least three pence for each child from seven to "fourteen years of age, or which shall not have regularly collected such monthly " fees.
"The object of the monthly rate, is not merely to assist in forming the "teachers salary, but also to induce parents to send their children regularly to " school by obliging them to pay as well for those that do not attend school as for " those who do.
" The object of the Legislature in insisting upon this particular, has doubt" less been to impress upon parents a stronger sense of their obligations. I shall "therefore be obliged to enforce compliance to this clause of the law, except with "respect to indigent municipalities. or those in which, from exceptional circum" stances, the levying of such a rate would be extremely difficult, and which, "taking advantage of the first clause, slall have raised, either by assessment or " voluntary contribution, a sum equal in amount to what would be formed by " the minimum monthly rate."

I therefore flatter myself, that, taking into consideration my preceding remarks, the members of your municipal Council moved by the spirit of progress which actuates them all, will increase the sum paid by them to the Boards of school commissioners, in such an amount as the resources at their command will permit.

Allow me Sir, to subscribe myself,
With the utmost consideration, Your very obedient servant,

> P. J. o. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education.

I afterwards received from the City Clerk of Quebec the following answer.

$$
\text { City Hale, Quebec, } 28 \text { February, } 1857 .
$$

Sir,-Referring to your letter of the 21 st . August last, I have the honor to inform you, that last evening, the City Council voted the sum of twelve huadred and fifty pounds currency for schools, as you will perceive by the resolution passed, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

This is a voluntary contribution of $£ 276$ 10s. 1d. over and above the sum given in accordance with the requirements of the law, viz. $£ 9739 \mathrm{~s} .11$.

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedient servant,
F. X. GARNEAU.

City Clerk.

This effort on the part of the munioipal council of Quebec, logether with the good wishes towards the furtherance of Public Instruction, indicated by this additional grant, are the more praiseworthy, inasmuch as the council has now on hands a most gigantic enterprise, that of constructing an aqueduct, which, in a City built upon the solid rock must entail an enormous expense.

I have much regret however in stating, that the steps taken by me to obtain the same object from the municipal council of the City of Montreal, did not meet with the same happy results. A statement of the expenses incurred by the two boards of Commissioners, catholic and protestant, was asked for. This statement was forwarded with as little delay as possible, and as, in my opinion, it fully proved the good management and economy of the Commissioners in the disposal of the funds intrusted to them, it should have ensured a prompt answer, fully entertaining my request.

Having afterwards conferred with some of the members of the Corporation to whom the consideration of my demand had been referred, I was given to understand that, they did not consider the financial state of the City sufficiently flouristing, to permit them to comply with my request, and that the consideration of it, would be postponed indefinitely.

I can scarcely believe, however, that a City, which holds the first rank in the country for population and wealth, whose proceedings on all other occasions, are on such a magnificent scale ; that a City whose inhabitants individually, give daily proofs of their zeal, their intelligence, and of their charity, would wish to remain behindhand in this good work, while other Cities and Municipalities in Lower Canada, and among the latter poor and remote settlements whose names were probably never heard of by the wealthy citizens of Montreal, have so generously aided the cause, and I therefore feel confident that Montreal will shortly distinguish itself by a liberality in the amount granted, worthy of its high position.

One of the most essential enactments of the new law after those I have above alluded to, is the obligation imposed upon all teachers, whether male or female, to undergo an examination before their respective boards of examiners, and the prohibition to school commissioners to employ teachers who have not received a diploma.

This clause of the law has been strictly put in force, and the consequence has been that, the labours of the different boards of Examiners have been considerably increased, by the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination, not only at their regular, but also at the special meetings which I recommended them to hold for this purpose

The following statement shows the number and class of the diplomas granted by the several boards during the year 1856 :

| Class of Diplomas. |
| :--- |

I would be failing in my duty, were I to omit to mention the opinion expressed by the school teachors at their convocations, and which appears to be generally entertained by the School Inspectors; they both find that diplomas are obtained with too much facility. It is not my intention to cast any blame on the respectable and enlightened citizens who now constitute the different Boards of Examiners, for I believe that they are all actuated by the desire to advance the cause of Public Instruction, the only inducement indeed which could have led them to accept a gratuitous and troublesome office ; but I beg to observe, that the very reasons which herctofore caused their indulgence, are daily becoming weaker or disappearing allogether under the natural and general progress of things. Besides, should any fear be entertained, lest the poorer and more remote municipalities might by too strict an adherence to the'regulations for granting diplomas for elementary schools be deprived of teachers, the same excuse cannot hold good with respect to diplomas granted for superior primary, or model schools, and much less, when granted for academies. I have been assured that on several occasions; the examiners have exercised the same indulgence in granting their certificates in the latter cases, and that in consequence, several leachers have received first class diplomas, although scarcely worthy of being admitted to teach in elementary schools. Even with respect to these, the examiners should bear in mind, that under particular circumstances, requiring such indulgence, the Superintendent can permit teachers of both sexes, to teach, although they may not be provided with diplomas ; and it will be far better to leave it to his discretion and responsibility than to allow, persons, totally unfit for the profession, to go into any part of the country provided with a certificate that they do not deserve, by means of which they may impose upon Commissioners desirous of performing the duties of their office, independently of those who would be glad of such a plausible excuse to screen their parsimony.

It is evident that the newly established Normal Schools, and in fact all other schools must suffer materially from such a state of things. The competition to be encountered with teachers, who should never have received diplomas, will prevent many young men from submitting to the privations they must undergo, in order to prepare themselves for the profession of teachers.

I am far from being convinced that the provisions of the new law which permits the appointment of a Board of Examiners for each County, is calculated to redress the grievance complained of. In these new boards, many other reasons for indulging applicants will be added to those which already exist, and thiat have influenced to such a degree the present examiners.

I am perfectly aware of the inconvenience to which teachers residing in the remote parts of the province are submitted while they have to travel such distances in order to present themselves for examination before the boards established in the great judicial districts, but as, on the other hand, the principal disadvantages to be feared from the increase in the number of boards will, in my opinion be'the universality and the lasting character of the diplomas which they will be permitted to grant, I think that the abuses, might be averted, and the inhabitants of the more remote districts satisfied by limiting the power granted to these county boards. In the first place the permission to teach, granted by their diplomas should not extend beyond their county, and they should be renewed every three or four years, further these boards should only be allowed to grant elementary school diplomas. As however for a few years to come, there might be some objection to the Normal Schools being alone empowered to grant diplomas authorising teaching in academies and model schools, and permanent diplomas for elementary schools, having a general effect throughout the Province, one or more boards should be established invested with like
powers. A very strict and detailed program should be enjoined by the council of Public Instruction, as also a system of points or notes as followed in the universities, and the examination should be assimilated as much as possible, to that undergone by the students of the Normal Schools.

The municipal council should be bound to provide for the salary of the Secretary Treasurer of the County Board, as.well as for its contingent expenses; and to furnish a proper place for its meetings; no fee should be exacted from any candidate for diploma or certificate. The warden, of the county should be, a member ex officio, of the Board of Examiners.

The central board, (or the district board, should it be deemed expedient to establish several) should be composed of persons who have devoted themselves to some branch of science, and who have severally attained pre-eminence in the favorite subject of their studies. An amount, sufficient, partially to indemnify them for the time devoted to the duties of their office, should be placed at their disposal, and divided among them in proportion to their punctuality in attending the meetings of the board.

Notwithstanding the 100 great readiness in granting diplomas, with which the present examiners are reproached, I must, however, admit, that the clause of the last law rendering the obtaining diplomas obligatory as well on the part of female as of male teachers has bad a most excellent effect. The diploma has become an institution, and that is a great point gained.

It is besides evident that so many candidates of both sexes would never have presented themselves for examination, unless a great portion of them, at least, had previously prepared themselves, and gained that knowledge which they certainly would never have acquired without such preparation. Several teachers now studying in the Normal Schools have admitted to me that, unless they had been obliged to obtain diplomas, they never would have dreamt of making so great a sacrifice of either time or money, but as they had to submit to an examination, they preferred preparing themselves by a course of study, to obtain a Normal Sebool diploma.

These remarks lead me to speak of the Normal Schools, as connected with the most important of all the provisions contained in the laws lately passed for the promotion of education. I have spared no pains suitably to put in force the praiseworthy intentions of the Legislature, and I am bound to express the most lively feelings of gratitude in acknowledging its promptitude and liberalily, whereby I was enabled to carry out several of the reforms suggested by me in my first report, and more especially the establishment of these institutions. I also consider it due to the Executive Government to state that all the suggestions which I deemed it my duty to submit relative to the establishment of the Normal Schools, as well as to all the other measures to which I shall have to refer in this report, invariably met with the most prompt and kind attention.

On the 3 rd of March last I was enabled to inaugurate the Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools at Montreal. The Laval Normal School at Quebec was inaugurated on the 12 th of the present month. I considered it expedient that the ceremony of opening those schools should be attended with an eclat calculated to impress upon the public mind the importance which the Government attached to their establishment, and in this I met with the most cordial co-operation of the religious, military, and civil authorities. His Excellency the Governor General could not preside at these ceremonies, the Legislature being then in Session ; but His Excellency ${ }^{\text {Sir Wir William Eyre, Lieutenant-General, commanding }}$ Her Majesty's Forces on this Continent, took part in the proceedings, and on this occasion gave utterance to expressions reflecting as much honor on himself, as
they werc calculated to encourage all those who devote their time to the instruction of the public.

The names given to these institutions will recall to the memory of the students, men to whom the country is in a great measure indebted for its civilization. Nothing has been spared to render access to thes establishments easy, and every thing requisite to make a residence in them agreeable, has been procured. They have all been opened in old buildings in order that their inauguration should not be retarded; but the Province will soon be convinced of the complete success attending their operation, and will not, I feel convinced, object to the necessary expenditure for the construction of more convenient buildings when those they now occupy will he ve become too small for the number of pupils attending them. This will very soon be the case with respect to the Jacques Cartier and Laval Norrnal Schools, to which boarding-houses calculated to suit the habits of students belonging to that class of the population for whose especial use and advantages they were originally intended have been attached. The Council of the McGill University who cordially co-operated with me for the establishment and future direction of the Normal School bearing the same name, did not adopt this system, but preferred to allow the pupil teachers the liberty of residing in approved boarding-houses. I have every reason to be highly gratified with the zeal evinced by the Governors and by the Principal of this institution in their endeavours to further this enterprise, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude for the services they are thereby rendering to elementary cducation. The number of students enrolled at the opening of the several schools was as follows:-Jacques Cartier Normal School, 18 male pupil teachers. The McGill Normal School, 5 male pupil teachers, and twenty-five female pupil teachers. The Laval Normal School, 22 male pupil teachers. It is expected that boarding-houses for the female pupil teachers attending the Jacques, Cartier and Laval Normal Schools will soon be established. Until then, male pupil teachers only will be admitted.

The motives for establishing several Normal Schools have already been discussed before the Legislature; the prospectus and regulations to be found in Appendix B, will show the particular characteristics of each of them ; subjected, however, by the general rules, published for the guidance of all, to a uniform and regular system of direction. For this reason, and for the friendly intercourse and noble emulation which will prevail anong them, I hope that it may be said of these three institutions-

> Facies non omnibus una;
> Nec diversa tamen, quales decet esse sororum.

If, on the one hand, it is to be regretted that the state of our social existence in this part of the Province would not permit the establishment of only one amply endowed school, as is the case at Toronto ; on the other hand, it is very probable that one institution alone would not be attended by so great a number of students, as the three schools together.

The course adopted offers, however, as a compensation for any difficulties arising from the above-mentioned causes, the advantage it possesses of placing normal instruction within the reach of a g.eater number of intended teachers by diffusing it more generally among the two different classes of the population, French and English, Catholic and Protestant, and by rendering it equally popular within the two great territorial divisions of Lower Canada, of which Montreal and Quebec are respectively the centres.

The clergy of all the different religious denominations, existing under the protection of our laws, appeared satisfied with the arrangements made for the working of these new Institutions. Iobtained from His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and from His Lordship the Administrator of the Arch-
diocese of Quebec, permission to place at the head of the two schools in which they are respectively, more especiaily interested, clergymen who have already acquired a high reputation in the educational establishments in which they had previously taught. His Lordship Bishop Fulford was also pleased to sanction an arrangement by which the Normal School which he had himself established in his diocese was associated with the new McGill Normal School. The ministers of all other denominations also assisted in the establishment and at the inauguration of the Institution. The spectacle offered at the time of the inauguration of the Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools, by the active and earnest co-operation of all classes of our society, must have proved one of the most gratifying sights possible to all those who entertain the opinion that the future happiness of the country must be based on the progress of tolerance and christian charity.

The system of teaching to be followed in the Normal Schools will be of a two-fold character, combining moral elevation with practical utility; with the exception of the dead languages, nothing which is considered necessary to constitute a thorough education will be omitted. Oral instruction will be the method generally used, but a greater portion of time than is allowed in other institutions of the same class on this continent, will be devoted to the use of text books and to written composition. A complete course of studies will take two years, and this is not too long, (many persons may perhaps think it too short,) for the number and importance of the branches to be learned. Nothing, however, need prevent scholars who may be better prepared and more particularly actual teachers from obtaining a first or second class diploma in a less time. One year only will be required to obtain a third class diploma, which grants permission to tearh in elementary schools only.

A great number of teachers have already entered the Normal School, and while the greatest praise is due to them for the zeal and modesty manifested by their so doing, the act in itself is one of good omen, for nothing will tend to the regeneration of the teachers' profession more promptly, or in a more desirable manner than a course of pedagogical studies pursued by those who are actually engaged in teaching. It is very probable that among the ordinary students many will embrace other professious notwithstanding the engagements and conditions entered into and signed by them previous to commencing their studies; with regard to teachers, however, this is in no wise to be feared:

The Model Schools dependent on each of the Normal Schools were opened at the same time as these institutions, and the prompt manner in which their halls were respectively filled, added to the fact, that we were obliged in each school to refuse admittance to a considerable number of applicants; fully proves the correctness of the remark I elsewhere made, as to the insufficiency of the number of schools in the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

I considered it my duty to take advantage of the inauguration of the Normal Schools for the purpose of establishing Teachers' Associations in connection with each of them. At a time when a formidable competition was abeut to be entered into with the actual teachers, it appeared to be nothing more ihan just, that the advantage of conferences at which they could discuss among themselves, or hear discussed by the Professors of each school, pedagogical questions, in which they are so especially interested, should be procured for those among them who could not attend regularly at the Normal Schools.

These associations will be hereafter divided into sections, and it is very desirable that a good library should be established at the chef-lieu of each seetion. I would beg to suggest that a certain sum be appropriated by the Legislature for this object, and I have no hesitation in stating that such a grant would be as be-
neficial in its effects, if not more so, than the grants annually made in favor of literary societics and Mechanics' Institules. The establishment of Teachers' Associations, has been attended with the most happy results in France, in Belgium, and in the United States; but in this country, where the salaries generally paid to teachers are so unremunerative, it would not be just that they should be taxed with the expense of the establishment and organisation of these useful societies, all the benefits they derive from them, being returned to our children a hundredfold. The Government should in justice contribute towards their support, with the same liberality that it evinces towards all branches of the public service.

The new school laws have conferred other powers on me with reference to decisions of school commissioners; enabling me at the same time to afford a legitimate protection to the teachers in their communications with these representatives of the municipalities. I have always endeavored, and will always endeavour to use these powers with the utmost discretion, by trying in the first place persuasive measures and remonstrance. It will be seen by the reports' of the different school inspectors that this portion of the new law has been every where favorably received. In fact there are some who think that the powers granted to them as well as to myself, are not as yet sufficiently ample, but I am far from coinciding in this opinion. The concentration of authority in every public department, under the form of Government under which we live, should be confined within such limits as may be assigned by the most incontestible experience, and so long as some years' experience has not demonstrated the insufficiency of the law in force, it would appear to me to be scarcely prudent to load the head of this department with a greater amount of responsibility than at present falls to his lot.

In order to facilitate the action of the different parts of the new School Laws, 1 drew up several regulations which all received the sanction of the Governor General, and will be found in Appendix B. The one having reference to the contingent expenses of Commissioners' Offices, and the salaries of the SecretaryTreasurers, will have the effect of diminishing the number of legal proceedings and suits, (now so numerous), founded on the accounts of the latter; supposing even that the maximum amount were allowed, the economy of time and costs, and beyond these again, the expulsion of a subject of continual discord and agitation from among them, will more than compensate for the slight increase of expense (if any) which will result from its adoption.

The effect of the increase of the salaries given to Secretaries-Treasurers has been viewed in various lights by the School Inspectors. Some consider it as nothing more than an act of justice and good policy whereby more faithful and more competent officers may be engaged to carry out the requirements of the law in the several municipalities. Others again are of upinion that it is nothing less than granting a higher premium for intrigue and cabal, which in several localities have had their share in the nomination of these functionaries. It is possible that this measure may have met with opposite results in the different districts ; but, as all sound legislation should be based on the normal state of things, it would appear to me very unreasonable were a just and salutary reform to be rejected merely because it might have been used for a wrong purpose; the more so as the rate-payers, who themselves choose their Commissioners, can remedy such an abuse.

After the provisions of the law, which especially refer to the establishment of Normal Schools, (and perhaps equally with them), the clause of the new law which requires the Superintendent of Education to prepare a report of the distribution to be made among the different Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Model Schools of the monies granted for their support, is certainly the most im-
portant and the most worthy of attention. It has considerably augmented the duties and the responsibility of the head of the Department.

The sums granted every year by the Legislature were gradually increasing, and the budget, in consequence of some misunderstanding between my predecessor and the Inspector General, caused a deficit in the finances of this Department. It is probable, inasmuch as a like cause would produce a like effect, that the continual increase of this particular budget would in the end have completely absorbed the share granted for Elementary Education, had not a law been passed for restraining this excessive liberality: By obliging every Institution desirous of obtaining Government aid, to transmit to the Education Office a detailed report shewing, as far as figures will permit, a correct statement of its resources and of its usefulness, and by requiring that the grant should be apportioned by the Executive, the Legislature had no doubt in view the obtaining a more correct classification of these Institutions, and a distribution of the grant more conformable to the exigencies of public instruction. But such a classification could not be, firmly established, or rigorously acted upon, all at once ; and the budget of last year, therefore, to a certain extent, became the basis of the first apportionment under the new system. For the first year they might even have urged a species of acquired right, and alleged that the expenses incurred by them were incurred on the faith of the ordinary annual aid being granted to them. It is only gradually and after much discussion and explanation that a complete system of distribution can be framed which will not, interfere with any ligitimate right or injure any new Institution susceptible of development.

If the Legislature or the Government had taken the initiative in the foundation of Institutions of Superior Education, it would have been easy to establish a program in the first place, and then distribute them over the whole face of the county according to the number and wants of the population. But it was otherwise ; these institutions are, in many parts of the country the spontaneous fruit of the zeal of an intelligent people; they sprung up as it were by chance, and they expanded and improved, in proportion to the assistance they were enabled to procure from time to time, under the old order of things. Institutions which were originally nothing more than good elementary schools, have become academies and commercial colleges in which almost every branch of Education is successfully taught. They would certainly never have attained their present state of usefulness, without the assistance that they received when first established, and which might have been refused them, either, under the pretext, that they were not then of sufficient importance, or by representing the wants of other localities better entitled to receive it. It is however, to the assistance of the impulse thus given to that which is understood by "Superior Education,". that we are indebted for the desire for learning now become so general throughout the country parts of this Province, for having awakened them out of their state of moral lethargy, and for the whole system of education itself, being enabled to overcome the many obstacles, which, for such a length of time opposed its progress. It is not any intention here to extol the system heretofore followed, or rather a state of things, which, if I may so term it, was self-created, I merely compare the benefits derived on the one hand with the difficulties resulting from it on the other ; but I wish, above all to show its position just as it is found now that for the first time the head of this department has to deal with this new and difficult task.

There never were then, from the very outset, any regular classification of the institutions, nor any proportion established between the amount of aid granted, and their real value, or the number of scholars, neither was there any territorial boundaries assigned to any of them, nor did the figures representing the popula-
tion of the sevral great districts of Lower Canada correspond at all with the amount of the grant distributed within each of them. The names even of the Institutions are generally speaking, those which their founders thought fit to give them, and unfortunately, notwithstanding that they were, in certain cases, undeserved, these names did not fail to exercise a certain influence in the apportionment of the grani.

Would it, however, be expedient to adopt rigourous measures at once, which, if based on the exact proportion to be given to each district, would ruin several institutions well worthy of support? Ought we not rather to take info account the efforts and the sacrifices, made and submitted to by the inhabitants of those localities that are better provided for, than to allow, what actually exists, to go to decay, merely for the purpose of establishing institutions which, as yet have no existence? Will it not happen thal what may have been prematurely done or undertaken, will, by reason of the increase of the population and the clearing of the land, become insufficient, instead of being superfluous, and would we not, at a latter period be exposed, in many instances, to re-establish at great cost, the institutions which we had c.llowed to go to ruin after having spent so much money and care upon them?

It is my opinion, that it would be better, in all cases which do not surpass the bounds of Justice and' all reasonable proportion, to allow the several institutions now on the list the benefit of the fait accompli and to confine ourselves to prevent the establishment of new institutions whenever they would come unjustly into competition with those of an earlier date. Besides which, this restriction, altogethes a negative one, and which only consists in abstaining from granting any aid, is the more strictly enjoined by the insufficiency in the amount of the grant, increasing yearly, while made by the Legislature, but which, under the new arrangement even the first year was considerably diminished.

With few exception I have therefore limited myself this year, to the making of a general proportionate reduction. This reduction affected principally the extraordinary grants, which had almost become ordinary ones. Unless a special fund be appropriated for this object, it will be impossible in future to grant any sum as an aid for the erection of buildings. If any such aid be granted, it should only be allowed to institutions newly established in the remote districts of the Province, where, as yet, none have ever been founded. By one of the most judicious requirements of the new law, colleges and academies can only be aided by the government when they are actually in full operation. Before asking for support for new establishments the friends of education in each locality will have to give evidence of their earnestness by making themselves the necessary outlay. The danger of demands being made in each locality through a reckless spirit of imitation or in order merely to secure to the place, what is considered its fair share of the grant, will thus be greatly diminished.

1 found it necessary to make alterations in the amounts granted to some institutions. They are specified in the statements, and my reason for doing so, given at length in my special report to the Executive Council, forming part' of Appendix B. These alterations were generally made for the purpose of repairing errors which appeared to me to be equivalent in fact to relative injusistice in the previous grants, and it is my intention next year to make many more alterations for the purpose of attaining a more equitable distribution, founded on the class of the Institution on the one hand, on the number of scholars attending it, on the other.

This classification so much required will be very difficult to make, under the circumstances which I have explained. The Legislature has given the name of College, (either by special statute which, it may be said, confers it more for-
mally, or in the annual budget, ) to institutions whose program did not comprehend all the branches of study generally taught in establishments bearing that name. Finding a whole class of institutions invested with a title of which I could not deprive them, it became my duty to make a distinction between the Classical Colleges, and those which, for the want of a better appellation, I have called "Commercial Colleges." In most instances there is very little difference between these Institutions and those which the Legislature have called Academies,* corresponding with Institutions bearing the same name in the United States, and which are termed in Upper Canada, "Grammar Schools.", It would be, at the same time, more simple and intelligible were they all: imprehended under whatever name would seem best to apply to them. The existence of both, are absolutely necessary in the present state of our Society in which we are obliged to recognize as an integral part of Public Instruction, what ip Belgium is termed "Education moyenne," or a medium class between elementary and superior Education. At. present, the only mode of distinguishing them is, that generally, the Institutions known as "Commercial Colleges" receive boarders, while boys' academies in most cases are attended by day scholars only. It may appear puerile perhaps to attach so much importance to a name; it is, however, of much importance that an incorrect nomenclature should be rejected; one of the least disadvantages attending it being, that it causes general confusion, and either creates or sustains false impressions. This confusion also threatens to become greater, for besides the many names adopted by Institutions with which we are familiar, others have lately been introduced, such as Lyceums, Institutes, and Grammar Schools.

This classification once established, the programme of Instruction for each class of Institution should comprise obligatory and optional branches of studies. In order to entitle any institution to receive a share of the grant, it should be compelled to teach all the obligatory branches, and should not be permitted to teach anything not comprised in the programme, even as a part of the optional course.

A maximum and a minimum amount of grant should be fixed for each class of Institutions, and the share granted in proportion to the number of scholars.

A maximum and a minimum should also be established to fix the period required to complete a course of studies in each class of Institutions.

The principals of all commercial colleges should be provided with diplomas authorising them to teach in academies, and all the other professors should be at least provided with model school diplomas. The degree of Bachelor of arts may be çonsidered as equivalent to the above. The teacher in every model school should be provided with a diploma for that particular class of schools and he should have an assistant provided with an elementary school diploma. As it has been satisfactorily established that in the cities and old parishes, the number of classical colleges is sufficient, no aid should be granted to any new institution of this class unless it be for some part of the Country in which new and exiensive settlements would render it necessary.

No new academy either for girls or boys should receive aid if situated in counties in which there are already more than one of the same class, unless required by a portion of the population, Catholic or Protestant, French or English, who have no Institution of that class.

There should not be in any municipality more than one model school for the majority, and one for the dessentients when their rcsources will permit, and when they exceed in number a certain proportion of the population.

[^10]The Legislature has permitted the Executive Government to impose conditions when granting aid to the several institutions.-This will materially assist in introducing many important improvements. One of the most important, and one which it is my intention to recommend in 1859, (so that time may be given for the necessary preparations) will be the general use of desks and seats such as those now used in the Normal Schools, or constructed on any other plan possessing the same advantages. Seats without backs, and tables on which the pupils are obliged to rest in too inclined a position, are unhealthy, and on weak children, are apt to cause consumption or physical deformity.

I must add, that however painfully I felt the necessity of diminishing, to a considerable extent, the amounts granted previously, or altogether to refuse new applications, I have in general found the Directors of Institutions, aware of the difficulty of the task which I had to perform, extremely moderate in the expression of their disappointment.

The supplementary aid granted to poor municipalities has been necessarily distributed in very small sums, which, however have been generally received with the utmost thankfulness. This new provision of the law has produced the best effects, as it remedies certain acts of relative injustice unavoidable, however, being consequent on an apportionment based on the population.

It would be desirable that the sum placed at my disposal for this purpose should be increased at least one half. The table of the first distribution, with reasons for according the same, will be found in appendix'B.

In order to render the visits of the Inspectors productive of more good, I obtained the permission of the Executive to supply books to be distributed by them amorig the pupils, as prizes. My circular No. 20, to be found in the same appendix contains all the instructions given by me to the Inspectors on this subject : they are thereby enjoined to have especial regard to the religion of each pupil in the selection of the book to be presented to him among those on the list. The teachers at their conferences, and the Inspectors in their reports have assured me that this distribution of prize books has produced very beneficial results.

With the approbation of the government, I have commenced to collect books for the formation of a Departmental Library, the number of volumes in which, thanks to generous donations almost daily received from friends residing both within and without the province, is rapidly increasing.

Finally, in the month of January last I was enabled to commence the publication of the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique", and in February, "The Journal of Education", which I must support with an amount of aid scarcely found sufficient in Upper Canada, to publish one Journal alone.

I cannot better close this portion of my report, than by giving an extract from the first issue, containing what may be termed, a summary of Public Instruction for 1856.
"New laws for the promotion of superior and elementary Education ; power granted to municipalities to assess themselves to an amount double that which they had previously paid; immediate use made of this power by several municipalities; perceptible increase in the proportion of children attending school over those of school age; establishment of a great number of new model schools; reorganisation of the board of education in which the number of employees was insufficient to meet the increasing business of the department; removal of the offices of the department to more commodious premises: first distribution of prizes by Inspectors among the pupils within their respective districts; formation of the departmental Library ; establishment of superannuated teachers' pension
fund ; inauguration of three Normal Schools; publication of an excellent history of Canada for the use of schools; distribution under a new system, of the amount granted for superior education; first distribution of supplementary aid to poor municipalities ; and finally the publication of the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique pour le Bas Canada" and the "Lower Canada Journal of Education," being a full and correct statement of what was actually established, or in course of preparation during the past year.

## 2o Reforms yet to be effected.

The Inspectors' Reports, not only show the progress in Statistics, but also that a substantial improvement has been effected in the manner in which the affairs of the Municipalities are conducted by the Commissioners, in the order kept up in the schools, and also in the choice of teachers. These improvements can scarcely be very rapid, unless the Commissioners become less parsimonious in the disposal of their resources.

The principal difficulty will always consist in the number of Schools that each municipality is obliged to maintain, as well in consequence of the distance and other obstacles local and physical, which have often prevented this Department from reducing the number, as from the difference in language and religion, which much necessarily be taken into account.

On this account, Public Instruction will always be more expensive in Lower Canada than elsewhere. However great the sacrifices made by the different municipalities, and to which I have alluded in the first part of this Report, and whatever desire they may entertain of raising their assessments, it is much to be feared that all their efforts will not permit them, for some time to come, to give suitable salaries to their school teachers. to furnish their schools properly, and to supply them with school implements, unless the annual sum distributed among them be considerably augmented. I very much fear, indeed, that the inpulse just given to Education cannot be kept up, unless this increase be soon forthcoming. It must also be remembered that as the amount to be annually distributed is always the same, the share of all the older municipalities must naturally be subject to a slight diminution, to meet the demands of the new municipalities,' which a rapidly increasing population, render it necessary to erect around them.

At the head, then, of the list of improvements by which increased efficiency may be attained, I place the augmentation of the grant to common schools. This, should be at least increased one third, (although it is much to be desired, that it should be augmented one half.)

The complaints of the School Inspectors almost always refer to the same subject, although at the same time, the extent of the evils complained of appears to be considerably diminished. Each of these officers forms his judgment according to the peculiar tendencies of his own mind, some are therefore induced to exaggerate the progress of the institutions within their districts, others again, to multiply the obstacles which they suppose, interfere with such progress. It will be perceived, however, from the reports of Messrs. Dorval, Hubert and Tanguay, (who certainly, cannot be accused of optimism, that with a few exceptions, one or two good schools are established in each municipality within their respective districts of Inspection. It is so in almost every other district and greater results may yet he found within the districts under the charge of Messrs. Childs and Archambault, which besides forming a matter of special reference in their respective reports, is also one of public notoriety.

The insulliciency of the salaries paid to school teachers, the incompetency of many of them, particularly of female teachers, the want of books, papor, \&ce., in the scliool rooms; the defective construction of the snhool houses, and the bad state of repair in which they are kept, the insufficiency of their furniture, the want of globes, maps, and charts, the too great variety in the books in use in the schools and the want of punctuality in the attendance of the scholars are the principal subjects of complaint.

The salarios of the school teachers must have been slightly raised by the increase in the assessment, and, as I stated in my first Report, I feel convinced that the Normal schools by exciting the emulation of the municipalities will greatly contribute to the attainment of this result. If to this were joined, an increase in the grant, there is every reason to belicve that it would not be long before this profession would offer to young men, the same advantages as any other.

The proper conrtruction of school houses is also a point of the highest importance. It is to be regretted that the suggestion made by me in my first Report to allow another special grant for this object has not been followed. I am however far from desiring that it should be distributed in the same manner as the former grant. Such an allowance, divided into small sums, among the different municipalities would very soon be exhausted, and no possible good could result from it. The object in view is not, or ought not to be, to construct a great number of school houses, but to instruct School Commissioners how they ought to be built, distributed and furnished. Every county, then, should be allowed a sum sufficient to build a model or superior primary school, and three elementary schools, with lodgings for the school teachers. To entitle the municipal Council of each County to this allowance, they should be bound to levy an equal sum on the whole County, and the school houses should be built in those parishes which would offer the best lots for building and the highest additional amount. The school houses should be built under the superintendence of competent persons from plans furnished by this department and should be properly furnished and supplied with modern school furniture and materials of every kind. With the spirit of imitation and emulation which happily is so prevalent in our country parishes, these school houses and all that they contain, would to a certainty very soon become popular, and a rapid change would quickly follow.

It is also my opinion that the schools can never be properly supplied with books, maps; object lessons, globes, counters, orreries and other implements of this nature so long as a depository is not established by the Department well supplied with all kinds of school apparatus, \&c., from which the schools in the municipalities could be supplied at cost price, as is the case in Upper Canada.

The Parochial Libraries, also, cannot prosper until like means are resorted to for the purpose of establishing and developing them. I hope that by permitting the amount of the allowance to accumulate for some time, I shall be enabled, with the consent of the Government, to set on foot a store or depository, the .establishment of which, may be a means of encouraging the literature and books of the country, and also of facilitating the formation of Mechanics' Institutes and Literary Societies.

The Council of Public Instruction, the establishment of which I had recommended in my preceding report, is empowered by law to prepare regulations for the internal management of schools ; as also to select the books, maps, \&c., that are to be used in them, to the total exclusion of all others. I must add, that I shall always be happy, as a member of this body, to assist them to the utmost of my power, in the performance of their important duties.

Until His Excellency the Governor General shall be pleased to organise the Council of Public Instruction, I do not consider that I should undertake anything
in these matters that might fetter their future action; but I thought it my duty to take advantage of the Teachers' Conferences to obtain their opinion relative to the choice of school-books, being convinced that it would havo some weight with my future colleagucs. After several long and interesting discussions, they appeared to me to be of opinion, that, to prescribe any one grammar, geography or arithmetic to schools, to the total exclusion of all others, would be very difficult, if not impossible. They, however, declared themselves in favor of a system which would gradually tend to bring about the desired uniformity. Thus, two or three of the best grammars, two or three of the best georraphies, and two or threc of the best arithmetics, among those now distributed throughout the country, should be authorised, to the exclusion of all others; and the one of each sort, considered the best, specially recommended. In this manner the present variety of books would be considerably diminished, and an absolute uniformity be established, quicker even than may be imagined, without causing too much expense to parents, or too general dissatisfaction.

The depository of school-books, where works only could be found that had been specially recommended, and the Normal School,-the pupils of which would naturally use, in their respective schools, the books with whose assistance they had previously learnt and taught,-would greatly tend to bring about this result.

The irregularity of the attendance of the pupils is an evil arising in a great measure from the bad order kept in the schools, it is also attributable partly to the apathy shown by a great number of parents, and partly to the great poverty and extreme neediness of many of them. It would be difficult to find a remedy for the last-mentioned cause; but everything having a tendency to reform the schools themselves, by preparing competent teachers,' by assuring them good salaries, and by placing within their reach everything required for teaching well, will help to combat successfully the two first-mentioned causes.

The influence of the clergy and the friends of Education, with the example shown by the latter, will have great effect in stimulating the zeal of parents. Public lectures given by the Inspectors would also produce a similar effect; but, considering the vast extent of country over which they have to travel, it would perhaps be difficult for them to prepare and deliver lectures. The prizes which they have been instructed to distribute among the most assiduous and the most deserving, at the time of their visits, cannot fail to produce good results. In this point of view, it is much to be regretted, that, with the exception of the members of the clergy, the other ex-officio visitors perform the duties imposed upon them but very rarely. Itis also a lamentable fact, that in most municipalities the Commissioners themselves may be accused of the same negligence. . This is a further proof of the necessity for demanding a certain a mount of education as a condition and qualification for the office of Commissioner, as suggested in my first report.

To conclude, the Journals of Education will aid not a little in reminding parents of the high importance of sending their children to school at an early age; of sending them punctually and assiduously, and of allowing them to remain there until they can reap, on leaving the schools, the benefit of the education they have received.

For this reason, all friends of youth,-all who have at heart their instruction and improvement,-should use their utmost endeavours to circulate and render popular the two journals (French and English) lately established and published by the Department.

3rdly. Statistics for the Year 1856.
The Statistical Statement, comprised in Appendix A. of this Report, is deserving of the attention of all persons of education desirous of becoming acquainted with the intellectual progress of the country.

The Department of Education had not, until lately, any officer whose particular duty it was to collect and compile the information obtained by this office from the various sources from which it is derived.

It will not be considered surprising, then, that this branch has this year assumed an importance which it did not previously possess, and which can but augment considerably with the experience and proficiency daily attained by the clerk of accounts and statistics, M. de Lusignan, whose perseverance, assiduity and ability have been of the greatest assistance to me.

In a re-examination of the calculations of the last year, some crrors were discovered, resulting from figures in the tables of some of the Inspectors having been twice added. The revised summary of all the Educational Institutions, of the pupils, and of all the contributions and assessments, will show as follows, and exhibits considerable progress during the present year:-

|  | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase } \\ & \text { over } \\ & 1855 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase } \\ & \text { over } \\ & 1854 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \text { over } \\ 1853 . \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institutions, | 2,352 | 2,795 | 2,869 | 2,919 | 50 | 124 | 507 |
| Pupils, . . . . . . . | 108,284 | 119,733 | 127,058 | 142,141 | 15,133 | 22,408 | 33,857 |
| Contributions, ... | £41,462 | £59,508 | $\pm 62,284$ | £101,691 | £39,407 | £42,183 | £60,229 |

The total number of Institutions, as shown by the statements given in by the Inspectors, is less than the one given above, which is taken from Statement D., collected from the reports made by the different Institutions for superior Education, from the reports of the School Commissioners, and from information directly obtained by myself. The Inspectors' Statement G. shows only 2,867, but I have every reason to believe that the first total is correct. On the other side, the 142,141 pupils in all classes of Institutions above given, is the number given by the Inspectors; to which is added the number of pupils of the first section of the first division, (Universities and special Superior Schools). Statement D. gives 142,908. I preferred the first figures, not being so certain of the correctness of Statement D. in that respect, inasmuch as several of the preparatory classes, (connected with Institutions for Superior Education) which are under the control of the Commissioners, might have been included twice in this Statement. Nevertheless, as the Inspectors' Statements do not give exactly the number of pupils in Institutions not under the control of the Commissioners, it is most probable that the real number may be considered as being between the 142,141 and the 142,908 numbers above given. The difference between these two statements, it may be remembered, was much more considerable in my preceding report; it will disappear in proportion as the Secretary-Treasurers, the School Inspectors, and the Principals of Institutions will acquire more experience, and will be better enabled to comprehend the nature of the instructions from time to time addressed to them. There is no person, in the slightest degree acquainted with the science of statistics, who will not perceive that this difference in the numbers given, being collected from so many sources, cannot at present be remedied; and at all events the lowest number given may be relied upon as having been reached during the year.

As I have already remarked, real progress should be judged more from the number of children who really derive benefit from what is taught them, than from the number of children attending the schools. The following statement
will, however, prove (although we might wish for a more satisfactory one) that in this respect we are not altogether stationary :-

|  | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | Increase over 1855. | Increase over 1854. | Increase over 1853. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupils reading well, . . . . . . . . . . | 27307 | 32861 | '43407 | 46940 | 3533 | 14079 | 18573 |
| " writing, " ............... | 50072 | 47014 | 58033 | 60086 | 2053 | 13072 | 10014 |
| " loarning simple arithmetic, | 18281 | 22807 | 30631 | 48359 | 17728 | 25462 | 30078 |
| " " compound " . | 12448 | 18073 | 22586 | 23431 | 845 | 5358 | 10983 |
| " " book-keeping, .... |  | 799 | 1976 | 5012 | 3036 | 4213 | 5012 |
| " " geography, ....... | 12185 | 13826 | 17700 | 30134 | 12434 | 16308 | 17049 |
| " history, .......... | 6738 | 11486 | 15520 | 17580 | 2060 | 6094 | 10842 |
| " "', Fronch grammar,.. | 15353 | 17852 | 23260 | 39328 | 16068 | 21476 | 23975 |
| " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ English " . | 7066 | 7097 | 9004 | 11824 | 2820 | 4727 | 4758 |
|  | 4412 | 9283 | 16439 | 26310 | 9871 | 17027 | 21898 |

The Statement A. contains the report of the census of the children in the different municipalities, as made by the Secretary-Treasurers under the provisions of the new law. It must necessarily be imperfect, from want of experience on the part of these officers, and in a great many instances from the unwillingness of the rate-payers to furnish correct statements. The reader will notice many blanks that remain unfilled. I have deemed it expedient, however, to publish it even in its imperfect state; as, at any rate, we can arrive as nearly as possible at important results.

According to this statement, there are 229,216 children, between the ages of five and sixteen, in Lower Canada, of whom 121,755 attend the schools located within their respective municipalities. The first of these totals must certainly be below the real number. After having carefully compared the total of the population of the municipalities in which the law has not been put in force, with the results obtained from the others, it was found necessary to add 7000 children to account for this deficit. There are also many localities having no municipal organization in which the number of children, between the ages of five and sixteen, cannot be estimated at less than 10,000 .

From the causes above mentioned, the result of the census, even in places where it has been made with the utmost care, is much below the real number of children; and I should estimate the difference at about twenty per cent. Upon these calculations, the number of children from five to sixteen years of age, would appear to me to be, in the year 1856, 292,059.

With referense to the 121,755 children attending schools, as stated in the census, this number appears to me to be correct, in so far as the same refers to Elementary Schools. The Statement G, (that of the Inspectors), gives 121,568, exclusive of convents, which are all included in the class of female academies. *

The pupils of the institutions for superior Education, have not, with few exceptions, been comprised in the returns of the census made by the Secretary Treasurers, as attending school, although included in the statement of children in the municipality. The number of children between five and sixteen years of age attending Institutions for Superior Education, which, appears by the answers

[^11]given by the Secretary-Treasurers to the circular addressed to them referring to this subject, to have been altogether omitted, is 16,485: giving 138,240 children from five to sixteen years of age attending all the different Edacational Institutions out of 292,059 , or 47.23 per cent. It would appear then, there are $153 ; 819$ children between five and sixteen years of age who receive no instruction whatever, and if we add to this, at least onc-fourth of those whose names are inscribed as attending school, but who, from want of punctuality in their attendance may be considered as deriving very little if any bencfit therefrom, this state of thinge offers a very melancholy and important subject for deep reflection, calculated however at the same time doubly to increase the zeal of those who take any interest in the education of youth.

Mr. Hutton, Secretary of the Provincial statistical department, is of opinion that the children between five and sixteen years of age form a quarter in the conntry, and in the Cities 18.75 per cent of the population*. Admitting these calculations to be correct, the total population of Lower Canada in 1856, would be 1,175,809, and the total number of pupils of all ages attending Educational Institutions in Lower Canada ( 142.141 at least, which after deduction of 235 pupils whose parents do not reside in Lower Canada leaves 141,906 ) will be to the population in the proportion of 1 in 8.33.

Without reference to the preceding remarks, the results of the last census show 93,430 children of, from seven to fourteen years of age (the obligatory legal age) attending the schools, out of 145,177 , that is to say 64.33 per cent or 1 in 1.80. The number of boys of from five to sixteen years of age would be 62,374, in 117,875: of boys from seven to fourteen years of age 47,714 in 74,459. The number of girls of from five to sixteen years of age, 59,381 in 111,341 of, from seven to fourteen years of age 45,716 out of 70,718. These calculations can be easily rectified on reference to the statements given above and to the divers other statements in the Appendix. The number of protestant children at Quebec appears very high, relatively to the children of the same creed at Montreal; and the number of Catholic children at Quebec appears to me to be low, relatively to the children of that creed at Montreal. From the results arrived at and shown by other statements of these two cities, it is probable that there is some considerable error in these two numbers.

Table B contains a statement of the amounts levied for elementary Education in Lower Canada. I have already, in the first part of this report, given the results of this statement within the different districts of Inspection, and called attention to the sacrifices made by a great many municipalities. I must state however, that the great increase of all kinds of assessments shown this year, as compared with preceding years, is not altogether real, and this arises from the fact, (which I have already explained) that the statistics of former years did not include all the different kinds of contributions.

The amount is $£ 101,691$, which would give an increase over 1855 of $£ 39,407$; and over 1854 , of $£ 42,183$, which would show a sudden increase from $£ 2,776$ to $£ 39,407$. The fees paid to the several institutions for superior education amount this year to $£ 64,346$, which shows that the inhabitants themselves, have contributed directly for the purposes of Education $£ 166,037$,-the annual grant for Elementary Schools amounted to $£ 28,994$ - the amount of supplementary aid to poor municipalities to $£ 1,000$; the grant to Institutions for Superior Education

[^12]$£ 18,777$. The costs of the establishment and fitting up of the Normal Schools £5,733. The salaries of the officers of the Department and of the School Inspectors, the Library of the Department, the Parochial Libraries, the superannuated teachers pension fund-books given as prizes in the different schools, and all other contingent expenses of the Department form together an item of $£ 8,007$; showing that the Government has expended, in all, £62,511. To this amount expended for Educational purposes as well by individuals as by the Government, should be added $£ 20,753$, representing interest at six per cent on the value of the real estate possessed by the different Educational Institutions ( $£ 345,895$ ) which will give $\mathcal{£} 249,301$, for the total amount expended for the purposes of Education in Lower Canada; a large sum for a population of only $1,200,000$ souls.

The recapitulation of statement $\mathbf{B}$ gives : for voluntary contributions or legal assessment to equal sum granted $£ 28,471$; assessment over and above the amount of grant or special assessments $£ 23,474$; monthly fees $£ 43,372$; assessments for building and repairing Schoolhouses \&c. $£ 6,373$.

Statement C shows the number of schools in each county in which the books, generally in use throughout the schools, are studied; but independently of those mentioned in this statement, there are many others which are only used in a very few schools.

Among the books used for reading, the "Devoir du Chrétien, "The duty of a Christian towards God," from the collection published by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, is almost universally in use. It is read in 1442 schools. The Bible or the New Testament are read in 506 schools. The National school books ofIreland are read in 431 schools. The 'Guide de l' Instituteur', 'Teachers Guide,' a kind of Encyclopedia, written by M. Valade, is used in 533 schools: the Latin version of the Psalms of David, is used in 936 schools; and books printed in imitation of manuscript, are used in 948. The French grammars most in use are L'homonds, and the grammar of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine; the first is used in 506 schools and the latter in 855. The English Grammars are Murray's and Lennie's: the former is used in 254 schools, and the latter in 182 schools. A small volume, containing an abridgment of Sacred History, of the History of Canada, and of the History of France, is used in 1008 schools. The Geography by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine is used in 1064, Morse's in 139, and Olney's in 83 schools. The Geography written by the Abbe Holmes, is in general used in all the Colleges and Academies, and ${ }^{*}$ is far superior to the others. The Arithmetics by Bouthillier and the Christian Brethren are used, the former in 476 and the latter in 738 schools. Adams' and Walkingham's English Arithmetics are used, the former in 198 and the latter in 173 schools.

Statement D contains the Statistics of all the Educational Institutions, more especially those relating to Superior and Secondary Schools. It comprises three grand divisions,-Superior Schools, Secondary Schools, and Primary Superior Schools.

The first division comprises two sections: Universities and special Superior Schools. The total number of volumes contained in the libraries of these Institutions is 15,200; number of Professors 56, and of Pupils 377.

The second division comprises four sections: Classical Colleges, Commercial Colleges, Academies for boys or mixed, and female Academies.

I prepared blank forms for reports for all these institutions, showing, besides the information required by law, other information which I considered would be useful as well for educational purposes generally, as for the Institutions themselves. I took especial care to make a distinction in these forms between what was, with reference to this information, optional and what was obligatory. 1 was much pleased to find that the principals of the Institutions have generally
given both, most willingly, and that the returns were made up with much care, and in many cases it became very easy to remedy approximatively any defects. I am also indebted to the Gentlemen who preside over free and unsubsidied institutions for the information given, thus enabling me to publish the most complete statistical report on Educational Establishments which, I think, has ever been given in this province. The blank forms contain seven principal divisions-the first gives a general description of the institution; the second, a report relative to its finances ; the third, the course of studies followed; the fourth, the sanitary state of the Institution ; the fifth, the professions chosen by pupils who have left the institution within the previous two years; the sixth and seventh, the number of professors and pupils not coming under the above headings. Almost all the information contained in the first and second divisions is required by Law. That demanded by the third division will more readily meet the in:tention which the Legisture had when requiring a description of the course of studies followed. The fourth division is of the utmost importance, it being necessary to draw the attention of all Institutions towards the hygeian and sanitary reforms required and to furnish scientific men, with the statistics of diseases to :which studious young persons are subject. I have thought, however, that this information would be more readily and correctly furnished, were I only to state, the general results for each kind of Institutions. The following table shows that the sanitary state of our Educational Institutions is in general very satifactory.

About one fourth of the Institutions did not think proper to afford the requir $r_{7}$ ed information and the fact must be taken into consideration when reviewing. this statement :-


This statement proves the great vigilance and care, of the principals iof the different institutions. Serious diseases of the organs of respiration have not been
numerous considering the rigour of the climate:-but the proportion of those diseases which terminated fatally is such, that it should engage principals and directors of Institutions to look with special care into their proper ventilation and heating. The apartments are not always kept at the same degree of temperature,-it is sometimes much too warm in the classes, while the passages are not heated at all. Want of ventilation is the cause that the windows are sometimes opened during class hours : every imprudent act of this kind, although strong robust children may perhaps feel no bad effect, is alway fatal to feeble children predisposed to sickness, The number of pupils accidentally drowned during the year viz: fourteen, should also render teachers extremely vigilant during pleasure parties, excursions upon the water, \&c.

The fifth division is a very important one, as it shows the different walks in life chosen by our youth after leaving Institations for Superior Education. Among the young men who left these institutions within the last two years, after having completed more than half of the course of studies, 96 have entered the church; 3 the army; 232 have devoted themselves to agriculture; 21 are preparing for the bar; 28 are studying medicine; 28 the notarial profession; 23 surveying; 2 civil engineering; 355 follow, or are preparing to follow, mercantile pursuits; 201 are engaged in some branch of mechanics; and 66 have left the country. These figures are far from being complete ; it is much to be desired that they should be so in the next report.

The total number of books in the libraries, is 96,823 ; the number of globes and orreries, 180 ; the number of geographical maps, $1552^{\prime}$; the value of the apparatus for the study of natural philosophy, and of museums of natural History, about $£ 16,000$. There are in the Classical Colleges 174 professors; in the Commercial Colleges, 101. In the academies for boys, or mixed, 180 professors and female teachers; in the academies for female pupils there are 406 female teachers. Of this total number of professors, 260 belong to the regular clergy or to some religious order, and 155 are lay teachers; of the number of female teachers above stated, 333 belong to some religious order, and 113 are lay teachers.

The number of students in the Universities and Special Superior Schools was in 1855, 331 ; in 1856, 377, showing an increase of 46. In the Classical Colleges, the number was 2380; in 1856, 2576, being an increase of 190. The Commercial Colleges had 1709 pupils in 1855; in 1856 they had 1935, increase 226. The Academies for boys, or mixed had 4472 pupils in 1855 ; in 1856 they numbered 6104, showing an increase of 1632. The Female Academies, in 1855, had 11,639 scholars; in 1856 this number was increased to 12,893, showing a difference in favor of the present year of 1254. The Primary Superior or Model Schools had, in 1855, 12,025 scholars attending them, and in 1856, 13,072 showing an increase of 1047. To conclude, in 1855, the Elementary Schools numbered 100,163 scholars, and in 1856 they numbered 105,912 , being an increase of 5749 . The total increase is not precisely as is above shown; this arises from our having used, for the purpose of comparing the statistics of the two years, the statements given in by the Institutions for Superior Education, which show a higher total, collectively, than those returned by the Inspectors. It will be perceived that the increase this year, as in the last, is greater in the Institutions of the middle class, (Commercial Colleges and Academies) than in either Classical Colleges or Academies.

It is true that a great number of pupils in all the institutions, receive nothing more than an elementary education, or at most, Primary Superior, inasmuch as they generally leave the establishment before having gone through more than half the course. Besides some of this class of Institutions have returned, as pupils, scholars belonging to preparatory schools, or even to elementary schools affiliated with them.

Taking all these different calculations into consideration, that is to say, by deducting a certain portion of the pupils under sixteen, from each class of Institutions, and adding one half to the Primary Superior Schools and one half to the Elementary Schools the result would be as foliows, which would approach near to the real state of things. Students receiving either a university or professional education, 377. Pupils receiving classical education 2170. Pupils receiving an academical education 16393. Pupils receiving Primary Superior Education 15564. Pupils receiving Elementary Education 108,404.

Independently of the results which we have shown above relative to schools under the control of Commissioners, the statistics of this year prove that the exact sciences have been much more generally studied than heretofore in all Educational Institutions. Much however is yet to be done in this branch. The total number of pupils learning to count by memory, or as it is generally termed, mental or spontaneous calculation is 4497 of whom 378 are studying in classical colleges, 664 , in commercial colleges 1584 in academies for boys or mixed schools, and 1871, in academies for females. I have used my utmost endeavours to bring this branch of study into more general use, and have urged the School Inspectors to introduce it into all the elementary schools. Book-keeping is taught to 1314 pupils, namely : to 248 in classical colleges, to 234 in commercial colleges, to 586 in academies for boys or inixed, and to 246 in academies for females. Algebra is taught to 777 pupils, viz. ; to 255 in classical colleges, to 135 in commercial colleges, to 379 in academies for boys or mixed, and to 8 in academies for females. The number of pupils studying geometry is 737, namely, 238 in classical colleges, 187 in commercial colleges, 310 in academies for boys or mixed, and 2 in academies for females. The number learning trigonometry is only 240 , of whom 132 attend the classical colleges, 34 commercial colleges, and 74 academics. The number of pupils studying conic sections is 112, of whom 62 attend classical colleges, 6 commercial colleges, and 24 academies. To conclude, 160 pupils are learning differential and integral calculus, 20 in classical colleges, 13 in commercial colleges, and 127 in academies. This last figure, I must admit, appears to me to be the result of some error or misapprehension. The natural sciences are much more generally taught now than heretofore, although from the want of proper instruments and collections this branch of teaching must be yet very imperfect. The depository of apparatus and school appliances established by Dr. Ryerson in Upper Canada, as I have before mentioned, has conferred considerable benefit in this respect. I should, however, remark here, that stupdents in colleges and academies, could, under the direction of their teachers, form little collections of specimens of natural history, and especially of entomology and botany. The collections in several of the academies in the United States have been formed in this manner. The manuals of natural history and of taxidermy by Roret-which can be procured for a low price-would be very useful in assisting the students; but the advice and example of an experienced amateur, would be still more advantageous. Meteorological observations and researches made with the assistance of the microscope are also of much assistance, and are much used in other countries for the purpose of instructing youth, while inferesting and furnishing them with agreeable occupation at the same time.

The number of students learning natural philosophy is 545 ; of these 325 are studying in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges, 142 in academiest for boys or mixed, and 37 in academies for females. The number of students learning to take meteorological observations is 265 , namely : 238 in classical colleges, 9 in commercial colleges, and 18 in academies. Astronomy is taught to 559 pupils, of whom 297 study in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges, to in academies for boys or mixed, and 119 in acadernies for females. Chemistry
is taught to 249 pupils, of whom 95 study in classical colleges, 85 in commercial colleges, 62 in academies for boys or mixed, and 7 in academies for females. Na tural history is taught to 668 pupils; 120 in classical colleges, 96 in commercial colleges, 167 in academies for boys or mixed, and to 285 in academies for females.

English is taught in secondary schools to 6309 pupils, whose vernacular language is French ; and the French is taught to 1680 pupils, whose vernacular language is the English. The number of pupils practising composition or amplification is, 2652 for French, and 2017 for English composition. The number of pupils learning French versification is 180, namely : 79 in classical colleges, 15 in commercial colleges, 50 in academies for boys or mixed, and 36 in academies for females. The number of pupils learning English versification, is $235 ; 64$ in classical colleges, 15 in commercial colleges, 105 in academies for boys or mixed, and 51 in academies for females. These numbers, when compared with the total number of pupils, are not, it is perceived, very considerable. Latin grammar is taught to 1642 pupils; to 1377 in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges', and to 224 in academies; 479 practice versification, and 470 amplification in that language, besides themes and versions. The Greek grammar is taught to 571 pupils in classical colleges, and to 36 in academies. Hebrew is taught to 15 pupils, and the German to 12 pupils only.

Belles-lettres are taught to 554 pupils, rhetoric to 460 , and 1250 take lessons in declamation. Lessons in intellectual and moral philosophy are given to 204 pupils; in the elements of theology to 132, in law to 39 , in constitutional law to 108. Theoretical agriculture is taught to 310 scholars, practical agriculture to 133, and horticulture to 459 . Some institutions have a special commercial course distinct from the ordinary studies, and 610 scholars follow these courses; 288 in classical colleges, 128 in commercial colleges, and 194 in academies. In the meantime, however, neither are the useful or the fine arts neglected; 730 scholars learn linear drawing, of whom 158 study in classical colleges, 180 in commercial colleges 232 in academies for boys or mixed, and 160 in the academies for females. This branch of study is also taught in the model schools to a great number of pupils. 191 pupils are studying architecture and painting; crayon and water colour drawing are taught to 402 , vocal music to 2447 , and instrumental music to 1225 pupils. There appears to be no regular gymnasium established in any institution, with the exception of the St. Mary's College at Montreal, and 50 pupils in this establishment practice gymnastics; 16 pupils in the academies also practice gymnastical exercises. Swimming appears to form no part of instruction in any of the colleges; 52 scholars however in the different academies practice natation. These two important branches of physical education should be generally introduced. The educated man experiences continually some feeling of shame when surpassed in acts requiring courage, or exertion in behalf of humanity, merely because he has not been trained when young to corporal exercises. It is necessary however that such training should be conducted with extreme precaution. The floor of the gymnasium should be covered with a thick bed of tan, or perhaps a bed of saw-dust or of fine sand would be still better. Swimming should be practised in pools of water of no considerable depth, and the sides of which should gradually incline towards the centre. These pools or tanks could easily be made in the vicinity of the colleges, in consequence of the numerous springs and small streams which everywhere abound in the country parts of this province.

Dancing is only taught to 40 pupils, fencing to 44 , horsemanship is taught in no institution.

Having thas cursorily shown the different branches of education, taught in our classical and academical institutions, setting aside those that are purely
elementary, the results of which are shown in statement $D$. We must add that the very small number of pupils instructed in the more elevated branches of education, can be attributed to two causes. The first is, that many have been but recently established, and have not as yet completed the program of their courses of studies. The other cause is, that, parents generally speaking; are in too great haste to withdraw their children from the colleges, and consequently that very few ever complete their regular course. Heads of families should in the first place reflect deeply on the nature of the education they intend to give to their children, and their choice once made, they should enforce a completion of the whole course and spare nothing to arrive at this result. They should remember that the future of their children depends entirely upon their perseverance, and that it is far better to have followed regularly and benefited by a good course in an elementary school, than to have passed unprofitably through two or three classes in a college.

The pupils are respectively classed under the more important headings as follows: there are 9806 boys and 14073 girls in the Imstitutions for superior and secondary education, to which we have just referred. 15 male and 30 female deaf-mutes in private institutions, a more particular mention of which will be made ; and according to the census, 62374 boys and 59381 girls attend elementary schools. From this last number must be deducted 2781 pupils attending secondary schools comprised in the census as already explained, and of whom it'is probable, that at least two thirds are females, (the academies for girls under the control of the Commissioners being the more numerous,) will thus give 71268 boys and 71630 girls in all the educationa! institutions. It was generally believed heretofore, that the number of girls attending school far exceeded that of boys, but it will be perceived that the totals are nearly equal.

There are in the Universities and special Superior Schools, 200 boarders and 177 day scholars. In classical colleges 1013 boarders. 322 half boarders and 1235 day scholars; In the commercial colleges, 337 boarders, 441 half boarders, and 1157 day scholars; 156 boarders, 178 half boarders, and 5770 day scholars in the boys or mixed Academies; 2146 boarders, 1489 half boarders, 9253 day scholars in the girls' Academies : Making a total of 3852 boarders, 2430 hialf boarders and 17597 day scholars. It is evident that the system of boarding schools, particularly with reference to girls, is viewed very favorably in the country.

With respect to the distribution of the pupils with reference to the: religious creed, it is as follows: In Universities, catholics 281, protestants 96 ; in classical colleges, catholics 1866, protestants 704; in commercial colleges, catholics 1796, protestants 139 ; 'in boys' or mixed academies, catholics 4234, protestants 1870 ; in girls' academies, catholics 12,770, protestants 123. The 'total number of catholics is 20,947 ; the total number of protestants, is 2932.

Many Institutions have a high reputation beyond the limits of the counties in which they are situated, for 1961 pupils attend colleges and academies ontiof their own counties. There are also, in the Universities 20 students' from Upper Canada, in Classical Colleges 26, from the same place, in Commercial Colleges 4, in boys Academies 19, in the girls' Academies 13,-forming a total from the Upper Province of 82. The number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States is, 6 in Universities, 45 in Classical Colleges, 16 in Commercial Colleges, 51 in boys or mixed Academies, and 35 in girls Academies; making in all 158. Some of those contained in the tables of pupils who have left the country probably belong to this class.

- Special secondary Schools comprise only the two institutions for deaf mutes, mentioned by me in my report for the last year. I beg once more to
draw attention to the vote of the legislature for the building of institutes for the deaf and dumb, passed a long time since, but which has never been acted upon.

Statement E specially refers to the statistics of the catholic schools in Quebec and Montreal procured by myself. It appears by this statement that there are 5176 in Quebec, and 6769 children in Montreal attending the Schools ; comprused in the last mentioned total are 2351 attending the schools kept by the sisters of the Congregational Nunnery, and 2380 children attending the schools of the Christian brethren, established and entirely maintained by the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Statement $F$ shows the limits of each district of Inspection and will give some idea of the extent of territory within which the Inspector has to perform his arduoüs duties. It is absolutely necessary that reference should be had to this statement in order that the others should be well understood.

Statement G, to which I have already referred several times, contains the general statistics, collected by the Inspectors, particularly those relating to Elementary Schools. There are 490 municipalities, divided into 2619 districts the School Corporations own 1945 School houses; there are 2502 Schools under the control of the Commissioners, in which are taught 94,629 scholars; 93 Schools under the control of the Trustees for dissentient minorities, in which are taught 2584 scholars. There are 892 male teachers, of whom 448 possess diplomas, and 1574 female teachers, of whom 303 only have received diplomas.

112 male teachers and 878 female teachers receive less than $£ 25$ per annum; 386 male teachers and 519 female teachers receive from $\mathbf{f} 25$ inclusively $a$ £50 per annum exclusively; 196 male teachers and 20 female teachers receive from $£ 50$ inclusively to $£ 100$ exclusively, and 10 male teachers, receive over $£ 100 . *$

There are several teachers under the control of the Commissioners whose salary is not known; neither does this statement include ecclesiastics, teachers belonging to religious orders, nor teachers in Independent Schools. The minimum salary given to male teachers, is $£ 12$, to female teachers $£ 9$,-but these are exceptions. The maximum given to male teachers is $£ 150$ and to female teachers $£ 75$.- I have directed that the minimum salary of female teachers should be £25, and that of male teachers. $£ 50$.

The average salary given to male teachers may be taken at from $£ 40$ to $£ 60$, and to female teachers from $\mathrm{f}^{\prime} 20$ to $£ 30$. In many cases teachers receive besides their salaries, lodging and fuel free. I have already stated my reasons for believing that the improvement in the condition of school teachers, so much required is not far distant.

The number of parochial libraries is 92 , containing 57,493 volumes.
The above is a rapid sketch of the statistics for the year 1856. I have attempted to account for several omissions, which could hardly be wondered at, considering that this is the first time so great an amount of information has been collected together, also, to explain as far as possible the apparent discrepancy in the statements, caused by their having been derived from different sources. I believe that no means have been spared to arrive at the true and correct state of things.

It is very evident that there is still much to be done to give public instruction all the development that could be wished; but it is to be hoped that better results will be obtained, in time, through the means of the Laws for the promotion of education, now in force.

The principal difficulty is, the present financial state of the department. I have already called attention to this matter in a special report printed by order of the legislative assembly. The government made most praiseworthy efforts to

[^13]remedy, for a time, this difficulty, and to allow me to make the ordinary payments without any intermission.

This state of things, however, could not be prolonged for many years, without subjecting the department to serious inconvenience; the more so, as the ameliorations that are now the most urgent, demand that the pecuniary resources placed at my disposal should be considerably augmented.

I must, before closing this report, express my thankfulness to the clergy of all dencuninations, to the press, and to the friends of education generally for the powerful assistance so generously lent by them in furthering the efforts made by this department during the present year.

The remarkable advancement of education in Lower Canada has called for the praises of the Journals of foreign countries, and from all parts the most flattering marks of encouragement have been liberally bestowed upon us. This progress should not, however, blind us, with respect to what is still to be done, or induce us to overlook the dangers which our present system of public instruction must incur, so long as the reforms referred to in this report shall not have been effected.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.<br>Superintendent of Education.

## REPORT OF THE CENSUS

 MADE BY THESCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES OF DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS,

IN THE
MUNICIPALITIES IN LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1856.


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| REPORT OF THE CENSUS.-Continued. |  |  |
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RECAPITULATION OF THE CENSUS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF INSPECTION.

|  | 응 | Number of boys from five to seren. |  | Number of boys from seven to fourteen. |  | Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen. |  | Total number of boys from five to sixteen. |  | Number of girls from five to seven. |  | Number of girls from seren to fourteen. |  | Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen. |  | Totai number of girls from five to sixteen. |  | Number of children from ñve to seven. |  | Number of children from seven to fourteen. |  | Number of Total munchilluren ber of chiifrom four- ${ }^{1}$ dren from teen to five to sisteen. sixtcen. |  |  |  |
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| A. D. Dorval. | 6078 | 1786 | 527 | 4749 | 2870 | 893 | 17 | 7428 | 3571 | 1615 | 06 | 4574 | 26 | 841 | 112 | 7030 | 31 | 3401 | 9 | 9323 | $55+3$ | 1731 |  | 11258 | 6463 |
| G. A. Bourgeo | 1518 | 456 | 161 | 1041 | 575 | 223 | 99 | 17:0 | 835 | 412 | 157 | 1004 | 5 | 20 | 70 | 1624 | 792 | 868 | 318, | 2045 | 1140 | 431 | 169 | 3344 | 1627 |
| B. Maurault. | 3271 | 911 | 361 | 2907 | 1801 | 509 | 70 | 4327 | 2232 | 876 | 372 | 277 | 1915 | 436 | 56 | 4083. | 2363 | 1787 | 733 | 5678 | 3716 | 745 | 146 | 8410 | 4555 |
| A.P. L. Consigny | 5436 | 1450 | 468 | 4383 | 2917 | 793 | 115 | 6626 | 3495 | -1297 | 387 | 4256 | 2787 | 795 | 158 | 6328 | 3825 | $2{ }^{2} 4$ | 844. | 8619 | 574 | 1588 | $\underline{97}$ | 1-1954 | 6x $0^{0}$ |
| J. N. Archambra | 5934 | 1610 | 403 | 4674 | 3209 | 813 | 1 100 | 7097 | 3732 | 1415 | 335 | 4583 | 3071 | 940 | 165 | 6935- | 3591 | 3 3 | 758 | 9257 | 6280 | 1733' | 255 | 14135 | 73 |
| F. X. Valade. | 9347 | 3028 | 1159 | 6657 | 4377 | 1491 | 409 | 11176 | 6045 | 2751 | 1076 | 6302 | 4304 | 1505 | 252 | 10561 | 5639 | : 5479 | 2835 | 12959 | 8781 | 9399 | 661 | 2783 | 1162 |
| M. Lanctot. | 5050 | 1629 | 609 | 4897 | 3248 | 887 | 142. | 6913 | 3999 | 1547 | 540 | $4{ }^{4} 16$ | 3026 | 812 | 154 | 6572 | 3720 | 317 | 1149 | 8643 | 6274 | 1706 | 296 | 1948: | 7719 |
| $J$ Jinin Bruce | 5155 | 1540 | 847 | 3683 | 9525 | 962 | 350 | 6194 | 3722 | 1476 | 813 | $34 \pm 8$ | 2385 | 93 | 351 | 5840 | 3549 | 30 | 16 ct | 7111 | $4910{ }^{4}$ | 189s | 70 | 120) | 724 |
| C. Germiai | 4969 | 1206 | 503 | 3619 | 2482 | 685 | 155 | 5510 | 3080 | 1222 | 491 | 3415 | 2317 | 64 | 135 | 5316 | 2943 | 24 | 994 | 7054 | 4759 | 1334 | 99 | 10S1 | 6 E |
| M. Ohild. | 4887 | 1182 | 675 | 3283 | 2276 | 651 | 365 | 5126 | 3316 | 1163 | 705 | 3111 | 2137 | 60 | 979 | 4880 | 3121 | 23 | 1380 | 6394 | 4413 | 1254 | 644 | 1000 | 6isi |
| ney | 2761 | 1059 | 370 | 2396 | 1069 | 497 | 118 | 3952 | 1557 | 931 | 330 | 2160 | 981 | 452 | 109 | $3513{ }^{\circ}$ | 1420 | 1990 | 700 | 4556 | 2050 | 949 , | 997 | 7445 | $\stackrel{9977}{ }$ |
| R. Parmelee | 5789 | 1301 | 745 | 4038 | 3039 | 727 | 287 | 6060 | 4071 | 1228 | 693 | 3603 | 8867 | 709 | 312 | 2534 | 3872 | 2533 | 1438\| | 7641 | 5 Eati | 1436: | 599 | 1160) | 7443 |
| Jos. Meaghe | 1918 | 640 | 156 | 1452 | 605 | 364 | 85 | 2456 | 846 | 547 | 143 | 1807 | 507 | 348 | 69 | 920 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 719 | 1187 | 299. | 2759 | 1112 | 712 | 139 | 4653 | 1505 |
| P. J. Paincha | 294 | 156 | 28 | 110 | 16 | 139 | 12 | 405 | 56 | 167 | 26 | 151 | 14 | 159 | 10 | 477 | 50 | 393 | 54 | 961 | 30 | 295 | 20 | 859 | 106 |
| G. Lespera | 134 | 41 | 析 | 81 | 20 | 17 | 1 | 139 | 23 | 35 | 11 | 76 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 124 |  | - 76 | 13 i | 157 | 37 | 30 | 5 | 263 | 5. |
| G. Tanguay. | 4618 | 1617 | 769 | 3994 | 2498 | 663 | 156 | 6274 | 3423 | 1264 | 695 | 3826 | 2517 | 65 | 201 | 5345 | 3418 | 2981 | 1464 | $78 \geq 0$ | 5015. | 1318 | 357 | 12119 | 6836 |
| Jean Grepau | 3632 | 1068 | 421 | 3099 | 2233 | 561 | 112 | 4728 | 2766 | 918 | 358 | 3006 | 2170 | 55 | 139 | 44 So | 2467 | - 12s6 | 779 | 6165 | 4403 | 1117 | 251 | 9208 | 5433 |
| P.F.Beland | 7065 | 2111 | 799 | 5553 | 3132 | 1454 | 263 | 9118 | 4194 | 2176 | 899 | 5557 | 3181 | 1514 | 268 | 9247 | 4398 | 4287 | 1688 | 11120 | 6263 | 2905 | 581 | 18865 | 8492 |
| Jobn Hnine | 1792 | 578 | 148 | 1347 | 754 | 301 | 65 | 2226 | 965 | 522 | 125 | 1371 | 729 | 261 | 69 | 2154 | 923 | 1100 | 273. | 2718 | 1483 | 568 | 184 | 4880 | 1890 |
| V. Martin | 694 | 278 | 42 | 561 | 101 | 79 | 12 | 912 | 155 | 255 | 56 | 508 | 143 |  |  | 894 | 199 | 5 | 98 | 1009 | 24 | 140 | 12 | 173 | 354 |
| C. Cimon | 1375 | 494 | 218 | 1116 | 502. | 237 | 29 | 1847 | 749 | 375 | 176 | 98 | 518 | 162 | 24 | 1599 | 718 | 869 | 391 | 2108 | 1620 | 399 | 13 | 3376 | 1467 |
| P. M. Bardy | 4852 | 2169 | 871 | 6267 | 3990 | 1305 | 180 | 9741 | 5041 | 2079 | 799 | 5799 | 3768 | 1144 | 153 | $9022^{\prime}$ | 4700 | 4248 | 1670! | 12066 | 7758 | 2449 | 313 | 18768 | 9741 |
| Rev. G. Plees | 1507 | 423 | 221 | 1665 | 1173 | 309 | 204 | $2 \times 97$ | 1598 | 359 | 235 | 1597 | 1079 | 168 | 102 | 2194 | 1416 | 782 | 456 | 3262 | 2252 | 477 | 306 | 4521 | 3014 |
| P. Hubert | 4165 | 1359 | 478 | 3387 | 2262 | 751. | 161 | 5497 | 2901 | 1195 | 445 | 3115 | 2094 | 764 | 187 | 5074 | $2{ }^{2} 26$ | 2554 | 923 . | 6512 | 4356 | 1515 | 348 | 10571 | 5627 |
| Gran | $200$ | 28105 | 10976 | 74409 | 47714 | 15311 |  | $117875$ | 62354 | 25919 | 10287 | 70718 |  | $\overline{14704}$ | 3378 | 111841 | 593 | 54 | 212631 | $145177$ | 98330 | 30015 |  | 29216 | 121755 |

# TABLE B. <br> STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY SOHOOLS IN THV DIFFERENT SOHOOL MUNIOIPALITIES OF LOWER OANADA. 

| District of Inspection of | Amount of Annunl graut: | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Assegsment } \\ \text { or yoluntary } \\ \text { conthth } \\ \text { to eqution } \\ \text { of grant. } \\ \text { of grant. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of assmint. levied over \& nbove nmtt of grint. also spl. anst. | Mouthly feos. | Askossment for erection of Schoolhouses, \&c. | Total nmount leviod by assmb., or by voluntary contribution. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V. MARTIN. Ohicoutimi | $\begin{array}{ccc} \delta & s_{8} & d \\ 54 & 7 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{llll} f_{5} & s_{1} & d_{1} \\ 54 & 7 & 11 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline f & \text { si } & d . \\ 13 & 10 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \boldsymbol{E} & 8 . & d_{1} \\ 7 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ | f 8. d. | $\begin{array}{lll} f_{1} & 8 & d . \\ 75 & 17 & 3 \end{array}$ |
| St. Joseph | $20 \quad 3 \quad 3$ | 20.33 | 20.00 |  |  | $40 \quad 3 \quad 3$ |
| Bagot | 351711 | 351711 | 126 | 1010 |  | 60117 |
| Bagotvil | 4819 5 | 4819 5 | 10.0 | 3119 0 |  | 9018 br |
| Laterridr | 12168 | $1216 \quad 8$ | 221211 | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $45 \quad 17.7$ |
| Total | $172 \quad 5$ | 1725 | 7014,9 | $5918 \quad 6$ |  | 30218 |
| $\sqrt{\text { : MEAGHER. }}$ <br> Port Daniol. . ......... |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |
| " Hope | 3810 | 3810 | 1519 | 44160 |  | 996 |
| " Cox | 58176 | $58 \cdot 17$ | 2020 | $80 \quad 0$ |  | 159, 0 |
| " Ifamilton | 351710 | 351710 | 2500 | $\begin{array}{llll}43 & 4 & 4\end{array}$ | $80 \quad 0$ | 184 22 |
| New Richmond and Dissentionts | 4466 | 44.6 | 3611,5 | 5200 | $28 \quad 9 \quad 0$ | $161 \quad 7 \quad 0$ |
| Carleton | 2915 | 2915 | 48108 | 5012 |  | 128 18 9 |
| Nouvel | 20610 | 20610 | 4402 | 95 |  | 7312 |
| Shoolbred | 25.40 | $25 \quad 4 \quad 0$ | 2841 | 2912 |  | 83.0 |
| Man | 19170 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metapediac | 281811 | 281811 | 351 |  | 8200 | 146 0 0 |
| Fox and Grim | $\begin{array}{llll}24 & 5 & 2\end{array}$ | 2458 |  | 1112 |  | 35175 |
| Cap Rosier. | 27.70 | 277 | 30 | $\theta 8$ |  | 6315 |
| Gaspé Bay (north) | 100 | 100 | 200 | 94 |  | 394 |
| " " (south) | 15, 9 , 9 | 159 | 100 | 178 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}42 & 17 & 9\end{array}$ |
| York and Haldim | 13 5-5 | 135 | 1014 | 150 |  | 390 |
| Donglass | $19 \begin{array}{lll}19 & 1\end{array}$ | 1919 | 90 | 17984 | $30 \cdot 0 \quad 0$ | 76 ' 8 |
| Mal-Bai | $27 \quad 36$ | 273 | 100 |  |  | 2836 |
| Percé | 750110 | 75110 | 150 |  |  | $90: 10$ |
| Grando Rivière | 240 | 2404 | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 9 & 8\end{array}$ | 1810 |  | 79 0' ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Newport and Pabos | 3218 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maria.... . . . . . . | 4618 | 4618 | 30 | 3218 |  | $11012{ }^{1}$ |
| Total. | $64619 \quad 5$ | 59444 | $431 \quad 14$ | $494 \quad 810$ | 22090 | 1740166 |
| G. TANGUAY. <br> Ste. Anne Lapocatière. | 106146 | 10614 | 16 | 12016 |  | 243168 |
| Ixworth. | 20.84 | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | $3{ }^{3} 105$ | 1618 0. |  | 4069 |
| Rivière Ouel | 70 | 70, 51 | 341411. |  |  | 1050 |
| St. Pacome | 51.109 | 51 $19 \quad 9$ | 5193 | 15120 |  | 73110 |
| St. Denis. | 611210 | 611210 | 127880 |  |  | 189010 |
| Notre Dame du Mo | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 17\end{array}$ | 20177 | $12 \quad 25$. |  |  | 3300 |
| Kamouraska | 80172 | $8017 \quad 2$. |  | 420 |  | 12217 2 |
| St. Paschal | 10980 | $\begin{array}{llll}109 & 8 & 9\end{array}$ | 191711 | 34160 | 37100 | 201128 |
| Ste. IIélèn | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | 3748 | 3000. |  |  | 67.4 |
| St. Alexand | 391710 | 391710 | 5198 | 180 | 550 | $1188^{17} 6$ |
| St. André. | 7770 | 7770 | 1614.0 | $\begin{array}{llll}42 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | $130 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 266 |
| Rivière du L | $\begin{array}{llll}95 & 13 & 8\end{array}$ | 95138 | 71011 | 48.18 |  | 1522 |
| St. Edouard | 17.65 | 17665 | $2210 \quad 3$ | 280 |  | 67168 |
| St. George de Caco | 51.10 | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 10 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 4 & 9\end{array}$ | 4880 |  | 6230 |
| St. Arsenne. . | 6711 | 67, 15 | 521310. |  |  | 11915.3 |
| Métis. | $8 \begin{array}{lll}8 & 2 & 3\end{array}$ | 823 | 14.0 | 38 |  | 25103 |
| Isle Vert | 92112 | 9211 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ | 3980 |  | 155 610 |
| St. Eloi. | 4011 | 4011 7 | 2385 |  |  | 8400 |
| Trois Pistol | 9818 18 | 9818 181 | $10214 \begin{array}{lll} & 14\end{array}$ |  |  | 201128 |
| St. Simon | 5715.3 | 5715 31 | 41711 | 2480 |  | 12311 |
| St. Fabie | $34 \begin{array}{llll} \\ 3 & 7 & 11\end{array}$ | 34711 | 38149 |  |  | 132 |
| Bic... | 48710 | 48 7. 10 | $5 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 17 & 2\end{array}$ | $10 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | 64 5 |
| Rimousk | $\begin{array}{llll}126 & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 18 & 8\end{array}$ | 50153 | 35140 |  | 213711 |
| Lessard. | 651710 | 651710 | $2312 \quad 2$ | 4011 O |  | $130^{\circ} 1$ |
| Lepage | $\begin{array}{llll}56 & 16 & 7\end{array}$ | 56167 | $20 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  | 7616 |
| Matane. . . . . . . | 41.110 | 41710 |  | 2700 | $128 \quad 56$ | 19616 |
| St. Octave de Métis.. | $25 \quad 6 \quad 3$ | 256 | $3913{ }^{3} 9$ | 7100 |  | 7210 |
| St. Modeste de Whitwo | 1410 | $1410{ }^{1}$ | 9 0 0 | 6 6 0 0 |  | 2910 |
| Total. | 1619192 | 161919 | 76313 | 505130 | 35015 | 3290 |

## STATEMENT OF ANOUNTS LEVIED.-Continued.

| District of Inspection of | Amount of Amural grant. | $\|$Assessmont <br> or yolumtary <br> contribution <br> to of (1anl amt. <br> ol grant. | Amount of assmt. levied over \& above nut, of grant, also spl, asst. | Monthly fees. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Assessmont } \\ & \text { for erection } \\ & \text { of School- } \\ & \text { houses, \&o. } \end{aligned}$ | Total amount lovied by askmt. or by voluntary contribution. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O. OIMON. | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \mathcal{E} & 8 . & \text { d. } \\ 24 & 17 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{s}} \text { s. d. }$ | $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{~d} .$ | ¢ s. d. |  | $\overline{\boldsymbol{f}} \mathrm{s} . \mathrm{d}$, |
| St. Fidèle. | 3210 10 | 32106 | 20 '0 0 | 215 | 200 | 93156 |
| Malbnio. | $\begin{array}{llll}92 & 4\end{array}$ | $024{ }^{4}$ | 2013 | 3416 |  | 147139 |
| Ste. Agnes | 44 | 44.94 | 1600 |  | 17100 | 7719.4 |
| St. Irénée | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | 3800 | $7 \quad 00$ |  |  | 4502 |
| Eboulemen | 73 5 5 | 7350 | 74150 | $50 \quad 0$ |  | 1980 |
| Isle aux Doud | 25.12 | 25 | 1219 |  |  | 38 0, |
| Baio St. Paul | 1101211 | 1101211 | 12100 | 760 |  | $199 \quad 11$ |
| Petito Riviòr | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | 1046 | 416 |  | $35 \cdot 1.8$ |
| St. Urbain | 258 | 258 | 10. 00 | 50 |  | 40.81 |
| Total. | 486 | $46112 \quad 6$ | $184 \quad 26$ | $19117 \quad 0$ | $3710 \quad 0$ | $875 \quad 2$ |
| JOHN HUME. | $\begin{array}{llll}29 & 7 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}29 & 7 & 10\end{array}$ | 100 | 2316 |  | $63 \quad 310$ |
| Tring \{ St. Eph | 11 8 7 <br> 10 12  | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 8 & 7 \\ 18 & 12 & 8\end{array}$ | 5.2 | $\begin{array}{lrr}4 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 18 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 20.11 |
| Torsyght. | $1312 \begin{array}{lll}12 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 12 & 8\end{array}$ | 6.2 | 618 |  | 2613 |
| Lambto | 20177 | 2017 | 171911 | 102 |  | 4819.6 |
| Aylmer | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}42 & 2 & 7\end{array}$ | 120 |  | 63 610 |
| Brought | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}34 & 15 & 9\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ | 5474 |
| Leeds | 671110 | 671110 | 1017 |  | 7100 | 8519 |
| Nelson | 168111 | 168811 | 121 |  |  | 2810.0 |
| Inverness | 67168 | 67168 | 5218 |  |  | 120150 |
| Sommerset $\{$ St. Oall | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 17 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 17 & 0\end{array}$ | 3615 | 43164 | 70 0 0 | 20290 |
| Sommerset $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ste. Jul }\end{array}\right.$ | $2918 \quad 2$ | $2918 \quad 2$ | 312 |  |  | 331010 |
| Halifax $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { St. Ferdinan }\end{array}\right.$ |  | $58 \quad 70$ | 91130 | $24 \quad 20$ |  | 17420 |
| Halifax \{ Ste. Sophie........ | $\begin{array}{lll}42 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland. | 2718 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Framp | $\begin{array}{llll}69 & 5 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}69 & 5 & 10\end{array}$ | 13150 | 450 |  | 128010 |
| Cranbo | 919 | 9 19 <br> 11  | 21811 | 130 |  | 25180 |
| Standon | 1117 | 1117 |  | $10 \quad 0$ |  | 21178 |
| Tota | 5535 | $483 \quad 2 \quad 2$ | 34015 | 192144 | 8112 | $1098 \cdot 810$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { P. F. } \\ \text { St. Nicholas. } \end{gathered}$ | 9410 0 | 94100 | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | 6513 |  | $180 \quad 51$ |
| Sti. Romuald | $48 \quad 4 \quad 5$ | $48 \quad 4 \quad 5$ | 6159 | 494 |  | 10440 |
| St. Jean Obrysostóme | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 9 & 10\end{array}$ | 51.910 | $25 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 56 |  | 13212.10 |
| Notre Dame de la Vict | 1191111 | 1191111 | 100 | 10219 |  | 23211 |
| Aubigny | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 1510\end{array}$ | 331510 | 710 | 450 |  | ${ }^{86} 56$ |
| St. Joseph, | $\begin{array}{llll}68 & 15 & 4\end{array}$ | 68.154 | 5912 | $\begin{array}{ll}218 & 5 \\ 135\end{array}$ |  | 3461210 |
| St. Henri. . | 106131 | 106131 | 695 | 13518 |  | 31110 |
| St. Anselm | 10505 | $105 \quad 0 \quad 5$ | 77100 |  |  | 18210 \% |
| Ste. Olaire | 83114 | 8314 | 2200 | 25140 | $161 \quad 9.6$ | 292410 |
| Ste. Marguerite | 49196 | 17123 |  |  |  | 1712.3 |
| St. Hénédine. | $\begin{array}{llll}35 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ | 35150 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 3 & \end{array}$ |  | 3150 | 4410 |
| St. Isidore | $75 \quad 311$ | 75.311 | $7 \begin{array}{lll}7 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ | 2610 |  | 1081611 |
| St. Lambert, | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}31 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | 620 |  |  |  |
| St. Bernard. | $\begin{array}{llll}50 & 7 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}50 & 7 & 4 \\ 40 & 19 & 10\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| St. Frédér | 401910 | 401910 | 1216 | 1900 |  | $7216$ |
| Ste. Marie | 113710 | 113710 | $15812 \quad 2$ |  |  | 2720 |
| St. Elzéar | $\begin{array}{llll}82 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | 8242 | $5 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  | 87.4 |
| St. Joseph de Beau | $\begin{array}{llll}89 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}89 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 12.18 | 7100 | 14514 |
| St. Françis | $\begin{array}{llll}99 & 17 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}99 & 17 & 8\end{array}$ | 2100 | 4114 |  | 16211 |
| St. George | 48,911 | 48 | 1600 | 1416 |  | 79.5 |
| St. Jean Deschaillons | $\begin{array}{r}61 \\ \hline 124\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}61 & 2 & 0 \\ 124 & 6 & 3\end{array}$ |  | 88 <br> 65 <br> 8 |  | $149,9{ }^{2}$ |
| Lotbinière | 12466 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}124 & 6 & 3\end{array}$ | 53 45 45 119 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}65 & 8 & 6 \\ 80 & 16 & 2\end{array}$ |  | 2436 |
| Ste. Croix | $\begin{array}{lll}76 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}76 & 1 & 3 \\ 19 & 16 & 3\end{array}$ | 45 9 5 <br> 8 0  | 80162 | 155186 |  |
| St. Flavien. St. Antoine | $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 16 & 3 \\ 69 & 11 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}19 & 16 & 3 \\ 69 & 11 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}9 & 0 & 0 \\ 58 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ |  |  | 2816 16 |
| St. Antoine St. Sylvestre | $\begin{array}{rrrr}69 & 11 & 11 \\ 129 & 14 \\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}69 & 11 & 11 \\ 129 & 14 & 2\end{array}$ | $58 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{array}{lll}88 & 1 & 3 \\ 44 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 1748 |
| St. Sylvestre Ste. Agathe. | $\begin{array}{rrrr}129 & 14 & 2 \\ 18 & 4 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|rrr\|}129 & 14 & 2 \\ 18 & 4 & 4\end{array}$ | 6 | 4414 |  | 14.98 |
| St. Gilles | 361711 | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 30 |
| Metschermet | 1540 | $15 \begin{array}{lll}15 & 4\end{array}$ | 50 |  |  | 20.4 |
| Ste. Appollinaire | 41.511 | 41.511 | 1214 | 9 '2 |  | 63.2 |
| Tota | $20 \quad 2 \quad 8$ | 1980176 | 812149 | 11898.2 | 328.13 | 114,13 |


| Statement of amounts levied.-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District of Inspection of | Amount of Annual graut. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Asyesgment } \\ \text { or volimentry } \\ \text { contribution } \\ \text { to equal ant. } \\ \text { of grant. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Ainount of assmt. levied amt. op grant also splic asst | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly } \\ & \text { fees. } \end{aligned}$ | Absossment for erection houses, so. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totalamount } \\ & \text { apvied by } \\ & \text { asson, or by } \\ & \text { colantary } \\ & \text { contribution. } \end{aligned}$ |
| J. B. F. PAINOHAUD. Magdalen Islands......... | $\begin{array}{llll}  \pm & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 76 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \boldsymbol{f} & \text { s. } \\ 70 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\boldsymbol{f} \text { s: } \mathbf{d}$ | $\mathrm{f}$ | £ s. d. | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \mathcal{S} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| JEAN CREPAULT. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beaumont.... ......... <br> St. Oharles. | $\begin{array}{llll}50 & 9 & 5 \\ 80 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 59 & 9 & 5 \\ 80 & 5 & 3 \end{array}$ | $18 \quad 6$ 1.0712 | 410 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}118 & 15 & 7 \\ 187 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ |
| St, Lazarre | 50.10 | 5910 | 31.4 |  | $20 \quad 00$ | 110 g |
| St. Gervais. | 10817 | 108.176 | 112 3'0 | 2210 |  | 243 1 |
| St. Raphael. | 292 | 29.25 | 4711 | 2660 | 5010 | 1539 |
| St. Michel, No. 1 | ${ }_{53}^{53} 17 \frac{4}{7}$ | $5317{ }^{17}$ | 2178 | 162 | 854 | 1581 |
| " No. 2 | 387 | 387 | 23175 | 2050 |  | 2675 |
| St. Valier. | $6611{ }^{11} 8$ | 66118 | $5{ }^{5} 84$ | 162 |  | 882 |
| Berthier. | $\begin{array}{llll}42 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | 42989 | 616 | 44.0 |  | 93610 |
| St François | 69191 | 5919 | 5011. |  | $50 \quad 0$ | 1150 |
| St. Pierre. | 519 | 51.9 |  | 82 |  | 133163 |
| St, Thomas | 146811 | 146811 | 15.10 | 1292 |  | 2901111 |
| St. Ignace | 9419 9 | $9419{ }^{9} 9$ | 720 | 492 |  | 15139 |
| Isie aux Gru | 211310 | 21' 1310 | 380 | 212 |  |  |
| L'Islet. | 1270 | 12709 | 167 | 155158 | 7218 5 | $372{ }^{2} 6$ |
| St. Roch des Aulnet | 1031811 | 1031811 | 15160 | 36810 |  | 156 - 3 : 9 |
| St. Joan Port Joli. | 12197 | 121.9 | 1713 | 122120 |  | 261150 |
| St. Oyrille.'. | $15 \quad 1211$ | $15 \quad 1211$ | 47 | 148 |  | $348^{*} 0$ |
| Total | $128015{ }^{1}$ | 1280 15, 3 | 44010 | 98186 | 27812 | 2981 6 |
| REV. G. PLEES Quebec (Oity) protestant. | 2111 | 211 | 30 | 1179 |  | 142016 |
| P. M. BARDY. Quebec (catholic)... | 7629 | 7629 |  | 10920 |  | 116829 |
| Beauport ............ | 82126 | 82126 | 58139 | 8712.0 | 592 | 2880 |
| Charlesbourg |  | 7114 | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 5 & 11 \\ 2 & 13\end{array}$ | 8400 |  | 1890 |
| St. Dunstan. | 13134 | 13134 | 2138 | 220 |  | 189 |
| St. Ambrois | 8910 | 89100 | 41.116 | 79100 |  | 21011 |
| Valcartier....... | 48120 | 48120 |  | 1500 |  | 6312 |
| Ancienne Lorette. | $93 \quad 40$ | $\begin{array}{llll}93 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 5160 | 48 0 0 |  | 1470 |
| Ste. Foye. | $\begin{array}{llll}25 & 9 & 8\end{array}$ | 25.98 | 491111 | 10162 |  | 85.17. |
| Stadacona (St. Columban). | 1441411 | 1441411 |  | 52194 |  | 19714 |
| Cap Rouge. | $16{ }^{16}$ | $16{ }^{16}$ | 1000 | 3088 |  | 56.11 |
| St. Roch.. | 135110 | 135110 | $18 \quad 5 \quad 6$ | 150 |  | 1687 |
| Grondines | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | 701111 | 61104 |  | 183.3 |
| St. Casim | 38010 | 38.10 | 7100 | 8120 |  | 54. 210 |
| Deschambau | $98 \quad 6.5$ | 9865 | 1347 | 471710 |  | 159. 8 10 |
| Cap Santé | 120138 | 120.138 | $\begin{array}{llll}68 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 70180 | 26126 | 2867 |
| St. Basile. | 2418 | 2418 4 | Pautra... | 12100 |  | 37.8 |
| St. Raymon | $\begin{array}{llll}59 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ | Paurre... | 1200 |  | 35. |
| Ecureuils. . | 19 17"0 | 1917 O | 25130 | 8 - 26 |  | 5312 |
| St. Catherine | $\begin{array}{llll}62 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}62 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 15 & 10\end{array}$ | 15450 |  | 9040 |
| St. Augustin. | $\begin{array}{llll}56 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}56 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | 2126 | 40.0 |  | 1171010 |
| Pointe aux Tremb | 72.4 | $\begin{array}{llll}72 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | 24 0 | 8150 |  | 10419 |
| St. Laurent. | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 10 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}30 & 10 & 10\end{array}$ | ${ }^{13} 19190$ | 43190 | 7700 | 165.810 |
| St. Jean.. | 4431 | $\begin{array}{llll}44 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | 991611 | 951310 |  | 2391310 |
| St. François | 18 | 18 3 8 <br> 18   | 410 | 1180 |  | 341 |
| Ste. Famille | ${ }_{29} 12121$ | 29121 | 310 | 11173 |  | 4419 |
| St. Pierre: | 301710 | 301710 | $\begin{array}{llll}44 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | 27168 |  | 10219 |
| Chateau Rich | 43.911 | $43{ }^{4} 911$ | 78.4 | 40.70 |  | 16218 |
| Ste. Anne. | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 14 & 9\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{33} 14{ }^{14} 9$ | 10. | 2210 |  | 66.1410 |
| St. Joachim | 286 | 2864 | 485 | 1678 |  | 492 |
| J'Ange Gar | 2817 | 28176 | $\begin{array}{llll}21 & 19 & 11\end{array}$ | 52411 |  | 1032 |
| St. Férèol. | $23 \quad 50$ | 23 5-0 | 610 | 34 |  | 3219 |
|  | 131812 | 131811 | 310 | 6 |  | 22 |
|  | $2411 \quad 23$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2375 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | 744211 | 118612 | 162147 | 162431 |

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.-Continued.


STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.-Continued.

| Listrict of Inspection of | Amount of Anniual grant. | Assessment or, volultary contribution, to equal amt. of grant. | Amount of assmit. levied over \& above amt. of grant, also spl. asst, also spl, asst. | Monthly rees. | Assessment Por eruction of Echool. houses, \&o. | Totalamount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. CHILD. | E. s. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ / | ${ }^{ \pm}$s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | ¢ 5 s. $\begin{aligned} & \text { d. }\end{aligned}$ | ¢ 8. d. | t s. d. | ${ }_{\text {d }}$ s. d . |
| Stanstead | $15813 \quad 3$ | $15813 \cdot 3$ | 2601410 | 232120. | 45.00 | 697 0 1 |
| Barnston | 86124 | 86124 | 150 | 259120. |  | $361 \quad 4 \quad 4$ |
| Matley | 70 0 4 | $700^{\prime \prime} 4$ | $5610 \quad 0$ | 120.0 | $125 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |
| Magog | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | 26.54 | 8148 | $100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $75 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 2100 |
| Barford | 14190 | $14{ }^{19} 0$ | 14190 | 43156. |  | 73136 |
| Compto | 94.98 | $\begin{array}{llll}94 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | 150 | 220130 | $50 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 515 2 4 |
| Eaton | $52 \quad 210$ | $52 \quad 210$ | 97172 | 90660. |  | 240 6: 0 |
| Nervor | 11182 | 11.18. | 6110 | 17886 |  | 3588 |
| Hercford | 121110 | 121210 | 678 | $25 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 6 6 50 | 111. 5 0 |
| Olifton | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | 1350 | 3114.3 | 14. 000 |  | $59.0{ }^{0}$ |
| Bury |  | 27 4 7 | 661511 | 31150 |  | 12515.6 |
| Brompton | 26110 | 26.10 | 26810 | 34150 |  | 87 5. 8 |
| Sherbrooke (Town) | 791510 | 791510 | 8120 | 5300 |  | 141710 |
| Orford. | $20^{\circ} 48$ | $2048{ }^{1}$ | $3{ }^{3} 00$ | 16 6-8. |  | 39114 |
| Ascot | 68.7 .4 | $68 \quad 7 \quad 4$ | 4000 | 5710 0. |  | 165174 |
| Windso | 201116 | $2011 \quad 6$ | 5 5 0 0 | 4170 |  | 3086 |
| Melbourn | 70110 | $70 \quad 110$ | $200^{\prime \prime} 0$ | 2988 |  | 119 9 10 |
| Shipton | . 70384 | $\begin{array}{llll}70 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 129 0, 5 | 6416 | 50.00 | 313 5 3 |
| Wotton | 23 2- 3 | 23.23 | 24 1.9 |  |  | 47 4 0 |
| Oleveland. | 43.198 | 43198 | 36154 | 3919 4. |  | 120144 |
| Durham No. | 57 | 5750 | $60.19{ }^{\circ} 9$ | $118 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 90 0 0 | 316 5 1 |
| " No. | 19.910 | 19.910 | 1968 |  | 35.0 | $\begin{array}{llll}73 & 16\end{array}$ |
| Kingscy | 8113 | 81131 | 8101 | 38,1310 |  | 128170 |
| Tingwick | 343 | $\begin{array}{llll}34 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | 921111. | . 600 | 77100 | $210 \quad 50$ |
| Dudswell | 22.76 | 2276 | $144^{4} 6$ | 19000 |  | 55120 |
| Winslow | 25.312 | 25 | $14 \quad 510$ | 1200 | 1210 0 | 63190 |
| Lingwick | 282 | $28 \quad 21$ | 28119 | 2000. |  | 581310 |
| Weedon |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Garthby |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stratford |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wolfestow | 121411 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Westbury | $14 \begin{array}{lll}14 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | 1285194 | 1258151 | $129713 \quad 8$ | $165013 \quad 4$ | 5685 | $4773 \quad 1$ |
| R. PARMELEE. Shefford and Dissentients. . .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shefford and Dissentients. ..... <br> Brome | 87 <br> 72 <br> 16 | 72169 |  |  | 75 89 090 | $418 \quad 9$ |
| Granby and Dissentients...... | 79.129 | $\begin{array}{lllll}79 & 12 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}78 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ | 10318 |  | $486.13{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Stukely and Dissentients | 76 | 4.76 -5.4 | 23.24 | 602 |  | 15910 |
| Milton and Dissentients | $51.14 \quad 1$ | 511411 | 88.511. | 51174 | $46 \quad$ b: 0 | 236 2 4 |
| Roxton | 38119 | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 11 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}48 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | 31.50 | $65 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 183 2-0 |
| Farnham....... ............ | 431810 | - $43 \quad 18 \quad 10$ | $40 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 6050 | 125 0 0 | 269310 |
| St. Romuald and Dissentients.. | 7017 6 | $70 \quad 175$ | 772 | 9.188 | 1800 | 176,18 |
| St. Valérien | $16 \quad 66$ | 1668 | 17136 | 0150 |  | 3415 |
| Dunham | 12166 | $121 \quad 6 \quad 2$ | 751210 | $120 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | 316.19 |
| Stanbridge | $\begin{array}{llll}141 & 6 & 2\end{array}$ | $141 \quad 6 \quad 2$ | 711310 | 90.6 | $70 \quad 0$ | 373,6 |
| Frelighsburg | $\begin{array}{llll}54 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}54 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | 23.26 | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | 143150 | 26681 |
| Phillipsburg | 66.18 | $\begin{array}{llll}66 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ | 45.84 | 891410 | 750 | $276 \quad 40$ |
| Sutton. | 85150 | 85 $15 \begin{aligned} & 15\end{aligned}$ | 54100 | 614. |  | 20110 |
| Henryville and | 159 | $159 \quad 0 \quad 4$ | 238 19 8 | 195150 |  | 693150 |
| Olarenceville... | 551010 | $55.10 \cdot 10$ | 42. 1.9 | 481600 |  | 146.8 |
| St. Thomas de Foucault | 37160 | 37160 | 271311 | $74 \quad 38$ |  | 13813 |
| St. Athanase and Dissentients.. | 93484 | 4384 | 3360 | 78100 | 526 | 210 ; 210 |
| Christieville. | 45.005 | 4505 | 6500 | 158 |  | 1258 |
| St. Alexan | 76118 | 76.118 | 4618 |  | $100 \quad 0$ | $22310 \quad 0$ |
| Potton | $\begin{array}{lll}59 & 7 & 2\end{array}$ | 59.70 | 91810 | $\begin{array}{llll}46 & 2 & 3\end{array}$ | 60 0-1 | $175$ |
| Bolton and Dissentient | $\begin{array}{llll}67 & 6 & 3\end{array}$ | 67 6'3 | 207102 | 12000 | $49 \quad 0$ | $443 \quad 16$ |
| Ely .......................... | 35.710 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | 1635 7 5 | 1699197 | $1406 \quad 16 \quad 7$ | $15766$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 1145 & 17 & 1 \end{array}$ | $5728198$ |

STATEMENT OF AMOUNIS LEVIED.-Continued.

| District of Inspection of | Amount of Annual grant. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Assessment } \\ \text { or voluntary } \\ \text { contribution, } \\ \text { to cqual annt. } \\ \text { of grant. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of assmit. levied ovar \& above amt. of also spl. anst, | Monthly fees. | A'ssessment for erection of School houses, \&c. | Totalamount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J, N. A, ARCHAMBAULT. | $\pm$ s. d. | ¢ $\boldsymbol{f r c}$ d. |  | ¢ s. d. | £ 8. d. | $\boldsymbol{E}$ s. d. |
| Longueuil, (Parish)........... | 921110 | 921110 | 8125 | 10450 |  | 277193 |
| "" (Village)......... | 56197 | 56.19 7 | $85 \quad 05$ | 117 0 0 |  | 25900 |
| Boucherville. | 06113 | $\begin{array}{llll}96 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}112 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | $66 \quad 20$ |  | 274 6 0 |
| St. Bruno | 64110 | $\begin{array}{llll}64 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 47120 | 79120 |  | 191.5 |
| Ohambly | $136 \quad 610$ | $136 \quad 6 \quad 10$ | 42192 | 19434 |  | 373 9 |
| St. Lue. | $41 \begin{array}{lll}41 & 2\end{array}$ | $41 \begin{array}{lll}41 & 8\end{array}$ | $20 \begin{array}{lll}17 & 4\end{array}$ | 780 |  | 6980 |
| St. Jean | 163114 | 163114 | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ | 89.180 |  | $28410 \quad 8$ |
| Blairfindie. | $\begin{array}{llll}90 & 17 & 1\end{array}$ | 90.171 | $\begin{array}{llll}43 & 9 & 8\end{array}$ | 78128 | $38 \quad 19 \quad 1$ | 25118 6 |
| Varennes (Parish)............ | $\begin{array}{llll}65 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ | $65 \quad 9 \quad 3$ | 3266 | 29100 |  | 12760 |
| 4 " (Village) .......... | 4942 | 49 4 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}114 & 2 & 5\end{array}$ | 7948 |  | 24210 7 |
| Contrec@ur | 74130 | 7413 | 101120 | 48160 |  | 22510 |
| Verchères | $106 \quad 810$ | $106 \quad 810$ | $16 \quad 9 \begin{array}{ll}16\end{array}$ | 142160 |  | 26514 |
| St. Marc | 43411 | 43411 | 715 | 2000 |  | 710 |
| Belœil | $\begin{array}{llll}78 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}78 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | 2512 | $96 \quad 00$ |  | 19916 4 |
| Ste. Julie | $\begin{array}{llll}44 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}44 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 1 & 9\end{array}$ | 18176 | $7119 \quad 7$ | 1512 |
| St. Antoine | $\begin{array}{lll}62 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ | 62.008 | 62194 | 1600 |  | 14100 |
| St. Charles | $\begin{array}{llll}56 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}56 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | 850 | 67180 |  | 13212 |
| St. Denis. | $\begin{array}{llll}113 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | 113 | 55.42 | $40 \begin{array}{lll}40 & 4\end{array}$ | 1700 | 22513 |
| St. Ours | $\begin{array}{llll}116 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}116 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}131 & 13 & 9\end{array}$ | 4816 |  | 296 13-6 |
| Sorel | 119119 | 119119 | 758 | $\begin{array}{llll}54 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ |  | 249810 |
| " Town and Disse | 118197 | $11819 \quad 7$ | 4514 | 6430 |  | 228168 |
| Ste. Victoire | $\begin{array}{llllll}56 & 15 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}56 & 15 & 10\end{array}$ | 10128 |  |  | 67.8 |
| St. Aimé. | 95118 | 9511 8 | 5210 |  |  | 148111 |
| St. Marcel | $\begin{array}{llll}32 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}32 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | $8 \quad 0 \quad 2$ | 15180 |  | 56011 |
| St. Barnabe | $\begin{array}{lll}49 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}49 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | 50156 |  |  | 1000 |
| St. Jude | $\begin{array}{llll}57 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}57 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ | 9124 | 25120 |  | 92.12 - |
| St. Robert | $50 \quad 10 \quad 6$ | 50106 | 3010 |  |  | 80 11 6 |
| Total. | 213139 | 13139 | 1319 1 31 | 150534 | 12718 | 5083.7 |
| J. B. LESPERANCE. Cap Chat.................................. | 3312 | 3312 | $13 \quad 310$ | 204 |  | 6706 |
| A. P. L. CONSIGNY. <br> St. Oésaire. | 1679 | $7{ }^{6} 9$ |  |  |  |  |
| L'Ange Gardien | 361611 | 361611 | $74 \begin{array}{lll}74 & 3\end{array}$ | 206 |  | 1316 |
| Abbotsford | 51 1 111 | 51.111 | $\begin{array}{llll}56 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | $25 \quad 6 \quad 8$ | 3400 | 16612 4 |
| St. Pie | $\begin{array}{llll}123 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}123 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | $52 \begin{array}{lll}52 & 4 & 4\end{array}$ | 64114 | 10400 | $34318{ }^{18}$ |
| St. Hyacinthe (Town) | 132387 | $\begin{array}{llll}132 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | 333124 | 5311.4 | 7500 | 59473 |
| " ${ }^{\text {a (Parish) }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}93 & 18 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}93 & 18 & 10\end{array}$ | 3041410 | $3413 \quad 4$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}433 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ |
| La Présentation | $\begin{array}{lll}61 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}61 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | 42195 | 316 '4 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}135 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ |
| St. Dominique | $\begin{array}{lll}69 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | 69 9 4 | 20108 | 2250 |  | $112 \quad 6$ |
| Ste. Rosalie | $\begin{array}{lll}66 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}66 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | 1717 | 3455 | 55176 | 17410 |
| St. Simon | $62 \quad 0 \quad 8$ | 62 00 8 | 57194 | $37 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | 157 0 0 |
| St. Hugues. | 77 | 77 | 26160 | $78 \quad 310$. |  | 1823 |
| Soraba and Dissentien | $\begin{array}{llll}17 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}17 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}65 & 4 & 5\end{array}$ | $41 \begin{array}{lll}43 & 4\end{array}$ |  | 124 3 4 |
| St. Damase. | 96146 | $\begin{array}{llll}96 & 14 & 6\end{array}$ | 37156 | 30126 |  | 165 2-6 |
| St. Jean Baptiste | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 17 & 1\end{array}$ | 7517 | 1016 6 | $67 \quad 00$ |  | 15313 |
| Rouville'. | 52175 | 52175 | $23 \quad 3 \quad 2$ | 41910 |  | 117'10 ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |
| St. Mathias | 6120 | 6120 | $84{ }^{-5} 5$ | $\begin{array}{llll}31 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ |  | 176106 |
| Ste. Brigitte. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $47 \quad 210$ | $47 \quad 210$ | 20198 | $46 \quad 4 \quad 0$ |  | 1146 |
| St. Grégoire | 95117 | $\begin{array}{llll}95 & 11 & 7\end{array}$ | 1566 | 271200 |  | 13810 en |
| St. Alexandre | 76118 | 76118 | 46184 |  |  | 123 10 0 |
| St. Athanase | $\begin{array}{llll}93 & 4 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}93 & 4 & 4\end{array}$ | 3360 | $59 \quad 4 \quad 0$ | $5 \quad 26$ | 1901610 |
| Ohristieville | 4505 | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 0 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}64 & 19 & 7\end{array}$ | 15880 |  | $125=800$ |
| Ste. Marie. | $\begin{array}{llll}139 & 19 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}139 & 19 & 1\end{array}$ | $2213 \quad 2$ |  |  | 265163 |
| St. Hélène | 26148 | 26148 | $\} \begin{array}{lll}11 & 3\end{array}$ | 2170 |  |  |
| Bonaventure $\}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 60.170 |
| Total.... | $177812 \quad 21$ | $77812 \quad 21$ | 1487 2111 | 956 7-2 | $274 \quad 0$ | 4496 2. ${ }^{0}$ |

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED,-Continued.


Statement of amounts levied.-Continued.

| District of Inspection of | Amount of Aminal grait. | Assersment or voluntary a contributhim, o to equal ant. a of grant. | Amotate of asmit. luvied owe de ahove unt, of urant also spl. anst. | Monthly fees. | Assessment fur ercetion of Schoolnouses, \&c. | Totalamount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F. X. VALADE. | £ s. d. | $\boldsymbol{E}$ s. d. | i s. d. | $\boldsymbol{E}$ s. d. | ( s.d. | £ s.d. |
| Ste. Anne | $2817 \quad 6$ | 2817 6 | 3508 | 80134 |  | 11216 6 |
| Ste. Genevie | 5810 | 5810 | 26505 | 52120 | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 14717 |
| Pointe Claire. | 53149 | 5314 | $\begin{array}{llll}40 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | 46 |  | 14018 |
| Lachine and Dissentients.. | 754 | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | 2650 | $\begin{array}{llll}143 & 3 & 8\end{array}$ | $85 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 329136 |
| St.Laurent and Dissentients | 01.30 | 913 | 20.451 | $36 \quad 0 \quad 6$ |  | 325811 |
| Montreal (city) catholic... | $360 \quad 0 \quad 5$ | $360 \quad 50$ |  | 12555162 |  | 12915167 |
| Hochelaga... | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | 20.29 | 7400 | 1300 |  | 10730 |
| St. Henri and Dissenti | 16125 | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 12 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}162 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | 14188 |  | 19318 8 |
| Oôterit St. Pierre | 28110 | 28110 | 172114 | 626 |  | $207410^{\prime}$ |
| Côte des Neiges. | E7 168 | 57168 | 105414. |  |  | 163 1 0 |
| Côtean St. Louis and Di | 341210 | 341210 | 1027 | 8080 |  | 2170 |
| Oôte Visitation and Dis. | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 7 & 10\end{array}$ | $13 \quad 710$ | 79179 | 1400 |  | $107 \cdot 57$ |
| Sault au Récoll | 691211 | 691211 | 20711 | $64 \quad 34$ |  | 1543 |
| Haut du Sault. | $8 \quad 710$ | 8710 | $5 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 911 |  | 22.138 |
| Riviere des Prair | 3515111 |  | $15 \quad 10 \quad 3$ | 314.0 |  | 82.10 |
| Pointe aux Tremb | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 3 & 11\end{array}$ | $45 \quad 311$. | 261616 | 108 |  | 9088 |
| Longue Point | 35660 | 35060 | 40000 | $25 \quad 5$ |  | $10011{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Iles Perrot. | 31.0 | 31.07 | 28 0 0 | 714 |  | 6615 , 4 |
| Soulanges | $81-54$ | $\begin{array}{llll}81 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | 27148 | 5560 |  | 1646 |
| Cótean du | 74911 | $74 \quad 9.11$ | $1210 \quad 0$ | 581510 |  | 145159 |
| St. Zotique. | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ | 14148 | 5910 |  | 119411 |
| Côteau Landing and Dis... | $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 16100 | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ | $27 \quad 0$ |  | 5942 |
| Nouvelle Longueuil and Dis | 1392111 | 139211 | $11610 \quad 0$ | 19719 |  | 45312 |
| Newton | 17 0-8 | $17 \begin{array}{lll}17 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ | 151114 | 201 |  | 5313 |
| St. Clet. | $\begin{array}{llll}43 & 14 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}43 & 14 & 8\end{array}$ | $8 \quad 504$ | $40 \quad 0$ |  | 92 0 |
| St. Marthe and Dissentients | $\begin{array}{llll}50 & 19 & 10\end{array}$ | 501910 | 4500 | $92 \quad 25$ |  | 188.2 |
| Rigaud (parish) | $68 \quad 96$ | $\begin{array}{llll}68 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ | 261515 | $70 \quad 7 \quad 6$ |  | 16512 |
| Vaudreuil | $\begin{array}{lll}132 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | $132 \quad 9 \quad 0$ | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 9 & 8\end{array}$ | 102010 |  | 26719 |
| Rigaud (village) | $4416 \quad 2$ | 44.16 | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | 64127 |  | 12912 l |
| St. Genoviève, N | $10 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | $910 \quad 3$ | 4120 |  | 24120 |
|  | 1788880 | 17888 | $\begin{array}{lll}79 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ | 13984311 | 0 | 4 |
| J. J. RONEY. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notre Dame de Bonsecours | 23131 | 231313 | 63 [17 | 14 8 0 |  | 1014 |
| Ste. Angeliq | $4810 \quad 7$ | $48 \quad 10 \quad 7$ | 21100 | 2813 |  | 981311 |
| St. André A | 4410,9 | 44109 | 19173 | $\begin{array}{llll}77 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 141.18 .0 |
| Lochaber | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 13 & 3\end{array}$ | 3713 3 | $7 \begin{array}{lll}7 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ | $3810 \quad 0$ | $310 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 39310 |
| Buckingha | 76124 | $\begin{array}{llll}76 & 12 & 4\end{array}$ | $10510 \quad 2$ | 114120 |  | $29614{ }^{1}$ |
| Templeto | $\begin{array}{llll}39 & 7 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}39 & 7 & 3\end{array}$ | 15129 | $30 \quad 0$ |  | 8500 |
| Hull. | 971311 | 971311 | 39171 | $16710 \quad 0$ |  | 30510 |
| Aylmer. | $\begin{array}{llll}40 & 13 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}40 & 13 & 8\end{array}$ | $29+6 \begin{array}{ll} \\ 29 & 6\end{array}$ | 46180 |  | 11618.0 |
| Wakefield | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 10 & 2\end{array}$ | $20 \quad 10 \quad 2$ | 171910 | 8160 | 650 | 1126 |
| Masham.................. | $\begin{array}{llll}34 & 14 & 11 \\ 10 & 10 & 2\end{array}$ | 341411 | 19.90 | 500 | 02500 | 84 311 |
| Low (not in operation) Onslow. | $\begin{array}{rrrr}10 & 10 & 2 \\ 28 & 0 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bristol. | $\begin{array}{lllll}51 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ | 27 <br> 27 <br> 19 | 55 |  |  |
| Clarendon | $\begin{array}{llll}61 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}61 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 1668 | 34160 |  | 1126 |
| Litchfield | 26610 | $26 \quad 610$ | 48164 | 4260 |  | 117 9 |
| Calume | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 10 & 5\end{array}$ | 5888 | . | $\begin{array}{llll}99 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Mansfield and | $\begin{array}{llll}21 & 6 & 10\end{array}$ | 21610 | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ | 4200 | 0 | 9410 . |
| Sheen. | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | 21911 |  |  | 110 |
| Ohicheste | 6 0 6 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ | 4.00 | 2280 |  | 328 |
| Allumette | $\begin{array}{llll}35 & 13 & 8\end{array}$ | 835138 | $\begin{array}{llll}39 & 6 & 4 \\ 7 & 1 & \end{array}$ | 105120 |  | 180120 |
| Maniawaki | 194 | $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 4 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 15 & 11\end{array}$ | 10 0 0 |  | 37.0 |
| Portland. | 3128 | 3128 | 0 O 311 | 1180 |  | 514 |
| Waterloo | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | 204 | $0 \begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 11\end{array}$ | 1813 |  | 39.10 |
| Eardley. | 25.47 | 7254 | $68 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 59120 |  | 15216 |
| Total | 80811 6 | 6798 | $666 \quad 8 \quad 10$ | $101910 \quad 8$ | 856000 | 3044010 |

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.-Continued.


reoaptulation of the statembnt of amounts lavied for primary mduoation in the muniotipalitims of downr oanada.

| Diacritat of Impooblon of | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anount of } \\ \text { antmith! } \\ \text { Brant. } \end{gathered}$ | Ansemmant or A volintiny womp trilintion, to qqual monotint of yant. | Amount in ans nowntit loytod over and shove nimt of gemit, alyo ymi, axst, | Monthly fros. | Anmpammont ror aroction of Bohool. hounch, \&o. | IVotal ampunt lovlod by ausintit of by voluntary someribuilon. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. B. T. | $\begin{array}{ccc}8 & 1 & d_{1} \\ 76 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | E 480 | $\boldsymbol{E}$ S. A, |  | c \#. d. | $\begin{array}{cc} 2 & \text { s. } \\ 70 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| Join Mongher ........... | 04019 | 80444 | 481244 | 404810 | $220 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 1740, 18 0 |
| J. Losporanco . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 12 & 8\end{array}$ | 33128 | 18 a 10 | 20.40 |  | 6 |
| V MarUn'. . . . . . . . . . . . | 17203 | 17202 | 70140 | 50.18 \% |  | 80218 |
| G. Tanguny. . . . . . . . . . | $101010 \quad 2$ | $161010 \quad 2$ | 753180 | 000130 | 350150 |  |
| 0.0 | 48000 | 401120 | $188 \quad 2$18  | 101170 | 37100 | $875 \cdot 2$ |
| John Humo . . . . . . . . . . | 853 6 5 | 488 | 340153 | 102144 | 81121 | 1098 S 10 |
| P. F. Belan | $2020 \quad 2 \quad 8$ | 1080176 | 81214 日 | 11808 | $82818 \quad 0$ | 431119 - |
| J. Orép | $128015 \quad 3$ | $128015 \quad 3$ | $440 \quad 10 \quad 1$ | 08180 | $27812 \quad 8$ | 2981 6 3 |
| P. M. 1 | $2411 \quad 23$ | 287518 | $744 \quad 211$ | 1106124 | 16214 | 16243 1 1 |
| Rev. | 211 | 110 | 3000 | $1170 \quad 0$ |  | 1420 I 6 |
| P. Ilubo | 144178 | $1431-8$ | 50048 | 845130 | $18 \cdot 510$ | 280188 |
| G. A. Bourgeois. . . . . . . . | $30217 \quad 7$ | 302177 | $\begin{array}{llll}428 & 2 & 7\end{array}$ | $18810 \quad 0$ | 40100 | 132010 (8) |
| B. | 121138 | $112110$ | 443008 | 31603 | 200110 | 2080, T 8 |
|  | 128819 4 | 1258151 | 1297138 | 1650134 | 00650 | 4773 |
| R. Parmelec. . . . . . . . . . | 16357 | 150910 | 1400167 | 10766 | 14517 | 872810 |
| J. N. A. Archamba | 213130 | 213138 | 1319 1 3 | $1505 \quad 3 \quad 4$ | 12718.8 | 80837 |
| A. P. L. Donsigny ...... | $177812 \quad 2$ | $177812 \quad 2$ | 1487 211 | 956 | 274 | *4490 2 |
| M. Lancto | $105110 \quad 1$ | 1951101 | 117389 | 128312 | 104 | 460118 |
|  | 04 | $1192 \quad 12 \cdot 4$ | 7472146 | 1353112 | 10680 | 10125:3 0 |
| F. X. Vala | 178888 | $\begin{array}{llll}1788 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 147068 | 13984311 | 9560 | 173474 |
|  | 2235157 | 223515 | $96915 \begin{array}{ll}15 & 7\end{array}$ | 96806 | $\begin{array}{lll}123 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 4297 \% 5 |
| O. Germ | 1601664 | 10916 | 912122 | 8901310 | 109472 | 448819 |
| J. J. Roney ............. | $80811 \quad 6$ | 798184 | 666 810 | 1019108 | 56000 | 3044010 |
| Total |  | 28471484 | 23474 06 | 43372411 | $6378 \quad 9 \quad 0$ | 101001 It |

## STATEMENT C．

STATEMINT GHEWING TEA NUMBER OP SOHOOLS IN RAOH OOUNTY，UGING THE BOOKS HEREUNDER MENHIONRD．

|  |  |  |  |  |  | 曹胃 | $\begin{gathered} \text { H } \\ \text { 娄 } \\ \text { H } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arthahanka | 10 | 10 |  | 8 | B | 0 | 10 | 8 | ．．．．． | 8 |  |  |  |
| 2 | Argentouili． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | HX Ssomption， | 4 | ${ }_{40}^{80}$ | 88 | 88 | 14 | 88 | $\theta$ | 18 |  | 8 |  | 10 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 88 | 87 | \％${ }^{7}$ | 84 | 10 | 12 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| 1 | Bonavonturem．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 18 |  |
| 7 | Brome， | ${ }^{4} 8$ | 54 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 18 | 810 | O＂＇ | 12 | B |  | ， |  |
| 8 | Brafot． | 8 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 18 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 15 | ．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Soauharno． | 25 | 26 | 84 | 8 | 18 | 18 | 9 |  |  | 8 |  | 8 |  |
| 11 | Chatenferay | 24 | 4 | 9 | 24 | 83 | i\％${ }^{\text {c／}}$ | 84 |  | 14 | 7 |  |  |  |
| 12 | Ohamplaliy， | 10 | 42 | 26 | 84 | ${ }^{30}$ | 18 | 84 | de |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Chiooutim， | 10 | 8 | $2{ }^{2}$ | in＇ | 8 |  | 0 |  |  | 8 |  |  | ． |
| 14 | Ohambtar． |  |  | 28 | 12. |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |  |  | mw：．．， |
| 16 | Ohartevol | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 7 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |
| 17 | poreheate | 8 | 82 | 38 | 18 | 2 | 10 |  | 8 |  | 10 |  | 20 |  |
| 18 | Srummond | 8 | $\stackrel{3}{8}$ | 8 |  | 8 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 |  | 8 |  | 18 | ${ }^{8}$ |
| 10 | Gamper． | 4 | 4 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 86 |  | 20 |  |
| 2 | Huntingdon | ${ }_{28}$ | 23 | 88 | 83 | 83 | 10 | 18 | ． |  | 16 |  |  |  |
| 22 | Nt．Hyolnth | 50 | 65 | 80 | 4 | 49 | 80 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 23 | Iheryille，． | 34 | 80 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 8 |  | ．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| 4 | Stalot． | 29 | ${ }_{28}^{88}$ | 88 | 88 | 80 | in | 24 |  |  | ig | －．．． |  | ．．． |
| 26 | Joliftes， | 80 | 40 | 87 | 88 | 18 | 6 | 19 | 12 |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| 27 | \％t，Jean， | 18 | 17 | 88 | 17 | 48 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ | Kımouraska， | 88 | 48 | 38 | 8 | 48 | 80 |  |  |  | 11. |  |  | 10 |
| 80 | Lotbinioro | 24 | 45 | \％ | 14 | ${ }^{38}$ | 17 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 81 | laptairie， | 24 | 81 | 81 | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{20} 12$ | 10 | 18 | B |  | ．．．．．．．． |  | 6 |  |
| 32 | 1aval． | 8 | 81 | 42 | 18 | 82 | 8 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | － |
| 38 | St．Mauric | 8 | ${ }_{20}$ | \％ | \％880 | 18 | 22 |  | 20 | ．．．4 | ．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 8 | Montinainy， | 18 | 91 | 6 | 6 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | Daux Montaynes | 88 | 48 | 48 | 4 | ${ }^{2} 8$ | 7 | 88 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| \％ | Kgantiv， | 18 | 12 | ．．．．．．． |  | 7 | 7 |  |  |  | －88 | 40 |  |  |
| 8 | Mtaskfino |  | 8 | 82 | 87 | 87 | ii＇ | 14 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 411 | Montesim． | 18 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 80 | 0 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | Yaplewille． | 25 | ${ }_{6} 9$ | 12 | 18 | ${ }_{88}^{8}$ |  | 80 | 17 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| 4 | Ninolut．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{88}$ | ${ }_{11}^{64}$ | 6 |  | 38 | ．．．．． | 0 |  |  | \％＇ |  |  |  |
| 4 | Otiawa， | ．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．． |  |  | ．．．．． |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |
| 4 | Portnet | 80 | 80 | 18 | 18 |  |  | 7 | 11 |  |  |  |  | $10$ |
| 4 | Quebert．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41 | 41 | \％18 | ${ }^{81}$ | ${ }_{10} 8$ | ${ }^{8} 8$ | 8 | ＂ 20 | $10$ | 10 |  |  |  |
| s |  | 88 | ${ }^{1}$ | 10 | 118 | 88 |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | $\theta$ Riphellet | 84 | 88 | 10 | 81 | 19 | 18 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Riclmand， |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 11 | 10 |  | 6 |  |  | －8．＂ |
|  | Soulanges，, ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Eaguenay | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Shemord， | 11 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 8 |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | ， |
|  | 4 Stan |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 Temisoout | － 18 | 惖 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |
|  | Verchares， ，wro．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 8 | 18 | $\frac{18}{18}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | $\frac{18}{8}$ | 18 |  |  | ／ |  |  | 7 |
|  | 8 Vaudreail |  | 8 | 18 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 10 |  |  |  |  | 11 |
|  |  |  | d |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | ＋10\％ |
|  | Total | 1205 | 140 | 880 | 048 | 074 | 800 | 588 | 47 |  | $1 * 2$ |  | 51 | 138 |

## gTATEMNN'I SHOWING THN NOMBER OF SUITOOLS,-Continued.



STATEMENTD - -Containing tho sintiatios of all Educational Institutions in Oanada East, more partloularly those relating to Superior and Socond Olass Sohools,

FIRST DIVISION-SUPARIOR SOHOOLS.

SECOND DIVISION.-SECONDARY SCHOOLS.-FIRST SECTION.-CLASSICAL COLLEGES.


CLASSICAL COLLEGES.-Continued.

| COURSE OF STUDIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 呂 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of pupils learning } \\ & \text { astronomy. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1 cath. | 2842 | 19791 | 22633 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2{ }^{\circ}$ | 2000 | 8000 | 10000 | - 4 | 27 |  |  | 172 |  | 15 | 24 | 17 | - 17 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 11 | - 28 |
| 3 " | 1000 | 4000 | 5000 | 7 | 20 | .... | 600 | 250 |  | 40 | 30 | 30 | - 30 | 17 | 17 | 17 25 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 4 5 | 2000 | 8000 | 10000 | 7 | 30 | 1500 | ...... | 140 |  | 30 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| 5 6 | 2000 |  | 2000 | 6 | 22 | .-. |  | 110 | 110. | 18 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |  |  | 7 | 7 | 7 | 16 |
| $7{ }^{6}$ | 1000 | 5000 | 6000 | 6 | 30 |  | 500 | 127 |  | 12 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 8 | .... | - | 8 | 8 |
| 8 prot. | 1400 | 400 | 1800 | 2 | 30 |  |  | 130 |  | 30 | 50 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{9}{ }^{8}$ prath. | 1000 |  | 500 | 1 | 16 |  |  | 155 |  | 15 | 10 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 non sec. | 1000 | 5000 | 6000 | 3 | 20 |  | 350 | 140 |  | 20 | 26 | 8 43 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 11 | 20 |  | 20 |  | 20 |  |  | 44 |  | 11 | 43 | 43 |  |  |  | 43 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 prot. |  |  |  | 2 | 25 |  | 25 | 182 | 182 | 40 | 15 | 35 | 23 |  |  | 190 | 190 | 190 | 3 | 5 |
|  | 13762 | 50191 | 63953 | 44 | 275 | 4150 | 4175 | 1886 | 378 | 248 | 255 | 238 | 132 | 62 | 20 | 325 | 238 | 297 | 95 | 12 |


CLASSICAL COLLEGES．－Continued．

| COURSE OF STUDIES ：－Continued． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 |  | 28 | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 13 | 12 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 150 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22 | 22 | 25 | 16 |  |  |  |  | 120 | 35 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 36 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 28 | 52 | 31 | 21 | 31 | 31 | 18 |  | 60 | 25 | 30 | 31 |  |  |  | 40 | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 13 | 30 | 7 | 9 |  | T | 20 |  |  |  | 14 | 7 |  |  |  | 19 | 33 135 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 9 |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  | 102 | 12 | 37 | 10 |  | 10 |  | 20 | 135 24 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 15 | 12 | 22 | 10 |  |  | 25 | 24 | 25 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 8 |  | 8 | 8 |  |  | 15 | 12 | 12 | 4 |  |  | 40 | 26 | 50 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 25 |  |  |  | 40 |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 190 | 15 | 6 |  |  |  | 10 | 25 |  |  | 40 | 40 |
|  | 204 | 136 | 131 | 119 | 39 | 46 | 71 | 24 | 307 | 288 | 158 | 91 | 14 | 25 | 10 | 224 | 467 | 50 |  | 40 | 40 |


SECOND DIVISION.-SECONDARY SCHOOLS-SECOND SECTION.-COMNERCIAL COLLEGES


COMMERCIAL COLLEGES．－Continued．

| COURSE OF STUDIES． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 苞 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 cath． | 347 | 200 | 547 | 2 | 10 |  | 250 | 210 | 117 | 11 | 11 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 800 |  | 800 |  | 15 |  |  | 166 | 166 | 33 |  | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3{ }^{3}$ | 500 | 666 | 1166 | 2 | 12 |  | 50 | 185 |  | 42 | 17 | 59 |  |  |  | 25 |  | 25 | 15 | ${ }^{33}$ |
| ${ }^{4}$＂ | 100 | 100 | 200 | 1 | 4 |  | 32 | 98 | 40 80 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 cath． | 900 |  | 900 | 2 | 8 |  |  | 60 | 80 | 25 | 25 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7{ }^{7}$ | 261 | 103 | 364 |  | 4 |  |  | 2 | ${ }_{20}^{40}$ | 10 | 13 | 7 |  | 13 | 13 | 7 |  | 7 | 7 |  |
| 8 ＂ | 80 |  | 80 | 2 | 4 |  |  | 96 |  | 28 | 18 | 18 | 18 |  |  | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |  |
| 9 cath． |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  | 110 | 40 | 15 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 | 28 |
| 10 ＂ | 500 |  | 500 |  |  |  |  | 35 | 16 | 5 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 11 ＂ |  | 50 | 50 |  | 10 |  | 140 | 114 | 114 | 23 | 7 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 cath |  | 61 | 61 | 1 | 4 |  |  | 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |  |
| 13 cath |  | 20 | 20 |  | 8 |  |  | 85 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14．．．．．．． | 200 |  | 200 |  | 8 |  |  | 44 |  | 8 | 7 | 7 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  | 54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ．．．． | 3688 | 1200 | 4888 | 12 | 107 | 100 | £722 | 1443 | 664 | 234 | 135 | 187 | 34 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.-Continued.

| COURSE OF STUDIES.-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Su!̣u.tvoI s!!didi jo doquinn |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 18 | 18 | 3 |  |  | 18 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  | 59 |  |  |  | 6 | 63 | 33 | 33 |  | 33 |  |  | 24 |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | 15 |  |  |  |  | 42 |  | 20 | 42 | 51 | 15 |  |  |  | 15 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 11 |  | 9 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  | 20 |  | 6 |  | 13 | 13 |  |  | 25 | 18 | 7 |  |  |  | 12 | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  | 5 | 9 |  |  |  | 8 | 9 | 5 |  | 9 | 9 |  |  |  | 5 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  | 22 |  | 4 |  |  | 18 |  |  |  | 18 | 18 |  |  |  | 18 | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. | 10 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 8 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 7 |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 31 | 149 | 12 | 13 | ...... | 37 | 185 | 149 | 67 | 128 | 180 | 49 | ....... | 24 |  | 115 | 184 |  |  |  |  |


SECOND DIVISION.-SECONDARY SCHOOLS.-THIRD SECTION.-ACADEMIES FOR BOIA, OR MIXED.





20 Victoria.



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FOURTH DIVISION.-SECONDARY SCHOOLS.-THIRD SECTION.-ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

| General |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of institution and where | \|ray | By whom founded. | Composition of Board of Direction. | Composition of Board of Teachers. <br> Whether Clergymen, Laymen, LLadies of any Religious order, and of what order. |
| I Ste. Anne Lapérade. <br> 2 St. Ambroise de Kildare. <br> 3 L'Assomption. |  | M. Dupuis, curate. | The Lady superior and curate, unde |  |
|  |  | M. Laporte, cara |  |  |
|  |  |  | - control of the superior at Montreal 1 Superior. <br> Sisters of the congregation, Montreal... | Sisters of the Cong. lay teachers, \&c. Sisters of the Con Religious Sisters of Ste. Anne. |
| 4 St. Aimé.. <br> 5 Baie St. Paul <br> 6 Belœil <br> 7 Boucherville. |  | Rer. M.Lecour, c., 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sisters of La Présentation. <br> Sisters of the Congregation <br> Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus. |
|  | Gribert dela Soudrages, Sulpician,ground given by II . Boucher, Seig. |  | 1 Superior: 2 siters of the congregation 1 Superior: 1 assistant, sencret <br> 1 Superior: 1 assistant, 1 secretary... |  |
|  |  |  | Sisters of congregation | of music, lay teacher. |
|  |  |  | Curate and 5 officers of institution...... |  |
| 11 Chambly | 841 The Vestry (fabrique) of the Ce |  |  | Lay-teachers. |
| 12 St. Cetsai | ${ }^{18555}{ }^{1859}$ Re |  |  | (e) |
| 13 Ste. Oroix. |  |  | Sisters of congregation. <br> Sisters of congregation nunnery |  |
| ${ }_{15}^{14}$ Cowansvilie. |  |  |  |  |
| 16 Cbâteauguay <br> ${ }_{18} 17$ St. Clément de Beauharnois, <br> 18 Ste Stis. <br> 19 Ste. Elizabeth. |  |  | A committec......................... |  |
|  |  |  | School commissioners Sisters of the Congregation. The Curate and the Superior Sisters. | Sisters of "La Providence." Sisters of Congreg. \& 1 lay-teacher. Sisters of Holy Name of Jesus.Sisters. |
|  | 1853 Rev Mr. Charland, curate. ${ }^{7} 783$ Rev. M. Chenier |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1833 Rev. Mr. Paquin, curate. 1685 Rev. Mr. Lanny, curate. 1853 Rev. Mr. Harper. <br> 1850 School commissioners. $\qquad$ |  | The Curate of the Parish, Director, \& the |  |
|  |  |  | Rev. Sister Vincent of the Congregation Sisters of the Congregation. Sisters of the Congregation. Sisters of the Congregation.............. Curates of St., Gregoire \& St. Célestin. <br> School Gommissioners.. | Sisters of the Congregation nunnery. Sisters of Cong. and lay-teachers. Sisters of Congregation. <br> Religious-Ladies of the Cong. of the Assumption of the B.V. \& lay-tea. Sisters of Ste. Anne. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.-Continued.








त゙
ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.-Continued.

FINAṄCES.



RECAPITULATION of part of Statement D，containing the statistics of all the Institutions for Education，more particularly those comprised in the superior and secondary classes，

|  | ＊ | FINANCES． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | INSTITUTIONS． | Annual expenses of institution． | Annual revenue of institution． |  |  |  |  |
|  | First Division，Superior Schools．．．．．． | $\underset{15646}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{8409}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{41490}{\mathcal{E}}$ |
| 2 | Second Division，Classical Collcges．． | 34542 | 22124 | 189 | 38 | 133 | 222607 |
| 3 | ＂＂Second Section，In－ dustrial Colléges． | 7358 | 5217 | 212 | 5 | 35 | 18310 |
| 4 | ＂＂Third Section，Aca－ demies for Boys or Mixed． | 13133 | 11000 | 896 |  |  | 24636 |
| 5 | ＂＂Fourth Section，Aca－ demies for Girls． | 10027 | 17500 | 1882 | 165 | 179 | 29152 |
| 6 | demies for Girls，continued．．．．．． | 15488 | 12943 | 1882 430 | 165 48 | 17 46 | 9700 |
|  |  | 106094 | 77289 | 3609 | 256 | 393 | 345895 |

＊This amount represents the value of the real Estate owned by the McGill College，Montreal，and Bishop＇s College，Lenoxville，not comprised in the first section of the first division．

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D．－Continued．


## RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D．－Continued．

OOURSE OF STUDIES．－Continued．


RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D．－Continued．

COURSE OF STUDIES．－Continued．

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 1141 | 79 | 847 | 1232 | 940 | 64 | 433 | 1377 | 433 | 393 | 571 | 25 | 15 |
| 3 | 885 | 15 | 306 | 607 | 645 | 15 | 217 | 41 | 10 | 9 |  |  |  |
| 4 | 1336 | 50 | 362 | 1318 | 998 | 105 | 1054 | 224 | 36 | 68 | 36 | 22 |  |
| 5 | 2030 | 33 | 954 | 493 | 578 | 51 | 265 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 554 | 3 | 183 | 174 | 158 |  | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5946 | 180 | 2652 | 3824 | 3319 | 235 | 2017 | 1642 | 479 | 470 | 607 | 47 | 15 |

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D．，－Continued．
COURSE OF STUDIES．－Continued．

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 1202 | 356 | 204 | 136 | 131 | 119 | 39 | 46 | 71 | 24 | 307 | 288 |
| 3 |  | 779 | 54 | 31 | 149 | 12 | 13 |  | 37 | 185 | 49 | 67 | 128 |
| 4 | 2 | 1447 | 33 | 78 | 748 | 19 |  |  | 25 | 54 | 60 | 46 | 192 |
| 5 |  | 2030 | 79 | 121 | 201 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | 39 | 2 |
| 6 |  | 1087 | 32 | 26 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | 6545 | 554 | 460 | 1250 | 204 | 132 | 39 | 108 | 310 | 133 | 459 | 610 |

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D．，－Continued．
COURSE OF STUDIES．－Continued．

|  |  |  |  <br> 䍃 <br> ＂ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 158 | 91 |  |  | 14 | 25 | 10 | 224 | 467 | 50 |  | 40 | 40 |
| 3 | 180 | 49 |  |  |  | 24 |  | 115 | 184 | ．．．． |  |  |  |
| 4 | 232 | 51 | 62 | 56 | 12 | 4 | 48 | 170 | 295 | 16 | 52 | 4 |  |
| 5 | 111 |  | 3186 | 1258 | 84 | 73 | 57 | 431 | 919 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 49 |  | 968 | 245 | 27 |  | 24 | 285 | 582 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 730 | 191 | 4216 | 1559 | 137 | 126 | 139 | 1225 | 2447 | 66 | 52 | 44 | 40 |

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.-Continued.

## PROFESSIONS GHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT

 WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.-Continued.
PUPILS.

|  |  | Number of day scholars. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. of pupils, whose parents } \\ & \text { reside in Upper Canada. } \end{aligned}$ | N. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 177 |  | 200 | 281 | 96 | 301 | 50 | 20 | 6 |  | 377 | 377 |
| 22570 |  | 1235 | 322 | 1013 | 1866 | 704 | 1477 | 1022 | 26 | 45 | 1340 | 1230 | 2570 |
| 31935 |  | 1157 | 441 | 337 | 1796 | 139 | 1672 | 243 | 4 | 16 | 1594 | 341 | 1935 |
| 4.4924 | 1180 | 5770 | 178 | 156 | 4234 | 1870 | 5726 | 308 | 19 | 51 | 5020 | 1084 | 6104 |
| 5 , ... | 6443 | 4231 | 1066 | 1146 | 6367 | 76 | 6137 | 268 | 8 | 30 | 5830 | 613 | 6443 |
|  | 6450 | 5027 | 423 | 1000 | 6403 | 47 | 6370 | 70 | 5 | 5 | 5717 | 733 | 6450 |
| 9420 | 73 | 17597 | 2430 | 3852 | 20947 | 2932 | 21683 | 1961 | 82 | 153 | 19501 | 4378 | 23879 |

## SECOND DİVISION.-SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Fifri Sgotion.-Special Schools.

| - | Name of Institution. |  | By whomifounded | Composition of board of direction. | Composition of board of teachers. |  | -sIndud jo nequman |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Deaf and dumb Institution, Cotcau St. Louis $\qquad$ |  | Rev. Mr. Lagorce. <br> Bishop Bourget. . | The directing professors $\qquad$ <br> The Directing Nuns | Priests and clercs of St. Viateur. . . . . Nuns of the Canadian order of Laprovidence. | 3 | 1 r |
|  | Institution for female deaf mutes at Long Point $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 5 | 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 45 |

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE SECTIONS OF TIIE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

| SECTIONS. | Number of Schools. | Number <br> of professors. | 'Number of Pupils. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colleges . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27 | 275 | 4505 |
| Academies for boys or mixed........ | $64^{\prime}$ | 180 | 6104 |
| Educational Convents or Academies for females. | 75 | 406 | 12893 |
| Special Schools. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 8 | 45 |
| Grand total............ | 168 | 869 | 23547 |

TIIIRD DIVISION.-PKIMARY SCHOOLS.

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FIRST seotion. |

RECAITTULATION OF THE TMREE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

| divisions. | Number of schools. | Number of persons employed in teaching. | Number of Puptls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Superior school. | 12 | 54 | 374 |
| Secondary do. ...................... | 168 | 869 | 23547 |
| Primary do. ...................... | - 2739 | 2919 | 118984 |
| Grand total... | 2919 | 3842 | 142908 |

## STATEMENT E．

## CONTAINING THE STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN

 THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL．＊No． 1.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE SEVERAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN tHE OITY OF QUEbEC DURING THE YEAR 1856.


No． 2.
Statement of the number of scholars attending oatholio schools in MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1856.

| Boys schools． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Girls schools． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Oi 0 O 0 0 |  |  | 迫 <br> 家 范 <br>  <br> 눙 <br> 응 <br> 倉 |  |  |  | 䔍 |
| 213 | 43 | 170 | 2380 | 110 | 70 | 440 | 2351 | 334 | 270 | 118 | 470 | 6769 |

[^14]Statement of the number of scholars attending the schools conducted by the Brethem of the Christian Doctrine for 1856 .

No. 4.
Statement of the numb, of scholars attending the sch. conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation Nunnery for 1856.
—___,


Table showing the Cireuit of each Inspector, the Names of Counties or part of Counties included in it, the Number of Municipalities, the Population, the Number of Schools in operation, and the Salary of the inspectors.




TABLE-Continued.



* Ex. means exclusively : in, inclusively.

APPENDIX B.

## REPORT <br> ON THE

# DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION, 

AND

## CIROULARS

RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF THE NEW LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

## Education office.-Montreal, 5ih November, 1856. To the Honorable the Provincial Sccretary, Toronto.

Sir,-I have the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Goveruor General, the report on the distribution to be made of the annual allowance granted by the statute passed in the last session of the parliament, for the encouragement of education, to universities, colleges, academies and model schools, and which, by the same statute, I am required to make yearly.

The difficulty of this undertaking, has been much increased by the fact that the amount to be distributed, is less than that granted in the session before last, whereas, the number of applications has greatly increased.

It has been impossible for me in the short space of time which has clapsed since the reception of all the several reports, to prepare a new system of distribution such as it was the intention of the Legislature that I should establish, and which must be well based on a combination of different considerations.

I an of opinion moreover that any new system of distribution could not have been put into rigorons operation this year, without, to a certain extent, doing injustice to a great number of Institutions, which, expecting a share in the anmual grant, approximating at least the amount they had received for the preceding ycar, had, until the passing of the new law, regulated their exponses for the current year.

I shall therefore keep chiefly in view the insufficiency of the amount to be distributed, and endeavour to encounter it by a system of reduction. which. 1 shall now explain, making such exceptions as I may consider necessary, and give my reasons for so doing.

I bave the honor to submit six lists, which comprise, statements of the applications made by each Institution, the amount granted to such for the proceding year, and the amount proposed to be allowed for the current year;-shewing also the several additions and reductions recommended by me. The first list contains Universities ; the second, ClassicalColleges; the third, Commercial Colleges; the fourth, Academies for buys, or mixed; the filth, Academies for girls, and the sixth, Model Schools. The allowances from the Budget of the preceding year are divided into two classes; permanent or annual allowances, and, extraordinary allowances or those granted for the construction of buildings, or for the paymeut of debts.

I should state in the first place that in my opinion, the principal and most considerable reduction ought to be made from the allowances belonging to the second class. Their very nature render them uncertain, although they have always been considered as instalments of larger amounts which have been counted upon with almost as much certainty as the annual allowance, still, the arguments in favor of this class, are by no means so forcible, as those which may be adduced in favor of the first class, or ordinary allowances. The little that can be said in its favor, has however prevented me from suppressing it altogether, and in order to meet applications on behalf of new Institutions, or the one band and the diminution of the amount to be distributed on the other, the system I propose will effect a very considerable reduction of the extraordinary allowances while that of the ordinary allowances will be but small.

The first cannot be less than sixty per cent, and even then, as hereinafter explained, I find myself obliged tosuggest the application for the purpose proposed, of a portion of the allowance granted to meet the expenses of establishing the Normal Schools by order in Council dated $\mathbf{2 5 t h}$ October last.

This reduction of sixty per cent on all extraordinary allowances, is a rule 10 which I can propose no exception. It effects especially those Institutions mentioned in the threc first lists: as an inevitable consequence, I have found mysclf obliged to adopt another invariable rule, viz: to recommend no extraordinary allowance to an Institution that had not received any out of the grant of the preceding year.

The operation of these two rules, enables me to recommend a diminution of only ten per cent on the ordinary allowances to the greater part of the Institutions mentioned in lists Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

Those enumerated in the 1hree first lists are exempt for many reasons; the first and most obvious is, that the greater number of them have been already seriously affected by the heavy reduction recommended to be made on their extraordinary allowances.

- It must also be borne in mind that the new applications generally appertain to the classes contained in the other lists.

It appears to me that it would be more reasonable, were the now Academies, to divide with th:ose established at an earlier date, and not be subsidised at the charge of the colleges, the share of which, if otherwise, would soon become very insignificant.

The new institutions have however, with few exceptions, been collocated in the lists for the minimum amount allowed to the older ones.

Several Colleges which received no extraordinary allowance, are still retained on the lists for the entire amount of the annual allowance. This will be easily understood on observing that this ordinary aid does not exceed the amount granted to some Academies.

In order to arrive as nearly as possible at a perfect and equitable mode of remuneration, based upon the importance of the studies, the number of students, and the requirements of the inhabitants of the different sections of the country, I have deemed it my duty to recommend certain changes in the ordinary allowances of a few institutions which I will now mention, with the reasons which induced me to make them.

## LIST No. 1.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville.-This University, notwithstanding the small number of students now attending it, has made great efforts towards the completion of a regnlar course of studies of the highest order, it has also followed the example of other Colleges and attached to it a preparatory School; thereby establishing a nursery for scholars who may hereafter study the higher branches of learning in the University.

I therefore recommend that the annual allowance to this University be increassd from $£ 450$ to $£ 500$

## LIST No. 2.

College of Nicolet.- After the Seminaries of Quebee and Montreal, this is the o'dest educational Institution in the country, and the only one of its class in the important district of Three Rivcrs. The completeness of the course of studies pursued at this College, the number of its students, and the statistical information contained in its report, have induced me to recommend an increase of its allowance. I regret to learn that the efforts made to add to its means of utility, have placed it in pecuniary difficulties. I therefore recommend that its annual allowance be increased from $£ 400$ to $£ 500$.

College of Ste. Anne.-The College of Ste. Anne is the only Institution of its class subsidised by Government within the districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé. Its annual statistics bear witness to the rapid progress it is making. I therefore recommend an increase of its allowance from $£ 400$ to 500.

College of L'Assomption.-I would recommend that the annual allowance 10 this Instituion should be the same as that granted to the neighbouring College of Ste. Therèse de Blainville; on the express condition, however, that the directors of the College immediately procure-as they propose doing-the apparatus necessary for the study of natural and experimental philosophy, establish a museam of Natural History, and extend furlher the study of mathematics. I therefore recommend an increase of the allowance from $£ 300$ to $£ 400$.

College of Ste. Marie de Montreal.-Until lately this excellent Institution, altogether of recent date, had not completed its programme of studies. This has since been effected and is very comprehensive; -the number of its scholars and the importance of its locality, entitle it to an increase. I therefore recommend that its allowance be increased from $£ 300$ to $£ 400$.

LIST No. 3.
Joliette College-This College reports having two hundred and forty students,-the most numerous on this list.

It is situated in the centre of a most flourishing settlement, created as it were and developed by the benpvolent man whose name it bears. I see no reason, why it should not be entitled to the maximum allowance granted to institutions of the same class. I therefore recommend that it be increased from $£ 100$ to $£ 200$, which, with the sum of $£ 50$ allowed from the Budget under the name of "Institut de St. Viateur de l'Industrie," forms a sum of £250.

College of Clambly.-I see no reason why this College should receive a larger allowance than the others comprised in this list. I therefore recommend that the grant be reduced from $£ 300$ to $£ 250$.

College of St. Michel de Bellechasse-The course of studies pursued in this College, and the number of its scholars, entitle it also to the maximum allowance. I therefore propose to increase it from £200 to $£ 250$.

College of Lachute.-The Legislature thought proper last session to incorporate the Academy of Lachute under the name of College. Out of respect tor this Act of the Legislature it becomes my duty to transfer the name of this institution to the present list. I would however respectfully suggest that no Act of incorporation of a similar nature should be granted, without previously consulting this Department. The course of studies followed there, appears to be well developed, and the number of scholars is 114 . I propose to increase the grant from £50 to £100

## LISTS Nos. 4, \& 5.

Several unimportant changes have been made in these two lists, that can be explained when required, the reasons for which, however, are too lenghty to be introduced here. I think that the sum of $£ 120$, for the board and education of twelve deaf and dumb females at the Long Point Convent, is of itself sufficient recommendation for the allowance of that item.

## LIST No. 6.

I am of opinion that the allowance granted since a considerable number of years to the Model Schools supported by the charitable Institutions in Quebec,

Montreal, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, should remain unchanged. It is partly in consideration of these allowancer that the cities of Montreal and Quebec receive a much smaller share of the grant for primary schools than would be their due, were it proportioned to the population.

The Schools in the Indian Villages having no resources beyond the annual allowance made them, I have also left them unaltered.

A great number of new Model Schools are collocated in this list for sums of $£ 15$ to $\mathcal{L 2 0}$. It appeared to me to be the intention of the Legislature to encourage the establishment of such schools.

The reports which I have received from these schools are however far from being satisfactory, and I would recommend that I should be authorised to retain in my hands the amount granted to each of them, until their reports have been completed, and also until it has been satisfactorily proved to me-firstly,-that the School Commissioners of each locality, have, out of the funds at their disposal, set aside an addition alallowance of equal amount for the maintenance of the school; and secondly-that the teachers employed by them have obtained diplomas from the Board of Examiners of their district, permitting them to teach Model Schools.

In cases wherein these conditions shall not have been complied with, within two months after notice regularly given, I recommend that the allowance be forfeited.

The 8th clause of the Act 19th Victoria chapter 54th, formally prohibits my recommending any allowance in favor of Institutions not actually in operation. For this reason, the applications of the Commercial College at Côteau du Lazand of the female academies at St. Gervais, Cacouna, Green Island, Sherbrooke and of several others, cannot be entertained. I particularly regret this, so far as the Institutions above mentioned are affected, in as much as I have been informed that with the funds already granted them by the Legislature, and the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the different localities, they are so far advanced in the erection of their buildings as to justify the hope that they will soon be ready to receive scholars. The inconvenience arising from withholding all aid for the present year, may however be taken into consideration next year, should these Institutions be then in actual operation.

The Academy of Vaudreuil which hitherto received an allowance, has this year made no application.

The law having limited my sphere of action 10 Institutions situated in Lower Canada, I have no power to recommend any ordinary allowance for the board of scholars from Lower Canada, studying at the St. Joseph's College in the City of Ottawa.

The Institution for deàf mutes near Montreal, and Mr. Juneau's Academy, having been erroneously collocated in the Budget for an ordinary allowance, I have consequently excluded them. From the allowances which I consider it my duty to recommend for the Colleges of Sherbrooke and Joliette; I have deducted the sums granted to them under the title of "Literary Institutions."

1 have received applications from the "Young Men's Protestant Union" of Quebec, and from the "Catholic Institute of St. Roch de Quebee"-buit as the law only makes mention of Universities, Colleges, Academies and Model Schools, and as these Institutions are absolutely of the same nature as Literary Societies, for the encouragement of which, the Legislature is accustomed to pass an annual vote, I can make no recommendation in their favor.

The amounts of the lists which 1 submit for the approbation of His Excellency the Governor General, are as follows:


The Governor General, by order in Council, set apart as by law he was impowered out of the sum of $£ 22,000$, allowed for the Superior Education fund, the sum of $£ 2500$ for supplementary aid to Normal Schools, $£ 2000$ for the fund destined as a Building fund for said schools- $£ 500$ for Parochial Librariesleaving therefore for distribution a balance only of $£ 17,000$.

The amount recommended, exceeds this balance by $£ 177715 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. I do not believe however that it can be reduced without serious inconvenience. I propose then, that the surplus required, should be taken from the sum of $£ 2500$ reserved for the establishment of normal schools, and that the general rule for their establishment may be so far derogated from, as to permit me to replace the sums paid for the establishment of these schools by the sum of $£ 1000$ allowed as aid to defray the expenses of the pupils, which will not be required until next year; and I have reason to hope that a sufficient amount will remain to meet the expenses of the establishment of these schools.

I reserve for my annual report such remarks as may suggest themselves after thorough examination of the statistical information contained in the several reports forwarded to me, the blanks of which appear generally to be filled up in a satisfactory manner. I shall at the same time explain my views relative to a more perfect system of distribution, confining myself to the remark, that a system, such as it was my main object to arrive at, by the changes recommended to be made in the annual aids given, ought to establish a permanent scale of allowances based on an accurate classification of the several educational institutions, so as to place this department beyond all suspicion of either favor or partiality.

I must in conclusion observe that unless the Government and the Legislature considerably augment the grant for superior education, it will be very difficult next year, to award an extraordinary allowance for the construction of buildings or payment of debts to any institution.

> I have the honor to be,
> Sir,
> Your obedient servant,

# PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education. 

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the 22nd December, 1856.

LIST No. 1.-UNIVERSITIES,


LIST No. 2.-OLASSICAL COLLEGES.


LIST No. 3.-COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.


From the amount of this list must be deducted $£ 100, £ 50$ having been already paid to the Joliette College, and the same amount to the Sherbrooke College out of the Budget of 1856.
*The asterisk indicates those institutions which have never before received Government aid.



20 Victoria.
Appendix, (No. 58.)
A. $185 \%$


20 Victorla.






DISTRIBUTION OF SUM GRANTED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY AID TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1856.

| COUNTIES, | MUNIOIPA. LITLES. | Reasons for granting supplementary hid and for establishing amount granted. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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Remaris on the distribution of the supplementary aid to poor moni-orpalities.-The foregoing table accompanied the Report ol the Superintendent which was approved by His Excellency the Governor Gcneral in Council on the 22nd December last. The table itself shows that the distribution was based on the wants of the municipalities, derivable from three several causes;-the insufficiency of the ordinary grant, the poverty of the municipalitios, and the sacrifices which each of them had made in the cause of education. These sacrifices were severely felt in some of the new and poor settlements; Roxton in the Eastern Townships may be given as an instance ; it is inhabited almost exclusively by emigrants from the old parishes who appear to have gained fresh life. and vigor in their new settlement.

The greater part of the applications for supplementary aid were sent in after the date fixed, but, as in the case of the grant for superior education, so with this, some indulgence was required. Had the department and the Government restricted petitioners to a fixed date, a great number doubless would have been excluded from the list. This indulgence was granted in consideration of the tardy publication of the law. It could not however be repeated without doing considerable injustice to many municipalities, and to those institutions that had sent in their applications in time, from the delay it would occasion in the distribution; a delay that would be severcly felt by those who had in no wise been the cause of it.
[Circular No. 19.]

## To the Commissioners of Common Schools and to the Trustces of Dissentient Schools.

Montreal, 21st July, 1856.

## Gentlemen,

You have already reccived, or you will receive with this Circular, copies of the two late Acts respecting Public Instruction.

I have obtained permission from the Government to reprint all the Laws now in force upon the subject, and also an analytical table and general Circular, containing a summary of all those issued by my predecessor, with the instructions and recommendations which I have thought necessary to add, more particularly
with reference to the changes which have been made. As this is a work, which will occupy a considerable time, I must in the meanwhile, call your attention to some of the new clauses in the Act, 19th Vict., chap. 14th, which require action, on your part, within periods more or less brief.
10. The first clause authorizes each Scholastic Municipality to raise by assessment on the ratepayers under its control, any sum not exceeding twice the amount of the share of such Municipality in the Legislative grant, and also to fix the supplementary rate already authorized to meet the costs of collection and other contingent expenses, at from fifteen to thirty per cent, upon the total amount even of the doubled assessment. You must impose the assessment upon this basis before the first of October next, if you desire to take advantage of the enactment. In many localities this is the only method by which sufficient salaries can be raised for the teachers, and consequently, the only means of obtaining good teachers.

I must add that in the distribution of the monies, as well for High Schools as for Model Schools, the Government will of course take into consideration, the zeal manifested in the several municipalities, for the support of Common Schools, which form the foundation of the whole system of Public Instruction. It is moreover desirable that in every locality where it shall not be considered advisable to double the assessment, it should be raised sufficiently to give all the Masters salaries of at least fifty pounds, and the female teachers at least twenty-five pounds.
20. The second clause of the same Act requires that you should, in the course of the month of September of each year, cause to be prepared by your SecretaryTreasurer, a Census of the children in the Municipality from five to sixteen years of age exhibiting the number of those from seven to fourteen, and also the number of those attending School. A blank report is transmitted to you with this Circular, and you will observe that it must, after being filled up, be returned to me before the lenth of October next.

The Secretary-Treasurer has no right to any additional remuncration for making this Census, it being one of the duties the performance of which, is paid by a commission of seven per cent on all the monies received by him. There is, however, as hereinafter explained an exception made with respect to very populous localities. In the other Municipalities, as the Census will be a work of considerable labour, it would be expedient on that account to allow the SecretaryTreasurer the maximum commission fixed by the New Law.
30. The third clause obliges you to mention in your semi-annual Reports, the rate at which you have fixed the monthly fees, the number of children of age to attend School, from whom the monthly fees have been received, and the total amount thus collected during the six months referred to in your Report.

The Law authorizes me with the consent of the Governor in council, to refuse all share in the grant to any Municipality, which, shall have neglected to impose a monthly fee of at least three pence for each child from seven to fourteen years of age, or which, shall not have regularly collected such monthly fees.

The object of the monthly rate is not merely to assist in forming the teachers salary, but also to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, by obliging them to pay as well for those that do not attend school as for those who do.

The object of the Legislature in insisting upon this particular, has doubtless been to impress upon parents a stronger sense of their obligations. I shall therefore be obliged to enforce compliance to this clause of the law, except with respect to indigent Municipalities, or those in which, from exceptional circumstances, the levying of such a rate would be extremely difficult, and which taking advan-
tage of the first clause shall have raised, either by assesssment or by voluntary contribution, a sum equal in amount to what would be formed by the minimum monthly rate.

Your reports for the next year, must therefore certify to your compliance with the Law upon this point, otherwiso you will run the risk of not receiving anything from the Department.
40. You will observe that by the fifth clause, the Trustees of the Dissentient Schools are alonc authorized to establish and collect the amount of the assessment to be paid by the Dissentients. Thus, on the one hand, the Dissentient Trustecs must no longer rely on the Commissioners, for the performance of these duties ; and on the other, the Commissioners must be very careful not to encroach on the immunities of the Dissentient Trustees.

5o. By the seventh clause, a sum of a thousand pounds is appropriated to the payment of supplementary grants to poor Municipalities.

Those Municipalities only, whose share of the ordinary grant does not amount for the whole year to fifty pounds, will be entitled to the supplementary aid. In order to obtain it, the Commissioners or Trustees must, between this and the first of November next, transmit me a requisition according to the form of schedule A, hereto annexed.

The requisition should be accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector, certifying:
I. That the Law has been faithfully carried out in the Municipality.
II. That the teachers are competent.
III. That there are no arrears due by solvent persons.
IV. That the Municipality is poor and cannot contribute more than it does for its Schools.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that the Municipalities, the Commissione's of which shall have failed, in any point whatever, to comply with the instructions of the Deparment, will get no share of the supplementary aid.

The most indigent Municipality will be selected, regard being also had to the sacrifices made by the rate payers, whether by voluntary subscription, or by contributing, in any manner whatever, to the construction of School Houses. On this account, care should be taken in the requisition, to call my attention to all such circumstances.

6o. By the 8th clause of the Act, you are authorized to raise the commission of your Secretary-Treasurer, to seven per cent on the monies received by him but the amount of such remuneration or commission, must not in any case exceed thirty pounds currency, and must suffice for all services whatever; and even casual expenses; excepting those which are authorized by the rules made in virtue of that clause of the Law, and of which the following is the tenor :
rules establisiled by the superintendent of schools in virtue of the act 19 vict., chap. xiv.
First Article.-The Secretary-Treasurcr shall be allowed a sum not exceeding one pound five shillings currency for the register of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and another sum of one pound five shillings currency for the books of account. The same amount may again be allowed when necessary. There shall moreover be allowed him every year, a sum not exeeding two pounds ten shillings currency, for all other stationary which be is required to furnish. Accounts of these expenses must be submitted and approved of by the Commissioners.

Sccond Article.-The School Commissioners shall hold their meetings in the most central School, and if they hold their meetings at the house of their Se
cretary-Treasurer or of any other person they are prohibited from paying rent therefor, without having first obtained permission of the Superintendent.

Third Article.-In order to obtain the permission referred to in the preceding article, it will be necessary to send in with the requisition to that effect, a certificate from the Inspector of Schools, showing that the meetings of the School Commissioners cannot conveniently be held in any of the School Houses, and the causes which prevent their being so held, and also that the rent agreed upon which must also be montioned, is not exorbitant.

Fourth Article.-The Secretary-Treasurer shall be allowed for his expenses, when travelling for the affairs of the Gommission, a sum not exceeding ten shillings currency for each day's travelling; but from this sum shall be deducted any indemnity which may be granted to the said Secretary-Treasurer, by any Court of Justice, or Legislative or Municipal body for the same journey.

Fifth Article.-The Secretary-Treasurer shall be held to travel on the affairs of the School Commission, only when he shall have been thereto specially authorized by a resolution previously passed at a regular meeting of the Commissioners; in which said resolution the object of the journey shall be montioned; or, (when there is not sufficient time to call a regular meeting,) by an order in writing, signed by the President, and in his absence by two of the School Commissioners, and mentioning the object of such journey.

Sixth Article.-In the cities, towns and municipalities, of which the population amounted at the taking of the last Census, to more than three thousand souls, or of which the extent is more than three leagues in length or in depth, there shall, upon a requisition to that effect addressed by the Commissioners to the Superintendent, be allowed a certain sum for taking the Census of the children, as prescribed by the second clause of the Act of 19 Vict., Chap. XIV.

Seventh Article.-Every requisition for the purpose above mentioned, shall specify the sum which the Commissioners think should be allowed, and should be made within the shortest possible delay, and be accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector, stating that the Municipality, is one of the class mentioned in the preceding Article, and that in his opinion, the demand is not exorbitant. It must also state the number of days the Secretary-Treasurer was occupied in taking the Census, and the amount of his disbursements.

Eighth Article.-It shall be lawful to allow to the Secretary-Treasurer, or to a Collector employed by him, two and a half per cent extra-comraission on the monies collected at the residence of the rate payers; but the assossments shall be collected in this manner only after the period of one month shall have elapsed after thay have become payable and upon a resolution to that effect being regularly passed by the Comissioners. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be bound during one month from the time the assessments shall have become due, to remain regularly at his office for the purpose of receiving the same. This indemnity shall be allowed only in the Municipalities in which a supplementary sum of at least fifteen per cent on the whole assessment shall have been levied.

Ninth Article.-Except upon the conditions prescribed in the foregoing Regulations, any indemnity paid to the Secretary-Treasurer, or any sum of money paid for the contingent expenses, upon any pretext whatever, without special permission, being first obtained from the Superintendent, will be disallowed in the accounts, and the Commissioners or 'Trustees themselves will be held personally responsible for the same. The word, Commissioners, in these Regulations is to be held to include Trustees.

Tenth Article.-Every sum allowed to the Secretary-Treasurer, or otherwise laid out in accordance with these Regulations, shall be paid out of the funds of the Scholastic Municipality, and shall be accounted for in the ordinary manner.

7o. By the tenth clause of the New Law, the Superintendent has the power of causing to be levied a special rate for the payment of the lawful debts of the Scholastic Municipality. In every case in which you shall apply to me for this purpose, you must forward to me a detailed statement of your debts', and also of Judgments condemning you to the payment of them, or copies of resolutions copies regularly adopted, admitting their legality.

It is very important that the Municipalities whose liabilities exceed their present revenues, should avail thenselves as promptly as possible of that clause of the Act ; otherwise they will find it more and more difficult to bring about a proper administration of their affairs. Debts entail law suits, and law suits naturally produce dissentions and numberless obstacles to the execution of the School Law. The imposition of such a rate may be considered onerous, but the Municipalities who shall have the courage to do it, will find it, in the end, a great saving, and will soon find their finances in a prosperous condition.

Besides, in all cases where Judgments have been rendered, or where arrears of salaries are due to teachers, I will not hesitate in the least, on the application of the parties interested, to order the levying of a special assessment.

I must add that several Municipalities, have already taken steps to a avail themselves of this important provision of the new Act.

8o. The 12th clause gives the Superintendent the power, with the authorization of the Governor in Council, to refuse the Scholastic Municipalitics payment of their share of the grant, whenever his instructions are not followed, or when they shall infringe the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, and also when teachers decided to be incompetent are employed.

The same clause also authorizes me to pay to any teacher discharged without valid cause, before the expiration of the trem of his engagement, an indemnity, the amount of which shall be deducted from the part of the grant accruing to the Commissioners.

The object of these two provisions, is principally, to enable the Department of Public Instruction in every thing within its Jurisdicton, to enforce compliance with its Instructions, and also to protect teachers from the mistaken parsimony of some boards of Commissioners.

I flatter myself that I shall very rarely have occasion to use the means of coercion conferred on me by this clause : I may add that I have so far observed a disposition on the part of most of the boards of Commissioners, readily to comply with the orders and Regulations of the Department. If feel certain that the same disposition will be manifested towards the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. I think I may therefore, forbear calling your attention to the disastrous consequences which such extreme measures, (when the Department is forced to have recourse to them, ) must entail on a Municipality. It is besides evident that, when the Commissioners have through their own fault deprived the Scholastic Municipality of its share of the grant, their successors in office may oblige them to reimburse the amount out of their own funds. Four municipalities are at present suffering under the provision of this clause, and however much their position may be regretted, it is absolutely necessary that they should be made examples of.

With respect to the engagement of teachers I should call your attention to the Rule laid down by my predecessor in Circular No. 12, by which yov are required to give notice three months before the expiration of the term of engagement, when you do not wish to renew it. You will of course understand that to offer a teacher a lower salary or less advantages than those, which he previously had, would not be, renewing his engagement. When the Rules of the Department have not been complied with in this respect, and that the particular circumstances
of the case permit me to consider the engagement as having been bona fide continued, an indemnity will on that account be granted.
90. The thirteenth clause permits the Superintendent to appropriate to the benefit of the whole Municipality, the share accruing to any School District which shall have contributed nothing or nearly nothing, to the Common fund.

Tne Municipalities desirous of availing themselves of this clause of the Act, against any of their School Districts, must transmit an application according to form B, showing what is the proportionate amount of the contribution of such School District compared to the whole Municipality, and suggesting the purpose to which the share to be confiscated should be applied.

This provision of the New Law is founded upon the most simple principles of Justice. It was doubtful, whether, according to the text of the old Acts, the share of the grant aceruing to a School District contributing nothing for purposes of Education, could be confiscated. All that could be done was to establish no School ; but under such circumstances it has occurred that the School Districts in default have demanded as of right that their share of the grant should be deposited in a Bank. And although it was probably the intention of the Legislator, to require such deposit, only in the case of School Districts which were without Schools, not from any fault of their own, yet in this respect the Law was not so clear as was desirable upon the point.

Such occurrences were most frequent, in the Municipalities in which voluntary contributions had been substituted for assessments. It was difficult to imagine anything better calculated, to encourage opponents of the Law and discourage the friends of Education.

You will do well to avail yourselves of this provision of the Law, wherever a School District, which has not the excuse of poverty, shall subject itself to the penalty, and, with the exception mentioned, you will always find me ready to assist you in carrying out your views.
100. The fifteenth clause provides for the imposition of fines on SecretaryTreasurers and School-Commissioners, who after the expiration of their term of office, refuse to deliver up the books and other papers of the corporation remaining in their hands. A form of notice in accordance with the clause, has been drawn up, and has already been successfully used in several cases.

In some instances however, the ex-Secretary-Treasurers instead of complying immediatety with the demand made upon them, have taken upon themselves to open a correspondence with the Department and to submit to me divers questions and their reasons for refusing.

It is quite clear that the deposits of the books and papers with the person mentioned in the notice should not prevent the ex-Secretary-Treasurer from having access to them, and cannot compromise any of his rights. So, that pretext and many others which they invoke, are not valid. The notice once received should be considered as a peremptory order, and be obeyed without a moments delay. The Statute imposes a penalty of not less than one pound five shillings, and not over five pounds for each day's delay; and the Secretary-Treasurers are warned that the days which they may employ in corresponding with the Department, instead of obeying the order served upon them, will be reckoned as days of delay.

The fine being for the benefit of the Schools, public interest requires that it should be strictly levied whenever it is incurred.

These are the observations which I have considered it necessary to make for the present. You will, I feel assured, readily overlook any appearance of severity which may be found in them, when you recollect that, justice, equality and even security for the individual, can only be attained by the regular and impartial execution of the Law, for and against all persons without exception,

With this Circular you will receive new blanks for your Semi-Annual Reports for the two half years next ensuing, they are forwarded in duplicate. In consequence of the provisions of the new Statute it has been necessary to modify the old form, and to add several columns for the purpose of obtaining more complete statistical information, the importance of which I am sure you will yourselves feel.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that the books, intended for distribution as prizes' to the scholars, will soon be forwarded to the Inspectors with precise instructions as to the mode of their distribution.

You ought to make it your business to be present at the visit of the Inspector and to write down your own remarks, following his, in the Register of School Inspection. You must also remember to furnish every teacher with a book, bound or half-bound, besides the School Journal, to be used for a Register. The Inspentors are directed to inscribe the names of the pupils to whom rewards shall be given, in the School Register, and not to give any rewards when there is no Register.

As soon as possible, other Circulars will be addressed to you upon the subject of the other dispositions of the two late Acts, which so highly evince the solicitude of the Legislature for the education of your children.

Accept, gentlemen,
The expression of my sincerest wishes for your welfare.
Your most obedient servant
Pierre J. O. Chautead, Superintendent of Education.

## A <br> SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF

To the Superintendent of
Education for Lower Canada.
$\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{IR},-W e}$ request that you will be pleased to grant to this Municipality the sum of $£$ as a supplementary aid for the present year.

The share of the grant awarded to this Manicipality is $£ \quad$.
We have caused to be levied by assessment the sum of $£ \quad$.
You will please observe that besides the sum above stated as levied by assessment, we have (as the case may be) supplied firewood to all the Schools, and that during the last year we have erected two new School-houses, for which purpose we levied a tax of $£ \quad$, besides the materials and labor, amounling to about £

We herewith transmit the certificate of the School Inspector.
Dated at this 185
(Signed)
President.
Secretary.

## CERTIFICATE OF THE INSPECTOR.

I hereby certify that in the School Municipality of laws for the promotion of education are faithfully executed. That no arrears of assessment are due by solvent persons, (or that actions have been instituted
against all solvent persons who owe arrears of assessment,) that the teachers both male and female engaged (or about to be engaged) are competent, that the municipality is too poor to supply money, or to be assessed for a larger amount than that for which they are actually assessed and pay; and that all the services for the promotion of Education within the municipality mentioned in the above demand, have actually been performed.

Dated at
this
(Signed,

185
Inspector.

## B

## SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF

## To the Superintendent of <br> Education for Lower Canada.

Sir,-We have to request that you will be pleased to recommend to His Excellency the Governor General that we may be authorized to employ, in the manner hereafter mentioned, the sum of $£$. currency, amount belonging to the school districts Nos. 1 and 2 (as the case may be) of our municipality, for the two half-years of 1855 , inasmuch as these two school districts, have only contributed by voluntary subscription the sum of $£$ currency, (as the case may be) whereas the sum of $£$ currency, (as the case may be) was during the same period, levied in the whole municipality,'(or bave only paid $£$ currency, while ihey are indebted in the sum of $£$ for arrears of assessment) that the oiher districts have paid $£$ currency of assessment, and that no other districts is indebted in a sum exceeding $£$ currency.

It is our desire to increase, with the above amount, the salaries of the teachers in districts Nos. 5 and $\mathbf{6}$ who actually receive but $\boldsymbol{£} \quad$ currency per annum.

Dated at
this
185
(Signed)
Chairman.
Secretary.
[Circular No. 20.]
Education Orfice,-Montréal, 23 july 1856.
Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that a parcel of books to be given as prizes to the children of your District in your visits, is ready for you at this office. You will be kind enough to point out to me the best mode of forwarding it, if you cannot send for it yourself.

You will find under this cover, a catalogue in duplicate, of the books, in which the number of copies sent to you of each of the works selected is marked. You will keep one of the copies and send the other back by mail, after having signed the receipt at the foot of it.

This distribution of prizes by the hand of the Superintendent and of his deputies, will produce many desirable results, provided it is made in accordance with the rules I am about to prescribe and which I have myself scrupulously followed in the few schools, which, my other dutie have permitted me to visit.
10. The greatest care must be taken that the books are given only to the pupils who deserve them. You will succeed in this, by taking the advice of the teacher, who has the children constantly under his eyes; ;but you must also judge, by yourself, after a careful and minute cexamination of the pupils in each branch
of instruction, and even guard yourself against the possible partiality of the teacher, and his desire to please influential persons.
20. You are positively forbidden to give more than six prizés in any elementary school, where you sihall find less than fifty children present. You may (but it expected you will seldom) go the length of giving twelve prizes, in the academies and in the model schools, and even in tho elementary schools, where you shall find more than fifty pupils in attendance,

3o. You are equally forbidden to give these prizes at the public examinations, which you may ocensionally attend, and also to allow them, after having been given, at the time of your visit, to be presented again at a public examination, in deduction of the prizes, to which the pupils shall be entitled.
40. You will fill up the blanks of the attestations which you will find on the inside of the cover of each book, according to the enclosed form the blanks of which are filled up.
50. You will enter on the register of school visits, at the end of your remarks on the discipline and progress of the school, the name of each pupil who shall have obtained a prize, his age, the subject for which it has been awarded, and the title of the book given. You will talke care that the teachers are provided by the School Commissioners with a school visit register, apart from the school register; and in every school, where there shall be no such register, you will give no prizes,
60. You will make the sume entry in a register which you will keep yourself, and of which you shall give an abstract with your half yearly report.

7o. You will inform the pupils that, at your next visit, you will reward their proficiency in the branches of instruction the study of which shall appear to you to have been neglected; and, as regular attendance is a very important point and one which is not easily secured, it will be well for you to give, in each of your visits, a reward to the child who shall have been most constaut in his attendance, as will appear from the School register.
80. You are not to reward a merely comparalive success but only a substantial one ; and if in any School there be in reality no progress made, you shall abstain altogether from giving prizes.
90. You will recommend every successful pupil to read the book given to him as a prize; and you will tell him moreover, that at your next visit he will have to show the book in a good condition and that you will call upon him for an account of the interesting parts of its contents; and that his failure in that tespect will prevent him from obtaining another prize, even if he deserved it upm other grounds.
10. The books are to be given according to the age, taste and aptitude of each child. With that view. the catalogue is divided into different sections, the first is intended for the senior pupils, and so on. Although the greatest care has been taken to exclude from the collection all religious books of a controversal character, the works chosen are almost all approved of by same ecclesiastical authority. The works marked with an asterisk in the list, are better suited to protestant children, the others had better be given to catholics only. ' It would be well also to give english books as rewards for proficiency in the study of that language to the children whose vernacular is the french, and vice versa.

I must not conceal from you the fact that several educationists of the Ameri. can School do not approve of the system of prizes and rewards, which is so higthy popular both in France and in England. They contend that it excites too hrieh ambition and fosters an immoderate vanity with one class of students, while tits action is depressive and disheartening to the others. You must do all in your power to prevent such consequences, and I trust that, by following the abowith
structions and adding to thein those which your own exporienoe shall suggest, you will attain the objeots the Government has in view, namely :
10. To foster among the children a laudable spirit of emulation.

20 To place in their hands and those of their parents valuable books, which will give them a taste for reading and will form the pucleus of small collections which they will acquire out of their earnings.
30. To increase the influence and prestige of the Inspector, and to impress his recommendations more vividly in the minds of the children

4o To replace with advanlage the holidays, the only favour which, up to this time, it was in your power to confer.

5o. To place at your disposal means of stimulating the study of such branches of learning as shall appoar to you to be neglected.

6o. To induce you and as it were, compel you, to go through a careful and minute examination of the proficiency of the pupils of each school during your visit.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Pierre J. O. Chauveát, Superintendent of Education.

Circulur No. 21, respecting the publicotion of the Lower Canada Journal of Education, the formation of a superannuated teachers fund, and the opening of the Normal Schiool.

Education Office.-Montreal, 5th January $185 \%$.
To school inspectors and commissioners, trustees of dissentient schools, and to school teachers.
Genticmun,-I feel great satisfaction in being able 10 announce the accomplishment of some of the most important measures recommended to the consideration of the Legislature in my report for 1855 .

In the first place, the establishment of the "Lower Canada Journal of Edracation," the first number of which is issued this day. This Journal will be published in french about the middle, and in english about the end of every month. With the exception of official documents which will be published in both, and editorial matter, and the compilation of literary and scientific selections, will differ entirely the one from the other.

The subsoription, in all cases payable in advance, is five shillings per annum, for each Journal,-a number will contain sixteen pages, but in order to prevent the too great accumulation of official documents taking up that space in the Journal which would otherwise be dedicated to literature, science and miscellaneous items, a supplement will be published from time to time.

The Lower Canada Journal of Education will be sent gratis to school inspectors, to the members of the several boards of examiners, to public institutions, and also to the office of every board of school commissioners and trustees of dissentient schools, for the use of the commissioners or trustees, of their secretarytreasurer, and of such of the teachers whose means will not permit them to subscribe.

A french copy of the Journal will be sent to commissioners and trustees who have been in the habit of corresponding in that language with this department, and an english copy to those who correspond in engiish. Should however any
board of commissioners or trusteos desire to receive the two Journals, on making known their wishes to that effect at this office, both will be sent.

It was originally intended to send a copy of the Journal gratis to every school teacher, although this is not done in Upper Canada ; but the publication of two numbers per month, whereas one only is issued in the other seotion of the province, though receiving the same amount of government aid, viz: $\boldsymbol{£ 4 5 0}$, rendered impossible the execution of this project.' Teachers however will be en. titled, for five shillings per annum, to receive the two Journals english and french; or if they prefer it, two copies in either of the languages.

It is hoped that every teacher will find in his neighbourhood, some person inclinod to join him in subscribing for the Journal at the reduced charge of two shillings and six pence, thus reducing his own subscription, to the same low price This arrangement will have the advantage of facilitating remittances by the mail, five shillings being the smallest amount that can be transmitted through this channel, and also of increasing the circulation of the Journal. Commissioners will however bear in mind that it will be their duty to hand over the Journal to the teachers as soon as possible after having read it, as it is on this condition only that it is sent to them.

School inspectors will consider it one of their most important duties, to use their utmost endeavors to extend the circulation of the Journal.

The commissioners on their part, will, I have no doubt, do all in their power to procure subscribers, and those who can, will shew the example, by subseribing themselves.

Without taking into consideration the many motives which should induce them to follow this course, they must not forget that their interests as readers will be materially enhanced by extending the circulation of the Journal, inasmuch as the whole of the proceeds will be employed in the purchase of books and periodicals to extend the choice of matter and the selection of articles, in procuring the assistance of distinguished writers in its compilation, ornamenting the sheet with plates and vignetics, and towards the publication of a supplement.

While on this subject, I would wish it to be particularly understoon, that net ther the superintendent, nor any person connected with the education office, will derive any pecuniary benefit from the revenue arising out of this undertaking, and their only gain will be, additional labour.

Teachers should persuade those of their pupils to subscribe to the Journal whom its perusal would be likely to improve; by several clnbbing together, they would be enabled to do so at a very small charge individually.

To students of French origin desirous of improving themselves in the stady of the English language, the English Journal will be of the greatest utility, and vice versa.

As these 1wo papers will contain selections from the best periodicals pubs lished in England, France and the United States, those who wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of every thing relating to education will find in them two sources of information and instruction which it will be all important to unite.

The second measure, is the establighment of a superannuated teachers ${ }^{2}$ fand. You will receive with this circular the regulations framed for its formation and management, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the twenty second of December last. Blank forms of requisiiions for inscription on the register for teachers actually teaching, and also forms of memorials for penisiot have been sent to school Inspectors and school Commissioners, and they willato be sent to any one applying for them. They contain the regulations and the forms of all the certificates required.

Teachers should not allow this year to go by without insaribing their names and paying the premium of one pound currency, as by so doing they will, when the amount of their pension is fixed, lose the privilege of bringing into account all the years previously passed in teaching. The article of the regulations which leaves it to their option either to pay the premiums for the previous years, or to leave the amount to be deducted out of the first yoars pension paid to them, offers m advantage of which they would do well to avail themselves, as it can only be obtained by causing their names to be inscribed during the present your.

The maximum amount of any pension will be one pound ten shillings currency per annum for every year during which the applicant shall have been a teacher. Thus, a teacher who shall have taught during five years, shall cause his name to be inscribed at once, and who shall regularly pay the annual premium of one pound during five years, will on becoming infirm, receive a pension of fifteen pounds per annum. It is however to be understood that this amount may possibly be reduced, accordiug to the amount of premiums paid in, and the number of pensions to be paid. In the case just supposed, if the teacher had not paid his premiums for the five years when his name was inscribed, viz., five pounds, that amount will be deducted from his first year's pension, which will still leave him ten pounds for that year. At the expiration of ten years, if he live so long, for five pounds which he will have paid, he will receive one hundred and forty-five pounds. Supposing even that the state of the pension fund should be such as to prevent his receiving the maximum amount of pension, it is scarcely probable that it will ever be so low as to reduce it below a half; even if such were the case, the teacher would receive seventy-two pounds ten shillings for the five pounds paid for premiums.

It is expected that the annual grant of five hundred pounds, deducted for this purpose from the common school fund, and the amount of premiums annually paid in, will suffice to meet all the demands for pensions. If however it should be otherwise, there is every reason to believe that the Legislature will increase the grant, as was the case in Upper Canada, provided that teachers shew any inclination to avail themselves of a measure fraught with so many advantages to them and their families.

In institutions of this kind, the pleasure of doing good, is united with the hope of alleviating our own distress at some future period. While the heart expands with the thought of the succour which we extend to veterans in our own profession, the mind is fortified by the assurance we feel of a provision for our future; and when later we take our share out of the common fund, we receive it, not with the sense of humiliation always accompanying almstaking, but with the noble pride felt by those who feel conscious of having in happier days, performed a duty at the expense of a few transient pleasures. It is thus that charity when guided by the hand of prudence, smooths down the iniqualities of fortune ; and if it intrenches a little upon our gains during our years of manly vigor and activity, it is only to restore it by contributing more largely for our comfort and support when overtaken by sorrowfil and decrepit old age.

The peculiar position of teachers, renders it more difficult for them to make this sacrifice than for any other class. It has in fact called forth the sympathy of the public to such an extent, in almost every country, that, besides the grants made by their repective governments in aid of their saving's banks, every means that charity could suggest, such as subscriptions, bazars and donations have been resorted to, to add to this fund. Here, where the public mind is so easily awakened to acts of benevolence, it would suffice, I should say, only to call their attention to the subject, to produce the like results. All the money sent for this
object to this office, will be most thankfully received, and a regular account of it given in the Lower Canada Journal of Sducation.

Inspectors and Commissioners should take every means of promulgating the regulations and of persuading teachers to conform to them. They should above all things bear in mind that those teachers who contribute to the pension fund, will thereby find themselves obliged to continue teaching ; and that one of the greatest inconveniences arising out of the present state of things, is, the small number of teachers who embrace that profession wilh any serious idea of perman nently romaining school-masters.

The sympathy they should feel for old retired teachers residing in thein neighbourbood, sliould cngage the commissiouers to make known to them any thing which may concern their welfare, and to impress upon them that all applications for pensions for this year, must be addressed to the Superintendent before the first of April uext.

The Law having required that all teachers should be provided with diplomas, it was impossible to permit those whom the commissioners may persist in retaining illegally, to inscribe their names in the register. This, however in no wise affects teachers actually retired. These may make their applications for pension without being so provided; but it was decmed more prudent to limit the pension to such teachers only, who had taught for two years previous to 1848 , and for five years altogether; ollherwise the fund would find itself burthened with pensions. to teachers who had taught but for a short period, and at a time when the schools had not been regularly organized. It was also considered expedient to deduct the premiums for passed years, from the amount of the first years pension.

There is one provision of the regulations to which I particularly wish to draw the attention of teachers actually employed. It is the one which permits, in case they should die without having drawn any thing from the fund, the reim: bursement of the full amount of the premiums paid in, with interest from the date of each payment, to their widows and children. It must be some consolation for them to remember, that at any rate, the money they will have paid in, will not be lost, and that the regulation contains a policy of insurance and an annuity combined.

It is then easy to perceive that the savings bank is one of the best methods possible of securing for our children the services of competent masters, for the training of whom the Normal schools will now very soon be organised.

These institutions which have been established in Europe, and generally throughout this continent, have with us been the subject of serious apprehensions which have retarded their formation until the present time. With one exception all the objections raised against them have been overcome by the precautions talk that religion and morals, far from having any thing to fear from the establishment of Normal schools, will have every thing to gain thereby.

The only objection remaining, the greater number of you will be able to ghe aside. A great cry has been raised against the lowness or rather the insufficiency of the salaries paid to teachers. It has been foretold that this obstacle will cauge the failure of our Normal schools, and that no one will attend there, laboriously, to acquire the right of being poor and despised all his life. Will the school com missioners allow such a reproach to be made deservedly? Will they leave those to penury, to whom they have confided the future of their children ? Will the do this, when the laws now in force give them the means of obtaining sufficient funds, by increasing the annual assessment, and by obliging them to collect the monthly fees? If I may judge from the progress made this year, by the increase 4 he amount of the annual assessment in almost all the municipalities that haxe sent in their semi-annual reports-by the promptitude with which in a ged
number of places, the clause providing for the collection of the monthly fees, has been obeyed, I caunot but hope that next year, a more considerable increase in the salaries of teachers will take place, than that which I have remarked, with so much pleasure, this year. Several teachers receive one hundred pouuds and more, besides lodging: salaries of seventy-five pounds are not uncommon, and there are now but few schools in which a competent teacher receives less than from fifty to sixty pounds. These salaries are still far from being as high as they should be, suitably to remunerate good school masters and mistresses; but progress is evident, and there are two causes which shonld both continue and press it forward. The first is, that the Legislature in their last session passed a law compellingschool mistresses to ubtain diplomas before the first of July next. Competent school masters and school mistresses will thus find themselves freed from the competition of incompetent teachers, who offering their services at a low price are still paid too high for them, besides, as the Normal sehool will furnish good teachers, there will be no longer any excuse for refusing them a fair remuneration, and furthcr, the rivalry ihat will exist among the different municipalities to obtain their services ought naturally to lead to the same result.

In my report for 1855 I pointed out, that the most sure way of inducing well educated youth to devote themselves to the profession, was the promotion given to the most capable, either to the situation of professor in a Normal school or to that of school Inspector. "This last situation", I remarked, "which will I hope be "better remunerated as vacancies occur, and as competent teachers present "themselves, ought to belong to them as a right." The insufficiency of remuneration has already produced the result anticipated, and two teachers, having been advised with relative to an offer that was to be made to them of a new district of inspection, declared that they could not accept it. The Legislature should therefore bear in mind that the teacher who accepts the situation of school Inspector is obliged to leave his profession, while it is the reverse with persons of other professions-and render these situations more lucrative, if it be intended to bestow them on teachers who have already made themselves a reputation and consequently receive grod salaries.

Six teachers have received appointments in the Normal schools, namely: Messrs. Toussaint, Devisme, Juneau, Doyle, Boudrias and Delaney. . The vacancies thus cansed in the colleges and academies where they taught, will be filled up by other meritorious teachers, who thus will also obtain promotion.

Every thing appears to combine for the purpose of commencing a new era in the annals of public instruction; besides, should it become necessary, however inconvenient the fixing of a minimum salary might prove, I am fully convinced that the Legislature would not withhold the enactment of this measure, altho' rigorous, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of those whom they now invite to make a special course of studies, hereafter to confide to their care the education of our children.

The general regulations for the establishment of Normal schools, in accordance with the spirit of the Law, requires that no person be admitted to study, unless he declare that it is his intention to devote three years to teaching.-In order, however, that those whose vocations are wavering, may not be altogether estranged, the penalty imposed upon any student not fulfilling this condition, has been fixed at only ten pounds, and the reimbursement of whatever amount may have been advanced for his board. Besides, he will not be considered as having failed in the fulfilment of this condition, if, having obtained his diploma, an insufficient salary be offered to him, this however is left for the Superintendent to decide. It would be much to be regretted if scholars who had not the slightest intention of becoming school teachers, should benefit by the indulgence of the

Government, and occupy those places in the schools intended for others acting in good faith ; on the other hand, those who have any predilection fur the profession should not be diverted from their studjes by the fear of hereafter changing their minds, for, at any rate they will have obtained an excellent education and board at a very low price. I must however call your attention to the particular character of the teaching.-He who has gone through every school, will become a most useful member in all the ordinary conditions of life. He will even excel, for it is certain that we never learn any thing so perfectly, as when we learn for the purpose of teaching others.

If the programme of studies enumerated in the regulations should appear too diversified, it must be borne in mind that the greater part of them will be taught only to young men who have already passed through a very good course, and who will require merely to repass them for the purpose of enabling them to teach The course which those who intend to teach in elementary schools will be obliged to follow, will be very simple ; but there will be nothing to prevent adding to it, any other branch for which they may have a particular inclination.

Arrangements will be made with those teachers, who are actuplly schoolmasters, and who may wish to improve themselves in the Normal school, as also with such young men as may lave followed a regular classical course to shorten the time required to go through an ordinary course in the Normal school, to be regulated however by circumstances and the capacity of the scholar.

The price of board in the boarding houses attachicd to the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal schools, will be as moderate as possible. In order to admit ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a greater number of pupil-teachers, only half purses will be given : but the balance to be paid by them will be so inconsiderable that very few young men canible prevented from attending on that score.

It would be an easy matter for the friends of education in each parish to subscribe a small amount in order to enable a deserving and talented young manito make up the difference required for his board. The commissioners and inspectors should see to this, and remember the advantages which their several localities will gain by securing the purses to students from the municipalities under their direction, who will subsequently return as competent teachers.

Blank forms of applications for admission, containing the forms of all the certificates have been transmitted to the several inspectors. The Principal of each Normal school has been furnished with them, and on application at the office of the Department, they will be sent by mail to all applicants.

The reasons for establishing three schools instead of one, have been explained in the report for 1855. It will be sufficient to view the limits within which the action of each is circumscribed, to see the social wants which it became necessary to satisfy in their establishment.

If old edifices have been appropriated for the use of the Laval and Jacqués Cartier Normal schools, it is not intended that they should be so, perrnanently, and altho' every thing has been done to render them serviceable, (and in one of which it has succeeded far beyond my expectations,) many years will not elapse, without witnessing the erection of monuments worthy of the noble cause of edit cation and of a rich and intelligent population, both at Quebec and Montreifl, when the success and development of the enterprise will justify such a pioceeding.

I will not do my fellow citizens the injustice even to doubt that such whil be really the case. I cannot suppose that at this critical epoque in the historyth public instruction that the zeal, the intelligence and the patriotism of the rising generation in Canada will be appealed to in vain. The work of education 19 above all, a work of self-denial and devotedness, and those, whose andestors
risked their all, abandoned their all, and sacrificed their all, to establish and defend this colony, will without doubt willingly risk and sacrifice a something towards insuring its fature greaness and prosperity.

I have the honor to be
Your very obedient servant,

# PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU, 

 Superintendent of Schools.Education Office.-Montreal, 111h September, 1856.
RULES and regulations for the formation and management of the pension fund for superannuated teachers.

Article first.-The Superintendent of Schools shall open a register, in which, such teachers as shall desire to contribute to, and benefit by, the pension fund, shall inscribe their names. Every teacher possessing a certificate from any of the boards of examiners in Lower Canada, or a diploma from one of the Lower Canada Normal Schools, and teaching any common school therein, shall, on transmitting to the Superintendent a requisition for inscription, in the form prescribed in schedule A, logether with a premium of one pound currency, be entitled to be incribed on the register.

Article Second.--Teachers whose names are inscribed in the register, may on becoming old or infirm, forward a memorial for pension to the Superintendent in the form prescribed in schedule B. This memorial must be accompanied by a certificate of age, and a medical certificate, stating, that the memorialist is incapacitated by age or infirmity, from attending to his duties as teacher. Also one from the Curate of the Parish, or the minister of the religious denomination to which he belongs, and under whose immediate spiritual guidance he then is, setting forth that he is poor, of good moral character and conduct, and that he has reason to believe that he has actually taught during the number of years alleged in the memorial.

These two latter certificates must be drawn up in the forms prescribed in the schedules C and D.

If, upon reference to documents of record in his office, the Superintendent have reason to doubt that the memorialist has taught during the number of years specified in his memorial, he may order such proof of the fact as he may consider requisite. The Superintendeni, and afier its organization the council of Public instruction, shall decide whether the memorial should be granted.

Article third.-The income derived from the premiums, together with the annual grant of $£ 500$, shall be divided among the petitioners, in sums proportionate to the number of years they shall have been teachers. But if, after having paid to each registered memorialist, the maximum amount fixed by law, viz: $£ 1$ 10 s . currency, for each year spent in teaching, any balance should remaih, that balance shall be placed out at interest in some incorporated bank, and these accumulated principals and interest may be distributed among the peosioners when the annual income shall not be sufficient to pay the maximum.

Article Fourth.-Teachers having a right to be registered in accordance with the terms of the 1st article, who shall cause their names to be inscribed in the course of the year 185\%, may be considered as so inscribed for all the years during
which they shall have taught, since the 1st January 1848, either, by paying at the time of the inscription, the premium of $£ 1$ for each of such years, or, by declaring in writing their consent that the amount of such premiums, shall be deducted ont of the first year's pension to which they shall be entitled: Teachers registering their names only after the 1st January 1858, shall have no right to be inscribed for any previous year.

Article fifth.-Teachers actually unable to teach, eilher from age or infirmity, and who have taught, at least, during two years in Common Schools in Lower Canada, since the 1st Janpary 1848, and in all, at least, during five years, may send in a memorial for a pension in conformity with the preceding articles.-A premium of $\mathcal{L}$ for each year accounted as having been passed in teaching, shall be deducted from the first year's pension paid to each retired teacher.-No memorial demanding the benefits conferred under this article, shall be admitted after the 1st January 1858.

Arlicle sixith.-The pension will be apportioned among the registered petitioners, during the month of April of each year ; they will vary according to the amount of funds then disposable. Memorials for pension should be made bet ween the first of January and the first of April in cach year; and those retired teachers who shall make their requisitions after the first of April next, can only be included in the pension list for the yoar next ensuing.

Article Seventh.-Every registered teacher who shall neglect to pay his premium during a whole year, shall lose all right to a pension, and forfeit the amount of all premiums paid in.

Article Eighth.-The widow and children of any retired teacher, who shall die without having drawn from the pension fund, shall be entitled to a sum equal to the amount of premiums paid in, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of each payment.

## PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU;

Superintendent of Schools.
Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 22nd December 1850.

Education Office.-Montreal, 6th October 1856.
General Rules and Regulations for the establishment of Normal Schools in Lower Canada.
I.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Article first.-Three Normal Schools shall be established in Lower Canada, under the superintendence and direction of the Superintendent of Schools for that part of this province.

Article Second.-The Superintendent may establish one of these schools in the city of Quebec, and may associate swith him for its direction, the Prineipal and Council of the Laval University. The studies will be chiefly carried ini on the French language, but the English language shall also be tanglit. This school is chiefly intended to meet the demands for teachers, of the Roman Catholic por: pulation of the districts of Gaspé, Kamouraska, Quebec and Three Rivers, asindso
of that portion of the last mentioned district situated to the eastward of the city of Three Rivers.

This school shall be known as "The Laval Normal School."
Article Third.-The Superintendent may establish another of these schools in the city of Montreal, and associate with him for its direction, the Corporation of the Uiversity of MeGill College; the studies in this school shall be principally carried on in the English language, but the French shall likewise be taught.-It is chiefly established for the purpose of educating teachers for the protestant population, and for those of all religious denominations in Lower Canada, other than the Roman Catholic. It shall be known under the name of "The McGill Normal School."

Article Fourth.-Another Normal school, under the immediate direction of the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, shall also be established in the city of Montreal. The language of the classes shall be principally French, but the English shall also be taught. This school is intended to supply teachers for the Roman Catholic population of the districts of St. Francis, Montreal, Ottawa, the city of Three Rivers, and that portion of the district of Three Rivers lying west of the city. It shall be known as "The Jacques Cartier Normal School."

## II.

## OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ANNUAL GRANT.

Article fifth.-The Superintendent shall cause to be opened and kept, a book of accounts with each of the Normal schools; he shall charge to the account of each of them, such sums of money as he shall from time to time advance for their support, on the requisitions of the Principal of each school.

Article sixtll.-The Superintendent may lay out for the expenses of inauguration, for the purchase of books, maps, globes, mathematical instruments and philosophical apparatus, furniture and other articles of a similar nature, according as they may be required by each of the Normal schools, such sums of money as he may deem requisite for those purposes, out of the grant of $£ 4000$ currency for the year 1856 ;-and the balance, shall be equally divided among the three schools, and will aid to defray the expenses of their maintenance, for this, and the following years.

Article Seventh.-There shall be allowed for every subsequent year, $£ 1300$ currency for the maintenance of the Laval Normal School,- $£ 1300$ Cy., for that of the McGill Normal School-and $£ 1400$ Cy., for the support of the Jacques Cartier Normal school.

Article Eighth.-TThe Superintendent shall divide annually, equally among the three schools, the sum of $£ 1000 \mathrm{Cy}$., to assist in paying the board and travelling expenses of students requiring aid.

Article Ninth.-The balance remaining unexpended by each school, shall go to increase the boarding fund of that school for the following year.

## III.

## OF THE COURSE OF STUDIDS.

Article Tenth.-The course of studies in each Normal school slall in the first place, (as the principal object to be attained) consist of "the art of teaching." It must also comprise among other studies-Religious Instruciion- Methodical reading-Elocution-Recitation-French and English Grammar-Literany Com-position-The Elements of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy-History, doth general and particular-Sacred History-The Histories of England, France anb

Canadn-Geography—Arithmetic in all its branches-Book-Keeping-AlgebraThe Elements of Geometry - Mensuration-Astronomy-Natural Plilosophy and Chemisty-Natural History-Agriculture-Horticulture-Linear Drawing-and Singing.

Alticle Eleventh.-For those who wish to obtain a diploma enabling them to teach model schools, the course of studies should not occupy more than two years, and it is to be so regulated, that the diploma enabling the pupil-teachers to teach in an elementary school, may be obtained at the end of the first year.

## IV.

## OF PROFESSORS.

Article twelfth.-The professors shall be divided into two classes : ordinary professors and associate professors. These shall be under the direction of a Principal who as such, will have particular duties to perform, for which he will bear the responsibility.

Any one of the ordinary professors may be chosen to fill this office.
Article thirteenth.-Each of the ordinary professors will teach several branches of study and it may be required of them to devote the whole of their time, exclusively to the Normal school. The salary of no ordinary professor shall exceed £350 Сy., per annum.

Article fourteenth.-The associate professors shall teach one or more separate branches, and shall not be required to devote the whole of their time to the school. The salary of an associate professor shall in no case exceed $£ 100$ per annum.

## V.

OF ADMISSION TO STUDY AND DISCIPLINE OF THE PUPIL-TEACHERS.
Article fifteenth.-Previous to admission to classes, every pupil-teacher shall undergo an examination, as to his sufficient knowledge of reading, writing, the rudiments of grammar in his own language, and arithmetic; they may also be required by the By Laws of any one of the schools to give proof of their knowledge of other acquirements. This examination shall take place before the Principal or before such other person as he may specially appoint for the purpose.

Article Sixteenth.-Every pupil-teacher before being admitted, shall be required to produce a cerlificate of good moral character, from the curate of his parish or from the minister of the religious denomination of which he is a member, and under whose spiritul charge he previously was, also to prove that he has completed the 16 th year of his age.

Article Seventeenth.-The Rules and Regulations which shall from time to time be established, for the governance of cach school, shall provide for the proper discipline of the pupil-teachers; and every scholar who shall have been intoxica-ted,-have frequented taverns,-shall have been seen in any disorderly house,gambling house, or in the company of a person of known bad character, or have been guilty of any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Eighleenth.-Boarding houses may be established for the pupilteachers of each school, or they may be permitted to board in any one already established.

The price of board, in the boarding house attached to a school, shall be'fixed by the Principal subject to the approbation of the Superintendent.

Article Nineteenth.-Pupil-teachers not being boarders, shall, unless they reside with their parents, be permitted to live in such boarding houses only;' ass? shall be approved of by the Principal of each school.

Arlicle Twentieth.-Such pupil-teachers as shall receive an allowance from Goveriment for their board, may be compelled 10 reside in the boarding house attached to the establishment, unless, for sufficient reasons, specially exempted by the Superintendent of Schools.

Article Twenty-first.-The Superintendent may divide the sum allowed to each school for the board of the pupil-teachers, into a certain number of purses, none of which shall exceed the sum of $£ 15$ nor be less than $£ 5 \mathrm{Cy}$. Public notice shall be given of the dates within which application must be mard for obtaining these purses. A certain number of them may also be put up for competition, to be awarded to the successful candidates among those who made application the latest, after a special examinaiion to which they shall be subjected for this purpose.

Article Twenty-second.-The Superintendent may also deduct from the sum granted, to facilitate the attendance of pupil-teachers at each of the Normal schools, a certain sum of money which shall be applied to pay their travellingexpenses, conformably to a 1 ariff which shall be hereafier established for each school.

Article Twenly-third.-Every pupil-teacher before being admitted to study, shall sign a declaration, by which he shall bind himself to conform to all the rules and regulations of the school, to undergo an examination for obtaining a diploma, and after obtaining the same, to teach in a school under the control of the Superintendent of Schools, or in some college or academy in Lover Canada, either incorporated or receiving a grant from the province, during at least three consecutive years; and, in case he should not fulfil these conditions, then, to pay to the Superintendent of Schools the sum of ten pounds Cy., as an indeninity for the expenses uselessly incurred by the Government, in preparing him for the profession of a teacher; and further to reimburse such sums as may have been advanced for him on account of his board and travelling expenses.

Article Twenly-fonrth.-A pupil-teacher shall be considered as having failed in his engagement, when he shall have been expelled from the Normal school, when he shall not have obtained a diploma, or when after obtaining the same, he shall be deprived of it under the provisions of the 19th clause of the Act XIX Vict., Cap. 14th.

Article Twenty-fifth.-A teacher shall not be deemed to have failed in his engagement, when he shall have been unable to obtain employment,--provided that he shall have refused no offer, to which the salary attached, shall be considered by the Superintendent of Schools, sufficient, according to the class of his diploma.

Article Twenty-sixth.-In such of the Normal schools as shall have a boarding house attached to it, the Superintendent may pay over to the director of such boarding house the amount of the purses awarded to the pupil-teachers who shall not have obtained permission to board elsewhere. He may also pay out of the portion of the annual grant allowed to each school, the sum required to pay off the surplus of expenses incurred for the maintenance of the boarding honse.

Article Twenty-seventh.-The director of the boarding house, and the masters of the study, shall be appointed by the Superintendent in the same manner as the ordinary and associate professors in each school, subject to the approbation of His Excellency the Governor General.

## VI.

## OF DIPLOMAS.

Article Twenty-eighth.-Diplornas shall be granted by the Superintendent; on the certificate of the Principal of each school, that the candidate, bearer of such certificate, has passed an examination before him, or before such examiners as the Superintendent shall have appointed.

Article Twenty-ninth.-Diplomas shall consist of threc kinds, viz:-For academies, for model schools, and for elementary schools.

## VII.

OF MODEL SCHOOLS.
Article Thirtieth.-For each of the Normal Schools there shall be established a model school for males, and a model school for females;-in each of these shall be taught, at least, all those branches of education required by law to be taught in model schools.

Arlicle T'hirty-first.-The teachers,(both male and female)of the model schools, shall be nominated by the Superintendent of Schools. The salary of no teacher, shall for the present, exceed $£ 200 \mathrm{Cy}$.

Article Thirly-second.-The pupil-teachers in the Normal Schools shall,each in their turn, leach in the model school of the sex to which they belong,-under the direction of the teachers of such school, and under the superintendence of the Principal and ordinary professors of the Normal school.

Article Thirty-third.-There shall be established for each model school a certain monthly or weekly rate, to be paid by all children attending such schools.

The revenue derived from such fees shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Model and Normal Schools, and an account thereot shall be regularly kept and rendered to the Superintendent of Schools.

## VIII.

## OF THE BY-LAWS OF EACH SCHOOL.

Arlicle Thirty-fourth.-By-Law* shall be established for the management of each of the three schools. These By-Laws inust in all respects be conformable to the provisions of the prescut General Regulations.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Schools.
Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Education Office, Montreal, 12th January, 1857.
Special Regulations for the admission of pupil-teachers, to study, and to obtain purses, in the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal Schools.
Article first. Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher, must apply to the principal of the Normal school, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, showing that he is fully sixleen years of age, and the certificate of character and conduct required by the sixteenth article of the general rules and regulations, approved on the 22d December, 1856 (see form A), shall cither examine the candidate himself or cause him to be examined by some person whom he shall specially appoint for that purpose. If upon his examination, it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of grammar in his mother tongue, arithmetic as far as the rule of three, inclusively, bas some knowledge of Geography, and if he be a catholic, some knowledge of religious instruction as contained in the Lesser Cathechism; the principal shall give him a certificate (see form B.)

Article second. The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the principal, shall then (in the presence of two witnesses, who, with the principal shall countersign the same), sign an application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the twenty third general regulation according to form A. This shall be forwarded to the superintendent of schools, together with the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct, the superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the Register, and due notice thereof shall be given to the principal.

Article third. Forty eight purses shall be awarded to each school; twenty three of eight pounds each, and one of six pounds, for the boys, and twenty three purses of six pounds each, and one of five pounds for the girls.

Article fourth. Candidates for purses, in addition to their certificate for good conduct and character, must also procure a certificate, that they have not the means to pay for the whole of their board.

Article fifth. The purses will be awarcled in the order in which the applications for admission were made. The smallest will be the last given. If there be several candidates for the last purse or purses, whose applications bear the same date, the superintendent and principal shall decide to whom they are to be awarded, and can also, if they see fit, cause the applicants to undergo another examination for this purpose.

Article sixth. A boarding house for male and another for female pupil teachers shall be established in connection with each school. The price for board will be sixteen pounds for male, and twelve pounds for female pupil teachers, payable quarterly in advance.

Article seventh. The day scholars must state the place of their residence. If they do not reside with their parents, and have been exempted by the superintendent of schools from living in the boarding house connected with the school, they must state in what boarding house they reside, which must be approved of by the principal. No boarding house having permission to board male pupil teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil teachers as boarders, and vice versa.

## PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education.

Approved by His Excellency, the Governor General in Council.

Edjcation Office.-Montreal, 12th January, 1857.
Special Regulations for the admission of Pupil-teachers, into the Mc Gill Normal School.

Article First-Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher, must apply to the principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms or other evidence, shewing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduet required by the 16th article of the general Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December 1856, (See form A), shall himself examine the candidate.

If upon this examination, it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of grammar in his mother tongue, Arithmetic as far as the Rule of three, inclusively, and has some knowledge of geography, the principal shall grant him a certificate.

Article Second,--The oandidato having thus obtnined the oerilficate of the prinelpal, shall then, (in the presence of two witnesses who, with the principal slall countopign tho samo, sign an application in writing lor admiasion, coutaining the deolaration required by the 23 rd gonoral Regulation, according to the form marked A, herounto annexed. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of 'Schools, togethar with alt the cortifiontes and other documonts required, and if the whole be found correat, the Superintendent shall cause the name of the oandidate to be inseribed in the Ragister and due notico thereof shall be given to the prinoipal.

Articlu TMtrd.-The papil-tenchors shall state the place of their rosidenoe, and those who cannot reside with their paronts, will be permitted to live in boarding houses, but in such only, as shall bo spocially approved of. No boarding houso having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive femalo pupil-teachors os boarders, and vice versa.

Arliche Fourlh:-Every pupil-toacher will be gllowed asum of from $\mathbf{\& 8}$ to $\pm 9$ to assist in paying his board. This allowance will be paid quarterly.

Article Fifilh--Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the City of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings per annnm.

Article Siath,-The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles, shall not exceed $£ 3330 \mathrm{~d}$. 8 s, currency, yearly-that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof, until vacancies shall occur.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU. Superintendent of Sohools.

Approved by Ilis Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th January, 1857.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Enucation Office-Montreal, 5th January, 1857.

Conformably with the second article of the general rules and regulations of the Normal Schools, steps were taken to associate, in the direction of the Laval Normal School, the council of the University of the same name, already in so prosperous a condition; these steps not having met with the succers anticipated, it was arranged, to avoid the delay which would arise from ulterior correspondence relative thereto, that the Department of Education should immediately proceed to the inauguration of the Laval Normal School.

The council of the University was consulted with reference to all the appointments which have been made, and I have the assurance of the Rector, thit none of them shall stand in the way of a definite arrangement.

I feel much pleasure in announcing that the Reverend Mr. Horan, heretofore secretary of the University and professor of Natural History in the seminary of Quebec, has consented to accept the appoiniment of principal, and also that of an ordinary professor. The experience acquired by this distinguished clergytman, in the art of teaching, and also in the direction of undertakings of importanoe, are foretokens of success which the public will not fail to appreciate.

Mr. Toustaint, a teacher who has received a diploma for an Academy-will bo associated with Mr. Horan, and to him will be assigned, the leaching of mathematios and ull the oxnct sciences, -the art of teaching, with those branches of education espocinlly conpected iberowith, suoh as reading with definitions (lecture raisonnte, arithmetic and geography. Mr.Toussaint was for many years the principal of the college at St, Michel do Bollechasse, which ho goyerned so successe fully, as to mako that establishmont, as expressed by the Superintendant in his report for 1855, a nursery for grod tenchers.

French grammar, literature, history and mental and moral philosophy have been intrusted to Mr. Emile de Fenouillet, a distinguished Frenoh scholar, whose acquirements are well known.

The prineipal will himself take charge of the religious instruction of the pupils, natural philosophy and chemistry, natural history and agriculture.

Vocal and instrumental masie will be taught; the planoforte and organ will be the instruments, the principal object in view being to enable teachers to derive some further income beyond their salaries, in the parishes where they may teach. Mr. Emest Gagnon, a young Canadian artist, whose talents' are well known and appreciated in Quebec, has, been selected to teach this most useful and agreeable branch of elucation.

To Mr. Piorre Morin, now employed as topographer and draughtsman to the seignorial commission, will be assigned the teaching of linear drawing, penmanship and the elements of mensuration.

Mr. Doyle, who was trained in the National sohools in Ireland and who has since taught in the Sillery academy, will give lessons in English grammar and literature, mental arithmetic and book-keeping.

The ordinary course of studies will consist of reading, with definitions (lecture raisonnee), the aft of giving object lessons, (no calculated to develope the mental faculties of the pupile, by means of the most correct charts now in use in Upper Canada and the United States, writing, English grammar, French grammar, arithmetic and geography, in fine, of every thing essential to be taught in a good elementary school.

The other branches of study, with the exerption of vocal and instrumental music will only be taught to those who aro desirous of obtaining a diploma for a model school or for an academy.

The dead languages, a knowledge of which, the law requires that every student desirous of oblaining the last mentioned diploma, should possess, will not be taught ; but, previous to obtaining such diploma, it must be ascertained that the candidate knows them.

Students who have made a complete or even a part of a course of studies in a college, will in this respect possess a great advantage over others. In their case, according to their capacity, and to particular circamstances, a part of the courge may be diapensed with.

A gymnasium, a library, the apparatus necessary for the study of natural and experimental philosophy, and a museum of natural history will shortly be made and collected, and placed at the disposal of the professors and pupils of the Normal School.

There will be two masters attached to the model school, the one English and the other French. The French master will be Mr. Juneau, a teacher possessing a diploma for an academy, for a long time secretary of the teachers asaociation of the district of Quebec, and whose commercial school was thought worthy of receiving for several years a grant from the budget.

For the present, male pupil teachers only, will be received into the Normal School. It is expected that between this and the autumn, a boarding house, and
a modal school for girls, will both be organised, Of this, timely notice will be given.

The old Government house knownat Quebea by the name of the Old Chateau, will be oceupied by the Normal School, the modol sehool and the boarding house for boys, antil a more suitable building oan be evected. All the necessary repairs and alterations will be made with as litle delay as possible.

The garden attached to it will be used by the pupils as a recreation ground, also as a garden of experimental botany; this arrangement will not only prove beneficial to the health of the students, but will also assist them in the study of horticulture, so useful, it may be added, so necessary an acquirement for a school teacher. From the elevaled wite of the Chateau and garden, will be viewod one of those magnificent natural spectacles, which never tail to exercise a noble and salutary intluence over the mind and imagination of youth.

The price of board will be $x 16$ per annum. Pupil teachers receiving purses will thus have but $£ 8$ to pay.

Applications for admission as pupil teachers must bo made to the Reverend Mr. Horan the principal, who will be found at the residence of the Cure in the Upper Town until an office can be prepared in the sehool buildings. The applicant must be provided with a cerificate of good inoral character from the curate of his parish, tand prove that he is sixteen years of age; he must undergo an examination in reading, writing, the rudiments of grammar in his mother tongue, geography and arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, with a knowledge of the religious instruction contained in the lesser catechism. If the applicant is desirous of obtaining a purse from thio Government, the curate of his parish must also cortify that he is auable to pay the whole of his board. He must also sign a declaration that it is his intention to devote ut least tbree years to instruction, in Lower Canada.

This declaration will only bind him to the puynent of the surn of $£ 10$ curreney, and to the reimbursement of the sums advanced, as aid or purses, by the Govern* ment, in case he should fail to conform to this regulation.

The tuilion will be gratis, as will also, the use of text books. Boarders must furnish mattresses, blankels and the necessary bed linen.

The number of Government purses is limited to twenty-four for boys; they will be given in the same order, as applications for admission are received, and no person will be admitted later than fitteen days altor the oponing of the school, unless upon examination, the candidates be found capable of joining the other pupil teachers in the classes previously organised.

The ordinary scholastic year will commence on the fifteenth of September, and finish on the fifteenth of July withoat interruption, but the course of studies will be divided into two half yearly sessions. A course of one year, will enfitle a pupil teacher to present himself for examination to obtain an elementary school diplona; a course of two years will entitle him to be admitted as a candidate for a model school or academical diploma. For the purpose of facilitating the admission of teachers actually teaching, and to avoid loss of time and an unneces. sary repetition of studies, special arrangements will be entered into, to meet the circumstances of the case, and the capacity of the applicant.

Public notice of the day of inaugaration of the school will be given as soon as deternined upon.

The pupils in the model schools will pay a monthly fee of five shillingse Applications for admission must be made to the principal. In the model ketoot will be taught, reading with definitions (becture raisonnée) object lessons, French and English grammar, writing, arithmetic,,mental caleulation, geograpty, sacred history, elements of algebra, and of geometry, linear drawing, book-keeping'and
singing. The pupila will have the use of the gymnasium and will reocive lessons in gymnastios from one of the masters.

The premises occupied by the establishment being more ciroumacribed than it is desirable they should be, the number of soholars must consequently be limited. Parents wishing to place their children at the model school, should therefore make application to the Principal with as litte delay an possible.

## PIERRE J. O. ChAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE MgGLL NORMAL SCHOOL.

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 of the Superintendent of Schools. Its coniluction with McGill College consists in the Superintendent of Education having associated with him for its management, the governing body of ihat university, which will enable the pupil-teachers to derive such benefits from the universily as its large means of education allow it to offer.

Its staff at present consists of the principal, two English professors, and a professor of French.

For practice in teaching, it will have model schools for girls and boys in the normal school building ; and more fully to carry out this important part of the work, the large and excellent model school for both sexes already in operation under the commintee of the Colonial Church and School Society, has been associated with the institution, as a branch model school.

Mr. Robins, rained in the normal school of Upper Canada, where he hasalso acted as an assistant, will be one of the professors; Mr. Hieks, the other English professor, has studied in two of the best normal institutions in England, and has already gained a repatation in this country as the instructor of a number of efficient teachers.

The McGill normal school will thus combine with the system adopted in Upper Canada, those followed in England, which have been successfully applied in Lower Canada.

Mr Léon Fronteau, a graduate of the University of France, has been charged with the tuition in the French language and literature, and Mr Principal-Dawson will deliver lectures on natural history and agriculture, for which, his profound acquirements in these two branches render him eminently qualified.

It is also contemplated, that such of the pupil-tanchers as may be distinguished by previous education, ability and industry, shall have the further privilege of entering on the university course as free students, with the view of yualifying themselves for teaching in colleges, academies and other institutions for superion edncation.

The course of study in the normal school will include all the branchies of a sound English and French education, with especial reference to their principles and practical applimation, and to the best methods of teaching them. listruction will also be given in the art of teaching and the management of schools, in history, the elements of mathematics and algebra, natural philosophy; chernistry, natural history, agriculture, drawing and music.

In addition to religious instruction of $n$ general protestunt character, by the professors, arrangements will be made for special religions instruction by ministers, representing the several denominations with which the pupil teachers may be connected.

No bonrding honse is attached to the institution, but, overy caro will be taken to ensure the comfort and good condact of the pupil-teachers in private boarding houses to be selected by the Principal.

The large and commodious building, known as the "Old High School," in Belmont street, is being thoroughly repaired and fitted up by the Government, for the accommodation of the normal school, and will be provided with every modern appliance in the art of teaching.

Candidates for admission will be examined in reading, writing and the elements of grammar and arithnetic, and will be required to produce cortificates of gond moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge they have last been, and also, testimony, that they have attained the age of sixteen years.

On complying with these conditions, pupil-teachers will be entitled to free tuition, with the use of text books, and also to an allowance of $£ 8$ or $£ 9$ per annum in aid of their board. Those who reside at a distance of more than ninety milcs from the City of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance to pay travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance.

Pupil-teachers admitted after the sum allowed for the year has been appropriated, eannot participate in any of the allowanere, unless vacancies should occur,

These allowances are to be paid quarterly to all pupils who may require such aid, and who have complied with the rales of the institution.

At the close of the first year of study, pupil-teachers may apply for examination, for a diploma, giving the right to teach an elementary school, and after two years study, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of model schools. All the preceding regulations and privileges shall apply to female as well as to male pupil-teachers.

Every effort will be made by all connected with the direction of the institution, to perform efficiently the important task of training zenlous and skilful teachers, and at the same time to afford every facility to all who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of such training whether in the normal school or in the model school.

The ordinary session will commence on the 15th September, and ead on the 15th July, with a vacation of one week at Christmas.

The school will be opened on the third day of March next, and as an inducement to entrance, the term extending to the 15 th July will be reckoned as a complete session in the case of all whose progress may enable them to undergo the final examination. Candidates are recommended to apply before the opening, and none will be received later than fifteen days thereafter unless on examination they are found capable of taking their places in the classes previously organized.

Previous to the opening, application for entrance may be made to the Principal, at Burnside Hall, McGill college, and thereafter at thr normal school, Belmont street.

## PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

## Edjcation Oprice.-Montreal, 17th, January 1857.

This school will be opened on Tuesday, the third day of March next, in the building known at Montreal as the old Government House, near Jacques Cartier square.

It is chiefly designed, to train teachers for the Roman catholic population of the districts of Montreal, Ottawa, St. Francis, the city of Three Rivers, and that portion of the district of Three Rivers lying west of the city. The Revd. Mr. Verreau, heretofore director of the college of Ste. Therèse_de Blainville; will be the Principal and also one of the ordinary professors.

The other ordinary professor, Mr. Devismes will be intrusted with the tuition of reading with definitions, (lecture raisonn6e) French and English grammar, literature, elocution and declamation, the history of France, the history of England, and geography.

Mr. Devismes was, previous to his appointment, principal of the Berthier Academy, in the district of Montreal. He pursued his studies in France and taught during ten years in London.

Mr. Boudrias a teacher who has obtained a model school diploma, is appointed an associate professor, and as such, will teach mathematics.

English literature, elocution and declamation are allotted to Mr. Delaney who studied in the national schools in Ireland.

The principal will himself take charge of the religious instruction of the pupils, and will also teach the following branches ; mental and moral philosophy, the art of teaching, sacred history; general history, the history of Canada, and until the appoinment of additional associate professors, natural philosophy, natural history and linear drawing. Particnlar attention will be paid to the musical department in which both vocal and instrumental music will be taught. Mr. Labelle, who took advantage of his temporary residence in New York to receive lessons from some of the first professors from Europe, has with praiseworthy disinterestedness undertaken, for a moderate remuneration to teach this important branch of education.

Nothing has been spared to adapt the old Government House for its new destination. The boarding school has been furnished with every thing conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils. Bathing and washing rooms with water taps in them have been prepared ; each pupil must provide himself with the several articles required for washing and dressing decently.

The professors will have the use of the library of the department of publie in struction, and the pupils can borrow such books as the principal may pernitt them to read. The library already contains a considerable number of books, and there is every reason to believe that before the end of the year it will number over three thousand volumes.

Apparatus for the study of natural philosophy, a laboratory for chemical experiments and all other scientific appliances will be found in the normal school,a great portion of them have already been received. Sir William Logan has kindly offered to assist in the formation of a small museum of natural history.

A gymnasium will be erected in the large school yard, and special attention will be paid to the gymnastic exercises of the pupils.

A course of lectures to be delivered by the professors and other persons preeminent in various sciences, will be established. These lectüres will principally bear upon the art of education, with hygiene of children and young persons, in agriculture, history and French literature. The papils will be permitted to attend, and at the commencement of each lecture, one of them will give a sketch of the
preceding one. These sketches, when considered worthy, will be published in the Journal of Education.

The price for board is $£ 16$ for ordinary pupils, and eight pounds for pupils receiving purses. * Application for admission must be made to the principal who will remain in his office from ten to twelve and from two to four o'clock for the purpose of examining candidates, who must produce their certificates of age and of good moral character.

The course of studies of the Normal School will commence on the 15th September and finish on the 15 th July of each year, without intermission. It will be divided into two sessions. The course for this year will if necessary be prolonged so as to allow those candidates who may be desirous of obtaining diplomas to present themselves for examination.

Special arrangements may be made with teachers actually teaching who may wish to attend the normal school ; they must be made with each individually according to the circumstances of his particular case.

The model school will be entrusted to Mr. Boudrias and Mr. Delaney, who will teach every branch which the law requires should be taught in model schools. Special attention will be given to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping, each pupil will be charged a school fee of five shillings per month. Application for admission must be made to the principal at' the hours above mentioned: As the number of pupils must be limited, parents should not delay to make their applications.

Beside this model school which will be held in the normal school building, it is proposed to affiliate with it for the benefit and practice of the pupil-teachers, the excellent school kept by Messrs. Doran and Garnot in Côté street.

The boarding house and model school for girls cannot be completely organised until next fall, and every thing berein before contained will therefore refer only to the boys boarding house and model school.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,<br>Superintendent of Education

## APPENDIX C.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS

OF THE
SCHOOLINSPECTORS.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS

# OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS, 

## FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Extracts from the Report of Mr. Inspector Bruce.
"There are in my district of Inspection:
1 College.
6 Academies.
19 Superior primary schools conducted by male teachers.
8 ""
113 Elementary schools.
2 Independent superior primary schools conducted by male teachers.
10 ".
33 Independent schools.

## Total 192

"Of 122 teachers, whose schools are under the control either of the School Commissioners, or of the Trustees of dissentient schools, 27 only possess the qualifications necessary to teach in a thorough and perfect manner. The greater number of the remainder, have just capacity sufficient to keep a school on a tolerably proper footing, and there are some, whose utter incapacity, rather retards than advances the cause of Education. I have frequently attempted to point out to the latter, the means they should adopt to improve their schools, and method of teaching, but in consequence of their want of experience and unwillingness to follow my advice, my efforts were always ineffectual.
" 41 teachers have received Diplomas from the differentboards of Examiners, others have obtained certificates of capacity from members of the Clergy and from School Commissioners; I have myself given a certain number and the want of competency which I remarked in some of the applicants, induced me to advise, that these should receive no employment. In some distant and poor localities I have nevertheless permitted the schools to be conducted by teachers of only ordinary capacity, rather than see the schools shut up, and thus allow the childreu to grow up in ignorance ; but under such circumstances, I have used my utmost endeavours to inculcate in the minds of the teachers those notions of the art of teaching and discipline which experience has taught me, and I am happy to have it in my power to state that in most cases; my advice has been followed and attended with success.
" In the following statements, it would be well to observe, that the result of the examination, which I made of 13 schools, was very gratifying and answered all my expectations. I had reason to be satisfied with 51 other schools, 37 whose condition appeared to be only middling, and 21 which actually appeared to have been badly kept: If these results be compared with those established by my last statement, the difference which they exhibit testifies to the great progress now being made, and this progress is more particularly apparent in the
schools in the City of Montreal, at St. Malachie d'Ormstown, in some of those in the Municipalities of Chatham and St. Andrews, and in the Lachute academy. Next come Hinchinbrooke and Hemmingford; five or six of the schools in these Townships deserve to be pointed out as remarkable for the great order in which they are kept. Some of the schools which are scattered throughout the Townships of Elgin, Godmanchester, Dundee and in the parish ofSt. Anicet. are every day gaining. ground. In four of them very excellent methods of teaching are followed. In the Municipalities of Gore and Wentworth there are threc good schools. The Municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome which, not a long while since, so strenuously opposed the operation of the law, has now three schools which reflect the greatest credit on the teachers who conduct them. The course of studies followed in the Huntingdon academy has not been changed since my last report. Grenville and Union appear as yet unwilling to appreciate the beneficial influence of the law regulating public instruction in this country.

I have frequently pointed out defects, convinced, as I was, that no improvement could possibly ensue, so long as schools were confided; no matter for how short a time, to hands incapable of conducting them. The art of training children, the judicious choice of books which they are to study, a proper distribution and application of the time devoted to teach them, require not only experience, but also a special aptness on the part of those to whom they are confided; but there is another art, still more difficult to acquire, and which distinguishes amongst all others the teacher who is endowed with it ; this is, the art of enlightening the mind of the pupil by a proper explanation of the lessons contained in his books, and by the continual contact which the teacher must establish between his own ideas and those of the pupil. This method of teaching; which should be followed by the great majority of teachers, is, I regret to say, practised but by very few. Wherever it is found wanting the school is scarcely worthy of the name. A real and profound knowledge of the most approved methods should therefore be absolutely required of all those who are desirous of embracing the profession of a teacher.

Let them be thoroughly acquainted with grammar and arithmetic ; but at the same time, they must be able to impart to others the knowledge which they possess themselves, and for this purpose, they must employ the whole of thêir ideas, and use their utmost endeavors to interest the child in acquiring such knowledge. The principal fault which I find with the teachers whose schools are within my district of inspection is, that they do not pay sufficient attention in teaching the children to read properly. Every thing that the teacher doess, whether he be reading, speaking or writing, is naturally considered by the pupilis as a pattern which they are to follow, and they will always attempt to imitate him. Let the teacher never lose sight of this fact. Let him spare neither time nor pains in placing before them whatever may advantageously attract thair attention and curiosity, and his endeavors will certainly be crowned with success: The more the teacher promotes a desire of application in the pupil, the more will the latter find facility in overcomiug the difficulties he may meet with, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ also, so much more will the duties of the class become pleasant and agreeable. The art of rendering interesting that which, from the commencement had the appearance of being tedious and dull, is one which most assuredly is not possessed by every body; but I am decidedly of opinion that without it there can be no perfect method of teaching.

The following rules will be found useful, not only in teaching children to read, but also in making them understand what they do read :

Never teach them anything but what may be useful to them in the station of life in which it has pleased the Almighty to place them. Teach them to appreciate the benefits to be derived from the instruction they receive from you: you will by this alone increase their desire for instruction. Never allow your explanations to go beyond the comprehension of the child, and above all avoid everything too abstruse.

Let every subject on which you treat be accompanied with those little attractions which always draw the attention of children. Give some interest to your descriptionsby relating anecdotes or moral tales. Be very careful inmaking your explanations, and never cense questioning the scholars until you are perfectly satisfied that all, even the least intelligent, perfectly understood you. Let every word and every part of a sentence be for them a special study. Accustom them to analyze every sentence, and to render an account of everything they read. And you, the teacher, before commencing your day'slabor, should always devote some time to the study of the subjects which will form the duties of the day, and which you are going to teach.

The attention of the teacher should be particularly given to arithmetic, a science now universally in use, and without a knowledge of which, no person can ever expect to succeed. In this branch much progress has been made since my last visit, but still the progress is not sufficiently striking. There are however some exceptions,-schools in which arithmetic is taught to perfection. The greater number, however, leave much room for improvement. They adhere almost exclusively to the pure and simple study of an author whose precepts, whether good or bad, they follow, and scarcely ever is the rule laid down in the book supported by verbal explanation. I cannot approve of such a method of teaching, which, in my opinion, should be totally abandoned.

The method of teaching grammar has now in someschools, assumed an appearance of progress, being founded on reasoning ; but in most of the schools, it is far from being satisfactory. The methods used, rather fatigues than inspires a taste for this study. The memory alone is cultivated, the full comprehension of the lessons learnt is, generally speaking, altogether set aside; and if ever explanations are attempted, they are given in a manner calculated to give a distaste of the study to the scholar. In fact, the dryness of the subject, is only equalled, by the dryness of the explanations given.

I have very little to say with respect to the progress made in the study of Geography. In some places this study appears the object of a species of antipathy which it will be difficult to overcome. In some schools, however, I have seen it followed up in a most creditable manner, as also is the study of history for which explanatory charts are used. In my visits, I have remarked a gradual increase in the number of pupils, who devote their time to these studies.

The method of teaching geography is, generally speaking, very defective. The pupil should, above all, but this is rarely the case, be made to understand the meaning of distance and space, the same, as in the study of history, it is necessary that the pupil should understand the meaning of age, year, \&c. Instead of commencing to make him understand the principles of geography by observations at home, and in the vicinity, the lessons which are given are generally dry and tedious, which causes the scholar to take an aversion not only to the study, but also to the master who teaches and the book containing his lessons. Drawings on the black-board would greatly assist the pupil and facilitate his study, by familiarising him with the formation of continents, islands, oceans, \&co.y and would make a great impression on his mind; and yet this is the method the least thought of. In a word, the course adopted by teachers generally, is far
from being logical. It is the learning we possess which enables us to seek for, and acquire those treasures of knowledge which have not as yet come to light, and this truth which should never be lost sight of, is the only means of producing beneficial results in the child whose mind and intelligence it is their duty to develope and expand.

The School Journals are very defective. There is only found in them the names of the children, their age, and the marks shewing the days of their attendance, but never anything to show what branches the pupils learn, nor the progress they have made in their studies since entering the school. I have recommended that the following form be adopted, because at a coup d?coil, every thing the scholar does and studies can easily be seen besides which it will serve me materially as a guide in my examinations.

As the pupil advances in his classes, he passes from one branch of studies to another, which in the book is indicated by some corresponding mark. Then, by comparing the mark signifing his commencement in any particular branch, with the mark made at the time of his examination, and by establishing the progress made by the pupil indicated by this mark added to the marks signifying his punctuality in attendance and his aptitude, the examiner can form a just idea of the progress made by the scholar, and thus do ample justice to the teacher."

Mr. Bruce then devotes a portion of his report to his .xamination of the several school houses in his district, their furniture, apparatus, \&c. He does not appear to be very well satisfied with the result. The school houses are for the most part badly constructed. Want of proper ventilation is the principle defect; the windows are generally speaking, either too high, too low, or too narrow, rarely ever giving an equal light throughout the school rooms. To obviate this defect in the construction of school houses, the best means would be to distribute models or plans of school houses, accompanied by directions as to the manner of building as well as the manner of furnishing them and supplying proper school apparatus when built; also, to oblige the school commissioners; whenever opportunity occurred, to follow these models or plans under the penalty of forfeiting their share of any grant which might hereafter be given in aid of the erection of school houses.

Altho' he complains of the irregular manner in which the schools are attended generally, still he remarks a great improvement even in this respect. The comparison which he establishes between the schools situated within the district under his especial inspection and those of Upper Canadais vastly in favor of the former. The last report of the Superintendent of Education for that portion of the province, shows that the number of children of all ages attending the common schools and academiesis 22.05 in proportion to the population. On the other hand Mr. Bruce shows that in hisdistrict of inspection the average number is 23, 22.

The want of regular attendance on the part of the children is a great drawback to the general spread of Education, and many means have been resorted to, to prevent its occurrence. In England regular attendance is rewarded with prizes, medals and certificates. In other countries in Europe, coertion is used ; according to Mr. Bruce this question deserves the attention of our legislators.

In closing his report, Mr. Bruce, alludes to many other obstacles in the way of sustaining schools on a proper footing, resulting from the delay in arranging the several classes, immediately after the opening of the school, and also from the culpable practice of parents who withdraw their children from the schools at the very moment when, from the instructions they have received, they can profit by the lessons given by their teachers.

SYNPIIGAL TABLE of the Protestant Educational Institutions and schools in the City of Montreal, sherring the number of Institutions different branches of Education taught in each of them respectively,


## Statement A regapitulation．

|  | Result of Examinations． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MUNIOIPALITIES． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \text { 䔍 } \\ & \text { 范 } \\ & \text { 䔍 } \\ & \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 哦 | 荧 |
| Elgin | 1 | 5 | 1 | $1{ }^{\text {b }}$ |
|  | Academy． | 1 | 2 |  |
| Dunded Anicet．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |
| Hinchinbrooke ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Hemmingford ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| St．Chrysostome ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Montrenl ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $2{ }^{1}$ | 7. | 2 1 | 2 |
| St．Andrew＇s．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | $3^{1 . . . . . .}$ | 5 | $1{ }^{1 . . . . . .}$ |
| Gore and Wentworth．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 3 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Ghatham Wentworth．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －${ }_{3}^{1}$ | ［ $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{3} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| Grenville and Union．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | No school． |  |  |  |
| Godmanchester ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Total．．． | 13 | 51 | 37 | 21 |

Statement B recapitulation．

| MUNIOIPALITIES． | School Journal |  |  |  | Total number of pupils learning different bran－ ches of Education． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 患 } \\ & \text { 莫 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蓉 } \\ & \text { 首 } \end{aligned}$ | 盲 |  |
| Godmanchester | 451 | 328 | 208 | 310 | 451 | 274 | 300 | 114 | 118 |
| Hemmingford ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 842 | 739 | 542 | 666 | 842 | 622 | 607 | 261 | 288 |
| St．Chrysostome．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 637 | ${ }_{509}^{583}$ | 373 | 556 | 637 | 363. | 348 | 148 | 147 |
| St．Andrew＇s．．．．．．．．．．．． | 414 | ${ }_{379}$ | ${ }_{277}$ | － | 447 | 420 | ${ }_{285}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 227 | 120 |
| Elgin ．．．．．．．． | 232 | 168 | 109 | 170 | 232 | 170 | 172 | ${ }_{95}$ | ${ }_{65}$ |
| Huntingdon | 237. | 169 | 99 | 170 | 225 | 191 | 140 | 147 | 168 |
| Dundeo．．． | 273 | 182 | 184 | 217 | 273 | 135 | 165 | 104 | 77 |
| St．Anicet． | 387 | 266 | 203 | 259 | 387 | 186 | 192 | 111 | 90 |
| Montreal ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 251 | ${ }_{350}^{246}$ | 201 | 230 | 251 | 245 | 199 | 120 | 116 |
| La Chute | 473 375 | 324 | 274 ： | 375 297 | ${ }_{375}$ | 282 | 308 | 123 | 102 |
| Gore and Wentworth．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 350 | 276 | 200 | 272 | 350 | 208 | 204 | 88 | 48 |
| Chathatn ．．．．．．．．．． | 516 | 440 | 321 | 419 | 516 | 343 | 856 | 194 | 185 |
| and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand＇total． | 6085 | 5549 | 3889 | 4852 | 6073 |  |  |  |  |

Total number of scholars studying the higher branches of Education．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 薄 } \\ & \text { 呂 } \\ & \text { 曾 } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \text { 鬲 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 菷 } \\ & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { ib } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 苞 } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岿 } \\ & \text { 畨 } \end{aligned}$ |  | \| | 最 | 葱 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 21 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 2 |  |  |  | － |  |
| 4 | $\ldots$ |  | 3 |  | 8 | 4 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 |
| 15 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 100 |

[^15]
## Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Hubert.

Mr. Hubert expresses his satisfaction at the changes made in the School Laws which confer on the Superintendent of Education the power of controlling some of the proceedings of the School Commissioners, particularly the clause which permits him to withhold from refractury municipalities their share of the grant. He hopes that the Department of Education will remain steadfast, and will concede nothing either to the complaints or menaces of those who would wish to protract an amelioration of so melancholy a state of affairs. He adds that the time is now arrived to effect this desirable change. Every one feels convinced that it is the intention of the Government to cause the law to be executed in all its force, and they feel the truth of the excellent maxim contained in circular No. 20 : "That no justice, equality, or real security can exist for indivi"duals, where the law is not regularly and impartially administered as well in favor "of, as against every one." A salutary reaction is now proceeding, 'but the slightest hesitation or weakness will promptly cause the whole prestige to vanish.

Mr. Hubert points out in several municipalities, a great improvement in the mode of carrying out the intention of the law, more particularly in the distribution of the Government grant amongst the several school districts. In some, blackboards have been supplied to the schools, in others, but in a less number, geographical charts have also been furnished. Generally speaking, however, the Commissioners have exhibited a most unaccounable parsimony. There are very few parishes in which the schools are furnished either with a school journal, or with a visitors' register. Some teachers, both male and female, so as not to deprive their pupils of the prizes which they are entitled to under the terms of the Superintendent's circular, have actually purchased such registers with their own means. In several municipalities the salary of the secretary-treasurer has been increased; in some, the contingent expenses not authorized by any previous meeting and resolutions, have been carried to account, notwithstanding the special rulepublished with respect to this subject.

The Commissioners very seldom visit the schools; they, however, generally attend the examinations. School regulations have been made in very few municipalities. Mr. Hubert is of opinion that general rules should be made establishing a uniformity in the method of teaching, fixing the schools hours, and all other details. As soon as these rules shall have heen established, either by the Superintendent or by the Council of public instruction, they should be printed and exposed to view in every school-house.

The time and length of the vacations also varies much in the several municipalities; consequenily, the Inspector of schools is' never sure, when he makes his tour of inspection, to find the schools open. The Superintendent or Council of Public Instruction should make a regulation establishing also, in this respect, general uniformity.

In many municipalities the Commissioners allow the school-houses to go to ruin, without ever thinking of repairing them when required; and they are still more desinclined to erect new ones. Almost all the school houses have been built since many years, and both the health of the scholars and teacher is consequently jeopardised. Because the Government no longer grants aid to build school-houses, the Commissioners consider that they are exempted from imposing special assessments for this object, and, from a false ond fatal weakness and commiseration towards the rate payers, they render themselves guilty of culpable negligence and manifest inhumanity towards both pupils and teachers.

The salaries of the teachers are gradually on the increase ; but they are still far from being remunerative, and this may in the main be attributed to the
too great subdivision of municipalities into school districts. The great number of incompetent female teachers, who can always find employment for a low salary, is partly the cause of the unremunerative salaries paid to male teachers. A dwelling-house and fuel should always be given to a teacher, over and above his ordinary salary. Mr. Hubert points out several municipalities in which the niggardliness of the commissioners is really deplorable. For instance, at Yamachiche the female teacher is obliged to furnish a stove and fuel-wood, and to accept as part of her salary her chances in the monthly. fees. She would have complained to the school managers, but the commissioners had strictly forbidden the managers to interfere in the matter and they went so far, as to threaten the school-mistress that if she persisted in her demand, they would deduct from her salary the number of days on which, during the winter, no school was kept, which was only caused in consequence of the impossibility of procuring fuel. Mr. Hubert was perfectly justified in pointing out so flagrant a dereliction from the duties imposed upon commissioners.

At St. Didace, the schools were shut up during a month, for the purpose of paying a debt contracted for building a school-house; the cost of the erection of this school-house, instead of having been raised by special assessment, having been taken out of the ordinary revenue of the municipality. He also mentions several other irregular proceedings in the mode of conducting the affairs of this municipality.

Champlain and Ste. Ursule are pointed out as deserving great praise for the progress made in their schools, and also for the liberality and disposition for improvement evinced by the commissioners. In the first-mentioned municipality people of note both from their position and acquirements appear to consider it a duty to attend all the public examinations of the schools, which were very satisfactory and highly interesting. Mr. Hubert also speaks in the highest terms of the academies of Yamachiche and Three-Rivers, of the school of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine, and of the boarding-school of the ladies of the Ursuline convent. Mr. Lawlor's academy also enjoys a high and well deserved reputation. There are besides several independent schools. The "Institut Canadien" and the Philharmonic Society of Three-Rivers are well adapted for the development of literature and the fine arts. Newspapers have also lately been established in the town, and they are yearly gaining ground. In the same ratio will the taste for literature and general instruction also advance.

The school monies are not divided among districts, for it was not deemed expedient to establish any. Mr. Hubert, besides, is of opinion that the town of Three Rivers, like Montreal and Quebec, should not be subjected to that clause of the Law which requires the division of a municipality into several school districts.

## Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Consigny.

This year's inspection shows the same signs of gradual progress as the preceding years. The children are more steady in their attendance at school, and the parents appear to feel a more lively interest in the furtherance of education; the School Commissioners and the rate-payers work better together, with more judgment and zeal in carrying out the law and advancing the course of public instruction; the rates are paid more regularly, and the salaries of the teachers, although slowly, are steadily increasing.

One of the greatest defects now existing, and one which is severely felt, is a want of uniformity in the method of teaching, as also in the books used in the
schools. Little progress is made in this respect, and I much fear that this evil will continue to increase as long as the Department of Education does not publish a list of books permitted to be used in schools, to the total exclusion of all others.

## Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Parmelee.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties I had to encounter in the course of the last winter in visiting the schools committed to my charge, I succeded in visiting and examining them all, with the exception of a few which happened to be shut up at the time of my visit, and of one which I found it impossible to reach.

The number of municipalities within my district of Inspection is 22, of school districts 255 , and of school-houses 231. There are 219 schools in operation, of which 64 are conducted by male teachers and 154 by female teachers. 188 are under the control of the school commissioners, 24 under the control of dissentient trustees, and 7 are independent. The number of pupils attending the schools is 6928, of which number 3971 are boys and 2957 are girls. Of this number 4753 are of British origin, 2175 are French Canadians, 4582 are Protestants and 2346 are Catholics. The number of scholars learning spelling is 1358, who read well, 2816 , who read fluently, 2754 , learning the simple rules of arithmetic, 1545, the compound rules of arithmetic, 1537, grammar, 1176, geography, 1154, writing, 3791, composition, 1012. There are also some schools in which algebra, bookkeeping, and history are aught.

With the exception of one, all the above-mentionned schools are elementary schools; but the programe of studies followed and the capacity of the teachers in 90 of these schools, would place them in the same rank as model schools.

The 14 academies and the primary superior schools within my district of inspection are attended by 778 scholars, of whom 429 are boys and 347 gigls; 749 learn spelling and reading, 423 writing, 357 composition, 518 arithmetic, 376 grammar, 242 geography, 94 algebra, 79 history, 37 bookkeeping, 26 natural history, 22 geometry, 7 astronomy, 6 chemistry, 11 physiology, 40 sacred music, 58 instrumental music, 10 drawing, 48 Latin, 7 Greek, 33 French, and in one academy alone, in which the scholars are French Canadians, 45 are learning English.

These schools, elementary, academical, and primary superior, are attended by 7706 scholars, and almost without an exception the teachers who conduct them, although several amongst them have not received diplomas, unite much merit with great zeal in the performance of their duties. I have remarked a steady progress in all the different branches of education; and according to the preceding statistics it will be perceived that more than four fifths of the children who attend the common schools read well and even fluenty, that nearly five ninths study arithmetic, and that more than one sixth study grammar and geography, and about one sixth practice composition.

A very small number of the scholars who attend the academies and superior schools receive more than the ordinary teaching, and a much smaller number study the classics. These institutions certainly contribute largely towards the advancement of education, but not in proportion to the amount of Government aid granted to them, especially when compared with the amount granted to elementary schools. Several of these latter schools leave' nothing to be desired in what particularly belongs to primary education, and can successfuliy compete with the former.

The above details which I have only here given in a summary manner, are shown more fully in the statistical statements accompanying my report.

I have distributed all the books which you forwarded to me to be given as prizes. Children in the elementary schools, received 222 volumes; 49 volumes were given to scholars in academies and superior schools. The total number of volumes thus distributed amounts to 271.

Many of the municipalities have neglected to follow the instructions contained in circular No. 19, and have not provided themselves with school registers. I have every reason to believe that they will be procured without delay, and that I shall then be enabled to distribute some of the prizes which are 'so eagerly sought after, and are received with so much gratitude by the children in the several schools under my inspection.

Generally speaking, the schools are in tolerably good working order, but still they are far from being what they ought to be. What appears to me to be most defective in all the different branches is the method of teaching writing, The constant clange of masters, each of whom has a different method of teaching, and many of whom have no method at all, or teach in a very different manner from that of their predecessors, is the great causc, that the children, in attempting to imitate. all these different styles, can scarcely ever arrive at perfection in this particular branch. For this defect, which is unfortunately very general, I have reason to think that the Council of Public Insiruction will soon find a remedy, by causing a good and general system to be followed, and obliging the children to copy from printed lines, instead of from those written by their different masters.

I have also reason to complain of the very apparent carelessness of the masters in their mode of teaching. They only appear to care that the lessons given to the pupils should be learnt by heart, but seldom accompany their recitation of them by any explanations. I hope that this evil will disappear as soon as the normal schools, now in active operation, will be enabled to supply the country with good and more competent school-teachers.

The financial 'affairs of the several municipalities are, generally' speaking, in a flourishing condition. The assessments and taxes are more regularly paid, as are also the school-1eachers, although there are still some arrears. Many very excellent school-houses were built during the past year.

## Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Lanctot.

Convinced as I feel, of the truth of the maxim that, "r the teacher makes the school," I have constantly opposed the engagement of imcempetent teachers, unfit, either from their want of capacity, or of zeal, to be placed at the head of a school ; on the other hand, assisting to the utmost of my power those teachers, whom, I deem deserving. That clause of the last law for the promotion of Education which authorises the Superintendent to refuse the share of the annual grant to municipalities in which their teachers are incompetent, has already been of great service, and I will add that this clanse, as well as the one which confers the same power to the Superintendent, when his instructions are not carried out will produce the most beneficial effects. Besides these, the aet referred to contains. many: excellent provisions for the furtherance of Edueations

Out of the 154 male and female teachers, within my district of Inspection, there is not one male teacher who had not received, previous to his engagemeut, a diploma, or certificate of capacity from a Boardiof Examiners, and the fermale teachers generally speaking, bave passed their examination before meide None of these 154 teachers therefore can be considered incompetent, although in some
localities a little indulgence was required. But this necessary indulgence will disappear as the pecuniary ressources of the Commissioners will admit of it, and this sannot be far distant if the liberality of the Legislative be continued.

One fact I particularly wish to bring under your notice, inasmuch as it proves most incontestably, the progress of education in this district.

Out of the twenty municipalities of which I bave the inspection, fifteen haye this year, model schools, and two, academies; thus making seeventeen superior schools within these twenty municipalities. With respect to the three others, one, St. Stanislas, is yet a new settlement, and has only one elementary school, the two others will, I trust, next year open a superior primary school.

I must however remark that St. Rémi, one of the three parishes referred to, is very backward; St. Remi, the most prosperous among all the neighbouring municipalities and conspicuous for the general intelligence of its professional and commercial community, the centre of a thickly populons district, at a shoit distance from the American frontier, has, in its village, bat one very ordinary elementary school attended by more than one hundred and twenty children.

The following salaries are paid the teachers in these schools: At Laprairie the teacher receives $£ 115$ besides $£ 45$ paid to an assistant; at St . Cyprien $£ 150$ there are two female assistant teachers; at Chateauguay $\mathbf{£} 60$; at St. Michel Archange $£ 60$; at St. Edouard $£ 95$; at St. Jacques le Mineur $£ 100$; at St. Isidore $£ 55$; a female teacher also receives $£ 40$; at St. Louis de Gönzague the teacher receives $£ 100$ and the Commissioners pay besides $£ 35$ to a female teacher; the teacher at Ste. Martine receives $£ 100$, and so with the other's in the same proportion. These salaries it is true, are not sufficiently remunerative for the services rendered by the greater number of the teachers, but when we consider the low salaries given only a few years since, caused by prejudice and antipathy to the working of the school laws, we have most certainly every reason to congratulate ourselves on the happy change which has taken place and to hope that a full and complete success, in the cause of Education is not far distant.:

With respect to the education given in model and superior schools, it is true, that generally speaking, it is not so developed as it ought to be, and which, without doubt, will shortly be the case. The cause of this is that the children do not remain at these schools a sufficient length of time; and that the parents who db not as yet appreciate the advantages of a superior education, will not deprive themselves of the services of their children. This I believe to be the greatest drawback, one which, must in the meantime be met with untiring perseverancef. It must however be remarked that some of these institutions are well attended and exhibit a program of studies as complete as can reasonably be expected. At the head of these institutions I must place the school established in the village of Beauharnois. It is conducted by the Sisters of the order of "Jesus Marie"" which, although of recent date has already rendered inestimable service to the cause of Education. Nothing can exceed the order, neatness and the interior arrangements of this establishment.

Beauharnois, besides, supports an academy for the education of boys, and it is without any exception, the municipality which has, within my knowledge, contributed the most towards the furtherance of superior education.

St. Thimothée, its neighbour however nöbly endeavours to rival Beauharnois, This parish has also two establishments for superior education'; the same zealis exhibited by the ladies of the convent, and the same sacrifices of time and trouble by the Rev. Mr. Archambault in establishing these $\mathbf{t}$ wo institutions, the buildings belonging to which, could not have cost less than £2000. The model school for boys is ingood working order but the girls school suffers a little from its proximitf to Beauharnois as also from the geographical position of the two villages.,

After these establishments I must point out the academy at Laprairie conducted by two teachers, the able Mr. O'Regan being the principal. An excellent commercial education is acquired at this school ; the French-and English languages are taught, as also among other branches of study, mental arithmetic, book-keeping, the elements of mathematics and astronomy, linear drawing, and mapping, \&c. In this school several pupils, were educated who, thanks to the zeal and talents of Mr. O'Regan now occupy prominent positions, in the commercial affairs and also in public offices.

I should also include in this list, the Model School at St. Constant. The progress made by the pupils during the past year, deserves this honorable mention.

A marked improvement is also very evident in the qualifications of the male and female teachers in elementary schools; the establishment of Model Schools in the different villages, has had the effect of greatly increasing the number of female teachers; but, for elementary schools, if there be any difference in the qualifications of male or female teachers, I think the latter have the advantage. A competent female teacher can always be engaged at a salary of from $£ 30$ to £35; whereas, it is difficult to obtain the services of a male teacher for the same rate.

Our schools are now provided with maps, and I particularly insist upon the teaching of geography in all of them.

I regret that I am obliged to complain of the variety of books used in our schools, - the series of books published by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, were formerly the only books, almost exclusively used; now, the "Teachers Guide," (Guide de l'Instituteur,) another grammer published by the Brothers, and a new series of Orthographical Dictations have been introduced, causing much confusion in the schools. With all these books, classification is impossible, and therefore there can be no emulation among the scholars; it divides the time of the teacher, and consequently causes much loss of time, both to him and the scholars.

I am of opinion that the prompt interference of the Council of Public Instruction, with respect to the choice of uniform classical books is most urgent. The new Orthographical Dictations, are, in my idea, far inferior to those which they have replaced. They leave almost nothing for the scholars to do, and several teachers coincide in opinion with me, that these dictations do not at all meet the purpose for which they were written. It also appears to me, that there are' several serious defects in the books now used in the schools. I have combatted, to the utmost of my power, the obstacles resulting from the variety and defects of the books used in our schools, and have induced several municipalities to purchase, at the public expense, all the books, stationary \&ce., required. The "Teacher's Guide" (Guide de l'Instituteur) was generally procured, but as there were already a great variety of books in those schools, the benefit arising from this change, cannot be otherwise than very gradual. My principal object in suggesting this change, was to obviate another impediment in the way of pablic teaching, even more serious than the former, that is, the general want of books of every description, for, more than one third of the pupils in each school, come unprovided, either with books, or other articles necessary for their instruction in the different classes; and no other means to remedy this, could have succeeded so well as the one suggested, and finally adopted. Religious instruction is givenin all schools, by means of the Catechism, besides which, every class is opened and closed with prayer.

I cannot but congratulate myself on the willingness and politeness shown by the commissipners, in assisting me in my duties, and generally, on the deference paid by them to my suggestions. The great extent of this district, prevents my
devoting so much time to the inspection of the schools, as 1 would wish. The school houses and dependencies are generally too small, and are kept in bad order; little care is taken of them, and no attempt is ever made to improve or ornament the ground on which they are situated; the interior of the schools is also much neglected. There is still much to be done to place our school houses in that state of couffort and order, which re-acts so forcibly upon the minds of the scholars, and to which all persons, at all experienced in the education of youth, attach so much importance.

The commissioners are not sufficiently punctual in the payment of the teachers' salaries, besides which, the terms of payment are too far apart. To pay a teacher f20 every six months, will not be so beneficial, as if the same amount were paid to him in monthly payments; and, if at the end of six months, this suma is not paid at all, is it not the height of injustice? This however, is of very frequent occurrence, and the inconvenience it occasions the teachers in consequence, is such, that immediate attention to this subject is absolutely requisite. I have neglected nothing which I thought would remedy this evil. But to succeed, It would be necessary to sue, which is dreaded more than any thing else, and for the sake of appeariug indulgent toward the rate payers, the commissioners do not fear to commit cruel acts of injustice towards the teachers. I have everywhere urged the necessity of instituting suits for the recovery of the assessments and other fees. It is much to be regretted, however, that the costs are much too high, and that the last Law did not prescribe a mode of proceeding for the recovery of school fees and contributions, similar to the one in the municipal Law.

The commissioners accounts are everywhere well kept, and in good order el All secretary-treasurers who had left office without having elosed their account ${ }_{9}$ : have since done s: under my direction, all old accounts are therefore settled and closed.

The establishment of public libraries, which would be so generally beneficial, by allowing young people of both sexes to continue their studies after leaving school, proceeds but very slowly; nevertheless, you will perceive by the statistical statement accompanying this report, that there are eight within my district of $\mathrm{In}_{7}$ spection. These it is true, are not very considerable. It is, however, a comern mencement, and I feel confident that the inhabitants would willingly assess a themselves to promote this good work, if the government would sncourage them ; is by granting some assistance. Honorable exception, however, must be made ipars favor of the "Société Littéraire de Laprairie," legally incorporated, and yeaply" increasing in usefulness. Its existence is due to the young men of the village, assisted by a few friends of education. It has only been established about ibree. years and already numbers thirty members, the number of newspapers and periodicals received, as well those published without, as within the provinee, is 16 , and its library contains 915 volumes, all most judiciously selected.

If the ardour of the youth of this parish for mental improvernent do not di. minish, they will derive inconceivable benefit from this Institution.

The literary soirees to which the public are invited, and the lectures given under its auspices, will also have the effect of stimulating the zeal of those who contribute towards the advancement of education. This society has received much benefit from the amount which the Legislature has for the last two years, beeu pleased to grant to it. To give you an exact idea of the progress made in this district of inspection during the last twelve months, I submit the following statement, to prove the correctness of my assertion.


If this statement included the statistics of the two preceding years, the difference shown would be far greater. It will also be'remarked that the difference is greater in the increase of pupils studying the superior branches of education.

Finally, if those who are specially appointed to oversee the direction of schools would exhibit a little more zeal in the performance of their duties, I have no doubt'but that the obstacles in the way of public instruction would soon be removed. Public lectures, delivered either by the Inspectors or by educational men in the different localities, would much contribute towards effecting such a result. The Iast law, especially that clause of it which allows the commissioners to double the amount of the assessment, and even to levy a larger amount when necessary, on the real property of the rate payers, thas diminishing the weight of the tax imposed upon the poor, and increasing it on the property owned by the rich, will undoubtedly produce the most bappy results.

## Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Maurault.

All the different parishes of any importance, rival each other in their zeal for the establishment of siperior schools, and for the improvement of their elementary schools'; and I can assure you, thatif there be no abbatement in their zeal, and that the commissioners continue to exhibit the same ardour for the advancement of edrcotion, the progress in' a very short time will be very apparent. Several municipalities have had much difficulty in providing teachërs competent to teach in their elementary schools, so seldom are they to be met with; still none of them have hesitated to subimit to some little sacrifice to obtain them.

The last amendments in the school acts, have contributed not a litte in giving that spirit of advancement to the rate payers, as well as zeal and devotion to the teachers, who now readily accept situations in a profession which heretofore held forth no inducements to enter into it.

The parish of St. Michel still forms an exception as you know, although three schools have been established during the year. I am in hopes however that the efforts of some of the friends of Education in this parish who are working hard to change the present order of things will be crowned with success, and that a new Era will soon open for St. Michel a'Yamaska. The parish of 'Ste. Monique is not alogether exempt from this reproach. A certain number of schoois, itis true are if tolerable good order, "but they are kept ap with difficult, and this' will be the case as long as legal assessment does not take the place or voluntary coptributipas: I am of opinion that the stubbornness of the people who will remain behind the
progress which they see every where around them, would be soon checked, were they to be threatened with the forfeiture of their share in the grant for the future

It is also very desirable that the Commissioners should purchase books and everything else required, for the instruction of the children. I have seen in several schools among very intelligent children, deprived, through the negligence of their parents, of books, paper and every other requisite. Another cause of the little ad vancement made by the pupils, and at the same time, one which materially effects ${ }^{\text {i }}$ their health, is the bad construction of the school houses, on account of which mainy of the children cannot attend the schoolslin winter, and those who attend punctually are frequently attacked with serious illness. The inspector should, for the sake: of the pupils as well as for the teachers, have the power of closing school housess which do not possess all the requirements for the health of the scholars, and which have not all the school furniture and appliances requisite for properly carrying on the school, or, on his report of the want of all these requirements, the municipality thus complained against, should be deprived of its share of the grant.

Several municipalities furnish fuel, which is taken in the place of monthly fees. This mode of contribution, besides being less in value that the mininum amount of the monthly fee as exacted by law, is the source of many quarrels and difficulties between the rate payers and the teachers, inasmuch as all kind of wood is taken to the school house, and very frequently this is of a bad quality. The school municipalities should not be permitted to commute the obligation of paying the monthly fees, in this manner.

Little difficulties sometimes arise in certain municipalities either among the rate payers themselves or between the rate payers and the commissioners, but yet they were never of so serious a nature as to create any fear with respect to the prosperous future of all the municipalities within my district. These diffculties, so much to be regretted, in consequence of the bad feeling which they: arouse in the public mind, but which proves nevertheless that they think of the advancement of Education generally, originate either in the nomination of a schoolmaster who does not suit everyone, or with reference to the situation of the school house, which every one wants to have at his own door. Generally speaking, lis must say that the commissioners and the rate payers work well together, and they all appear animated with the same desire to advance the great reform which is pre paring for them; I would also remark that the Secretary Treasurers, generally strictly perform the duties of their office, and far from being an object of general distrust as heretofore (for at his door, all the odious clauses in the school law were. laid, they have now gained the confidence of the pablic.

The law has wisely provided for an increase in the emoluments of Secretaryw Treasurers, which was much too small considering the various arduous duties they have to perform.

The following remarks, which I have to make relative to each of the different: municipalities in my district will I trust fully meet your expectations.

## County of Nicolet.

St. Pierre les Becquets.-This parish in which education appeared to be ate stand still, owes its present rank as first among those, now animated with the desire of progress, and the important reforms that have taken place, to the eléction of the Reverend Mr. Baily and Dr. Fournier as school Commissioners. A model school under the direction of Mr. Trudel and his sister has just been opened a uniform selection of books has been prescribed, and to attain this end, the Rey Mr. Baily advanced all the money required for the purchase of books and othef things requisite for the schools. One school house was required during the yeath
the repairs would cost about from $£ 40$ to $£ 50$ Two new elementary schools are in operation, making now 9 , schools in the parish attended by 472 children, giving an increase of 51 ohildren over last year. The schools have been regularly visiled by the commissipners and public examinations have every where taken place. The hoard of commmissioners having some debis to pay of resolved to increase the assessement one third, for the purpose of liquidating them. It would be well if their example were followed ef sewhere.

Gentilly.-The construction of the building intended for the Academy is now completed. The recent engagement made with Mr Laplanter; as Professor, is, really indicative of good fortune to the parish. The high salary given to the teacher, the great cost incurred in building, as: well as the zeal evinced by the Commissioners, should entitle this school to, a share of the grant for establishments of this class. Another elementary school has also been commenced, thus raising the number of schools in this municipality to 9 , attended by 497 pupils, giving, an increase of 112 over the last year. Every thing: progresses) in a favorable manner, and the Commissioners have shown that they are friendly to the cause of Education. The good state of their money affairs shows that this part of their duties has theen properly administered; and, at the same time, testifies to the zeal and capacity of Mr. Tourigny, their Secretary-Treasurer.

Blandford:-There are two schools in this municipality, attended by 43 children. Another is about to be opened in the Augmentation of Somerset. Not withstanding that the contributions amount to three times the sum granted, which is only $£ 12 \cdot 14 \mathrm{~s}$. 2d., it is impossible that this municipality can support three schools without assistance. The amount of the grant is also about to be diminished, in consequence of the annexation of a part of this Township (le Domaine) to Gentilly. The school-houses are kept in good repair; and the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer are kept in a very creditable manner.

Becancour. -This parish supports 11 schools, of which one is a primary superior school for fermales, kept by Miss Rean,-attended by 513 children, giving in all, an increase of 32 children over the last year. This parish is distinguished for the excellent qualifications of its female teachers, for the good state of its school-houses and school-furniture, (with the exception of the boys' school in the village, whlch is in very bad order.) One of the elementary schools in this parish, kept by Miss Levasseur, should be classed among the primary superior schools. Some friends of education are interesting themselves for the establishment of a primary superior school for boys; and they wish, if the permission of his Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers can be obtained, to appropriate to this purpose the stone building used as a residence for the curé.

St. Gertrude.-In this small parish there are four schools, three of which are under 'the' control of the Commissioners; and one independent school for girls, just established, under the auspices of the Reverend M. de Villers.' These schools are attended by 218 children, giving an increase of 25 pupils over last year. They are frequently visited by the Reverend Cure. A school-house was built this year, which cost about $£ 125$. This parish is one of those deserving supplementary aid, its share of the grant being only $£ 39$ 8s. 2d., The monetary affairs of the corporation are in good order; the rate-payers are punctual in the payment of their assessment.

St. Gregoire.-There are ten schools in this parish,-of which one is primary superior, kept by Mr. Biron,-attended by 515 children. An academy for females, under the direction of the Sisters of the Assumption, educates 140 pupils,-making a total of 655 scholars. The convent not being sufficiently spacious to ac commodate the number of children attending $\mathrm{it}_{\mathrm{i}}$, another story has been added to it during this summer. This institution is on a very high footing. A lady,

[^16]
## County of Yamaska.

Baie du Febvre.-There are nine schools in this parish of which, eight are elementary, attended by 397 children, an Academy directed by Mr. Lottinville, attended by 131 pupils, making in all 528 children attending school, being an increase over the previous year of 75 scholars. A handsome brick house next to the old school-house purchased for the Academy, was thoroughly repaired for this purpose, and for which the parish deserves great credit. The building of another has been contracted for, and a third, 1 am informed will very soon be comis menced. Among the Elementary school there is one particularly deserving of mention, this' is the school kept by Mr. LeBlanc who teaches more than ond hundred children with more than ordinary success.

The schools in general are on an excellent footing, and the Commissionerf appear desirous of making still further improvements.

St. Zephirin.-There are in this parish four elementary schools, kept in good order, and they are attended by 198 children. A school-house is now in course of construction and another will soon be begun. The old residence of the Cure which is still an excellent house will be given next year for the use of the village school. Mach difficulty was' at first encountered in executing the school laws, but these have been overcome, every thing goes on well and education progresses: The Commissioners have succeeded in paying the debts contracted in previous years. The contributions which nearly double the amount of their starge of the grant shows much good will on the part of the rate payers.

St. Thomas de Pierreville.-In this parish there is one primary supetior school, and there are eight elementary schools besides that of the Aberiakis village, attended in all by 312 children. New boundaries were lately given to the several districts in order to diminish the number, and to obtain better sch\%ofs: although, hose that were previously in operation were very recommendable. Avast brick building is about to be erected for the primary superior school in the village and measures have been taken to build all the district schools däring the yeat.

Public examinations have been held in several of the schools, and it appears that the result was very satisfactory. ' The affairs of the Board of Commissioners are in very good order.

St. François.-There are six schools in this parish, of which one is a model or primary superior school, Lept on a very excellent footing by Madame Robillard, and five elementary schools, attended altogether by 349 children. I regret to state that all the elementary schools, with the exception of one, are not above mediocrity. There is but one school-house in the whole municipaliy and that is the one in the village, and the Commissioners show no intention of building any. The salaries of the teachers are altogether insufficient, and I feel convinced that as long as this lasts, education cannot progtess.

St. David.-In this parishi there are nine schools, eigbi of which are elementary, and another which 1 rank as a primary superior or model school lept by Mr. and Mrs. Mégrette, and attended by 445 children in all; shewing an increase of more than one hundred scholars over the past year. Above one hundred children attend Mr. Mégrette's'schonl, and learn both English and French grammatically and all other branches taught in model schools. All the other schools are generally speaking good, and the children make great progress. The public examinations held in every district excited more than usual interest, five handred persons at least, I have been informed, were present at the examination of Mr. Mégrette's school. A school house had just been completed when I made my visit, and the wood requisite for buitlding thiree others had been drawn to their respective sites. It is to be hoped that the parish of \$t. Michel will bemefit by the example of St. David.

Ste. Monique.-There are in this patish nine schools, eight of which are situated in district No. 1, and one in district No. 2, and they are attended by $\mathbf{3 4 0}$ childreis. The Comimissioners; Messrs. Roberge, Marcotte and Beatuchemin, whose'zeal in the calise of Education is beyond all praise, succeeded last fall, in elausing the evaluation of the lands to be made, and the pirblic notice was to be given at the church door, as required by Law, when thiree persons forcibly got posseession of the written notice and destroyed it. Other excesses were also committed by those who were opposed to the law : and the Commissioners who were disposed to stabmit to any sacrifiee, with the exception of their lives and property, wiere in the end obliged, in consequence of the threats made use of, to abandon their projeets. One house was purchased for a school, and another built by the rate payers, each of which may be worth about £35.

## Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Dorval.

The want of edacation in the country parts of this province, added to a feeling of self interest, which however natural, may be carried too far, are the principal reasons, for which parents should be obliged to pay a direct tax for the Education of their children. Education became absolutely necessary,-but how awaken them from their state of intellectual lethargy ? How bring them to look favorably upon a measure against which they had always been most unfavorably prepossessed? Money which everywhere represents the circumstances did position of every one, was the key; by enforcing a direct tax, the peóple became directly interested in the disposal of their money, and indirectly in the welfare and advancement of their sciools. To all the arguments used to induce them to encourage education, some opponent was always found ready with the general answer, which wat frequently very embarrassing: "My father was very rich, he did not know how to.
read; he was a church-warden, captain of militia, and even more, president of the school commissioners, and he could not tell A from B." But now that this headstrong opponent is obliged to pay his assessment and monthly fees, he sends hischildren to school, notwithstanding his recollection of his father's want of education, not perhaps for the sake of gaining instruction, but merely that he may not spend money in vain; and further that he may not pay for others. Whatever may be his motive, his children nevertheless are taught, and as I have already remarked, the present generation once educated, every thing will go well, and we may even anticipate much zeal, because this zeal will become a determined desire to acquire knowledge and a just appreciation of its necessity. I have, Sir, herein before stated, that it would be difficult to curtail the powers now vested in the commissioners, and which I, with many other Inspectors, my Colleagues, consider as too extensive. If, as several of them have remarked, the law exacted the proof of a certain competency at least, a knowledge of reading and writing as: a condition of qualification for election to the several rural public offices, such as Mayor, Councillor, even Captain of Militia, aud why not for Church warden ?: it would be an indirect and almost imperceptible, but sure means of correcting the anomaly which exists in our law, that of intrusting the direction of a system of education to those who have none themselves, it would in fact be a species of normal school for school commissioners : and the necesity of such a measure is most apparent. The inclination felt in the country to hold these honorary offices would prove another incitement to the advancement of education. Good municipal administration, of which we stand so much in need, would benefit materially, and our system of agriculture would soon cease to be, what I much fear it will remain for some time yet, without popular education and notwithstanding its progress, a routine.

With many of the Governments of Europe ignorance is considered as an offence: why should we not follow their example; are we not in a position to declare that every one who remains ignorant, is so, through his own fault, and is therefore voluntarily culpable?

It is much to be regretted that when the fund for the erection of school houses was distributed, there was no uniform plan recommended to serve as a guide for the commissioners, in their construction and distribution, much good would have resulted, particularly as regards the salubrity and comfort of the schools, wanting (with few exceptions) in all our school houses. My district of Inspection will soon be provided with a sufficient number of schools to meet the wants of the population. Besides, it must not be imagined that the number of schools is at all a sure indication of progress; it is very frequently but an additonal proof of the statement, I made above of the interest resulting from the direct payment of assessment, \&c. "I must pay for a school.-Well, I wish to have one near "my own door, and next year I will vote for a Commissioner who will promise " me one."-It is for this reason that many parishes have too many schools for the amount of salaries they can afford to pay to competent teachers, and this number of schools, with badly paid teachers, is the cause of their never being above mediocrity. We have a sufficient number of schools, what we require now is, to render them more effective, and for this purpose, there is wanting:

Firstly. Uniformity in the school books.
Secondly. A uniform method of practical teaching, economising time.
Thirdly. Good, moral, competent and assiduous teachers, whose diplomas will state the particular class for which it was granted so as to assist the Commissioners in their selection of school teachers which they frequently are unable, to do alone.

Fourthly. Regulations for the internal government of the schools.
Fifthly. The establishment of a program of studies, so that inconvenience arising from the great variety of which so much parade is made, in many of our schools, and in consequence of which no material progress is made in any one branch, may be obyiated. On this last point, every thing yet remains in doubt, every branch, even the study of the language, is attempted to be rendered more complicated. 1 am convinced, that in our purely French country schools, the study of the English language, is'a complete loss of time. This study should be confined to our Institutions for Superior Education in the same manner' as the study of the French is in Upper Canada confined to the Grammar Schools. The climate of Lower Canada renders our position very different from that of other counties. Our agricultural labor is continual, and one kind of work follows another without interruption during the four seasons of the year, and at each of these seasons the scholar is required to take part in them'; he has less time ihan in most other countries to devote to study, his time must be economised therefore, that is, that he give himself up solely to the acquirement of what is necessary. Whatever may be the motives which induce some parents in the country partsto insist on their children, learning English in the elementary schools, I much fear, that we shall pay very dearly for this study. The reason is, that frequently, hands are required to assist in the farm labor, and the children who are at school are obliged to be taken to replace their elder brothers who have left for the United States.
"The situation of Secretary-Treasurer in the country, is one of more importance than is generally believed; he is the factotum and the confidential and legal adviser of the School Commissioners.' In many instances the good or bad working of the Educational Law depends entirely upon him. Unfortunately the appointment to this office is not made with all the circumspection that is necessary, especially since it has become more lucrative under the provisions of the last law, for it has in some instances been the cause of intrigue and favoritism not altogether consistent with the inferest of the municipalities. "To my knowledge, Secretary-Treasurers whose conduct had been irreproachable, have been dismissed without the slightest cause, for the purpose of giving the situation, and particularly the increased salary, to uneducated persons, to whom the law could never have contemplated that they would be given. Unfortunately with respect to this as tomany other points, the Superin'tendent is not vested with sufficient power; he cannot reinstate the dismissed Secretary-Treasurer, and the only punishment to which he can condemn the Commissioners, is the forfeiture of their share in the grant, a punishment affecting the innocent as well as the guilty.

I find the Secretary-Treasurers' books of receipts and disbursements generally speaking, very badly kept. I have much difficulty in persuading them to procure bound books, instead of those without either cover or binding, the flying sheets of which have already been the cause of two suits of considerable moment within my district of inspection.

I must here refer to a mode of payment much used in some of the municipalities within my district. This is, bons or drafts for goods on merchants, which the teacher is obliged to pay. I could cite two or three cases which would incontestably prove that the teacher generally loses by this system of payment; a quarter or an eighth of his salary of which the merchant derives the sole benefit; I abstain. however from doing so, lest the parties should be recognised, As the Commissioners should always, previous to engaging teachers, count upori paying their: salaries, not out of the probable but out of the fixed revenues of the minicipality, if they do not collect them, the fault is theirs, and the teacher should in no wise be the sufferer. I would wish that when Commissioners have under-
taken to pay on a certain day, that each payment should be punctually made, and that in default of so doing they should pay double interest. I would prefer this means even to their being paid by the Superintendent, for I think it would induce the Cormissioners to colleot their arrears more promptly.

The sketch which thave made above of the actual state of school affairs with in my distriot is certainly not very onnsoling. But, Sir, I have only given the dark side of the question, I have said nothing of all the good that has been effected within its boundaries. This good has been achieved by the school Commissioners, the Secretary-Treasurers and other persons sufficiently disinterested in the ranks of patriotism and charity to stand in no need of my praise to encourage them in thcir good work. The little time I have at my disposal will not allow me to proceed farther with my remarks on this subject of abases requiring a speedy reform. I cannot avoid seeing, that much is yet to be done, but, thanks to an all-wise Providence a new impulse appears to be given to the minds of the people, a desire for education and for progress in general, that should induce us to predict favorably for the cause of education.

My statistical tables (which I collected and made up with the utmost care) fully proves the increase of zeal, on the part of the people for education: Follow: ing my remarks on the state of the schools in the several municipalities, I have given a comparative statement of the last half-year, and there are few branches of study which do not show considerable increase. If all the officers of our intellectual army do not possess all the capacity or the talents they could or should have, we must wait a little longer, the ranks are filled with young and intelligent recruits, and under the Chief now at our head, we cannot fail to conquer, if the Legislature will only, instead of diminishing, increase its generous efforts in our favor.

Extract from another Report of Mr. Inspector Dorval, containing notes on each municipality within his district of inspection.
Lachenaie has two good schools, one kept by Mr. J. Bourgouin, the other by Miss Laurier. There are too many subjects of study in the first inentioned school: The second is distinguished for the severify of its discipline, and for its success in the teaching of writing. Geography is also taught, but they have no maps,

Mascouche.-In this municipality there is a commercial college (vide statisties of Institutions of this class.) This college has also an elementary or preparatory school attached to it, under the control of the school Commissioners ; this school did not show any satisfactory results. The superior classes of the college sustained their examination most creditably, particularly in mathernatics. The Academy for females under the direction of the "Sœurs de la providentee", only now in its second year of operation, could not be fairly judged by the prob gress made by the pupils in so short a period of time. There are four other diss triets under the control of the Commissioners. The female teachers' receive $£ \mathbf{£ 5}$ per annum, ope of them only teceives f22. They are generally competent. in distriet school No. 4, taught by Mile. Beauchamp, the parsing and writing of the scholars were remarkably good. In the other schools the chitldren, generally speaking are not purictual in their attendance, they want books, the school-housed being hired are ill adapted for the purpose; the Commissiomers should build setiool houses, which they could easily do, if they were to collect the arrears of assessment, \&c., sfill due. The school under the direction of the dissentient Trustees kept by Mr. Grant, is' a good school; the reading is excellients, did the Writing extremely good; book keeping is also taught in this school.

St: Lin.-Nothing can exceed the good order in which Mr. David keeps the model school. The writing is remariably good;-book-Keeping, arithmetic, methodical grammar, history and geography are taught with the greatest success. The girl's Acattemy, or convent of the Holy names of Jesus and Mary; also imparts a good education in both languages. The schools in the two other districts are badly kept, and are in want of the most necessary things required in schools. The dissentient school is not in operation. There is besides these, an independent school attended by 30 children. If the Commissioners would collect their arrears they would be enabled to give a new inpulse to the working of their schools.

St. Calixte de Beauport.-This is a very poor parish situated in the mountainis. It has two schools taught by female teachers; the one under the direction of Miss Perrault is kept in as good order as could be expected under the circumstances, the other is not kept in such good order.

St. Roch.-There are six schools in this parish, the school houses are kept extremely clean and in good order, the schools are also well kept, but the children ate too numerous to be placed under the direction of young school mistresses, as is the case here.' The model school kept by Mr. D. Boudrias is in extremely good order ; English is taught, and monitors are appointed in this school. This parish possesses a library containing $400^{\prime}$ volumes.

Repentigny.-Mr. Gaudry is at the head of an excellent boy's school in this pärish. Mr. Archambault in district No. of, is also desetring of much praise, the girls' school is badly kept; that in district No, $\mathbf{S}$, is passable. The financial äflairs of the Commissioners are well conducted; they should soon be able to supply their schools with better furniture and other school necessaries, mapss, charts, \&e. There is a public library containing 250 volumes.

L'Epiphanie.-There are four schools in this parish; that leept by Mr. Renaud is the best, although it can scarcely be considered as being above mediocrity. The internal disputes in this parish, have here, as elsewhere, done much harm.

St. Felix de Valois.-The Commissioners for the purpose of enabling them to build a school house, shit up for one" year two out of their fouf schools. This whas ani illegal means of procuring funds for the erection of a school house, and 1 blamed them much for doing so. Of the other two sctiools, that taight by Mr. Cadot is not quite so badly kept as the other, which is' conducted by a teacher who is altogether 'incapable, and who wint shortly "be dismissed ;' besides which', the children are not punctual in their attendance, and it would be surprising if under these circumstances any progtess could be made. There was formerly a dissentient school, but it has siticeb becorme independent; it is kept by Mr. Israel Mathieu, a Swiss' protestant, it is attended by fifteen seholars, of whom thiree are french Canadians.

St: Jeidn de Matia-A very poor manicipality, the nature of the soil and the state of the roads are great obstacles to be overcome. We never appreciate the benefits to be derived from education' so mach as when we see before ns the infipotence to which we may be rediuced from a want of it. In this parish I could find no person to replace the Secretary TYeasarer who had sent in his resignation. The only school thete is in the municipility has made some progress sinee my last visit. The réading was tolerably good, 4 schölars' had learned a litfle grätmar, and six a litte geography and arithmelie'; but there is some consolation in seeing even a commencerrient of education in tliese' tuew and distatit muncipatities.

St. Gabriel de Brandon:-There' are three sohobs under the entrol of the Commissibiers, àn one dissentient school. Thw of the schools ander the coin-
trol of the Commissioners are tolerably well kept. In the one conducted by Miss Holmes the two languages are taught: the population is mixed, and I do not find among those of British origin, the repugnance generally apparent elsewhere, to learn the French The Canadians also show much willingness to learn the English.

St. Norbert.-This is a new municipality, lately separated from the muni, cipality of Berthier. The Commissioners are very zealous, but have become much indebted for the building of their three school-houses.". Here as in many other municipalities, the measles were very prevalent and committed great ravages which considerably retarded the progress of the schools. Two of them are very inferior, but the one conducted by Miss Jacques is one of the best I have met with in the course of my visits. The writing of the pupils is, very good, and their copy books are remarkably neat and clean, they read in a very satisfactory manner, and very excellent methods of teaching geography and arithmetic are followed in this school.

St. Cuthbert.-Of the seven schools in this municipality which the Commissioners visit but very rarely, and in which the teachers appear to be the supreme masters, two are kept in good order and the others may be considered as passable only. The four others are in a most deplorable condition. I was wrong wheni, said that the teachers were the governors of these institutions, in reality, the parents, or rather, the pupils themselves rule every thing according to their own liking. One does not wish to learn grammar ; consequently he has his own way and is not taught it, another does not feel inclined to study geography, it would be impossible to force his inclinations and therefore, this is no more thought of. A third considers arithmetic as superfluous, he leaves the school without even understanding the value of a single figure. On the other hand, one pupil wishes to learn English; immediately this desire is shown, the teacher will even incur expense for the purpose of teaching a language of which he or she, may be perfectly ignorant.

The school conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Pinaud is however an exception.: Great progress has been made since my last visit. Arithmetic, without having been taught as far as I could have wished, is, notwithstanding, well taught. The, reading is good, and parsing perfect, geography is well learned and comprehend ed. The Abbé Desmarais conducts with great zeal and talent a school attended by about 80 children, unfortunately, however, the school-house is much too small, cold, and inconvenient in every respect. The reading in this school is excellent, arithmetic and grammar are well comprehended by those who study these branch-. es, but they are very few in number.

Berthier (parish)-In this municipality there are five schools under the cont trol of the Commissioners besides a girl's boarding school kept by Madame, Guérout. With the exception of school No. 1 conducted by Mr. Pâquet, and the girl's boarding school above referred to, all the other schools are kept in very bad order.

The manner in which the schools are built.and the very bad order in which they are kept, the system of teaching, and the little punctuality in the attendance of the pupils, with the state of the monetary affairs of the Commissioners, all tend to exhibit a negligence and apathy scarcely excusable in so rich a parish, and one in which so many educated inhabitants have their residence.

Berthier (village)-In this village there are established, a boys' academy, a girls' academy, and an elementary school for boys, another, which is a mixed schools, and one protestant dissentient school. The boye academy is under the direction. of Mr. Leopold Devismes, the principal , assisted by Mr. Content. Notwithstanding the variety of studies, as shown by the program, every one of them is taught
with complete success. Several of the pupils translated passages out of Cicero. from Latin to English with great ease and correctness, although the French was their mother tongue. The academy under the direction of the Ladies of the Congregation is a flourishing institution, and I was extremely' satisfied with the progress made by the pupils in all the different branches. The elementary school conducted by Mr. Pelletier and which may be considered as a preparatory school for the academy is also very creditably kept. "Súfficient attention however is not paid to writing, and I also perceived a defect which is nearly general throughout my district, this is the drawling, in a very disagreable manner, the last syllable of every word. The other elementary school is under the direction of a female teacher, and is only attended by young children who merely learn reading and writing. The protestant dissentient school is in good order, out of 33 of the scholars attending it, 21 are catholics, whose parents wish that they should be well taught the English language. Berthier possesses also a library ( 250 vols.) a reading room, in which 30 journals,' \&c., are received, and a Mechanics Institute.

Isle $d u$ ' Pads.-This municipality comprises the Isle du Pads, the Isle aux Castors, and the Isle St. Ignace. There are two schools, one in the Isle diu Pads, and the other in the Isle St. Ignace. "The teachers, females, are very competent, but the parents are inergetic, and the pupils far from punctual in their attendance. The Commissioners with the money they employ could do more than they do for the schools by supplying them.with proper school furniture,' and by giving better salaries to their teacders.

St. Alphonse de Rodriguez [Kildare].-There are three schools in this munipality, but their intestine quarrels with respect to the divisions of their districts have greatly retarded the progress of education. It may be considered as being still in its infancy, yet there are still more signs of progress.

St. Ambroise de Kildare.-Seven schools under the control of the Commissioners, and one dissentient school, are in operation in this municipality. There is also a girls academy or boarding school under the direction of the Sisters of Ste. Anne, one of the elementary schools is also conducted by them, this is the day school of the convent. All these schools, particularly the dissentient school, are very irregularly attended. The furniture in these schools is in a sad state, in fact, is a nullity.

Ste. Mélanie' $d$ 'Aillebout.-There are five schools in this municipality. This is a greater number than the resources of the Commissioners permit them to keep in operation. I explained to them that with the revenue they received, they could not afford to give more than an average salary of $£ 20$ to the teachers. Their salaries now are $\mathbf{£ 4 8 , - £ 2 5 - £ 2 4 - £ 2 2 - £ 2 0 ~ w h i c h ~ i s ~ c e r t a i n l y ~ t o o l o w . ~}$ The female teachers appeared to me to be both competent and zealous, but the children improve but little, from the want of punctual attendance. I was much pleased with the school conducted by Mr. Jerome Robillard, a teacher provided with a diploma, who teaches in district No. 1. The children have made a remarkable progress, particularly in parsing. All the schools suffer much from the want of school furniture, having neither maps, object lessons, or other appliances The Commissioners should either diminish their number or considerably raise the assessment. I was gratified to perceive that the inhabitans, especially those residing in district No. 1, took sufficient interest in the cause of education to be present in numbers at my school visits.

Ste. Elizabeth.-Out of six schools in this municipality, I can only recommend three as being remarkable for the good order maintained in them and the proficiency of the pupils attending them. These are Mr. Caussin's schobl, the girls academy under the direction of the Sceurs de la Providence, and the one kept
by Mr. Geoffroy in district No. 2. The school houses are neat and well built ; a little more zeal and perseverance on the part of the Commissioners and of their worthy Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. McNichols, and this parish will rank among the first in my county. The dissentient school was closed, when I made my visit I have been informed that no more than eight children attend it.

Rawdon (East)-There are six districts and five schools in this municipality, Taking every thing into consideration they are tolerably well kept. The difference of origin and religion presents a mast singular mixture, Anglican Irish, ;or Englishmen, Scotch Presbyterian, catholic Irish or French Canạdians. In fact the inhabitants of this municipality are so different and yet amalgamated that it is difficult to pạve other than mixed schools. Its great territorial extent and the want of good roads oblige the Commissiopers to keep in operation a greater number of schools than their resources will permit. Consequently, but little progress can be made, geography and grammar are both neglected. Mr. Luke Daly the Secretary-Treasurer, keeps his books and aecounts in excellent order.

St. Julienne de Rawdon.-There are three schools; the school house in district No 3 is clean, well constructed, and only lately erected at the expense of the district. It does them much credit. The children are not punctual in their attendance. The method of teaching shows that there is yet much wanting. The pupils cannot obtain books in the parish, and I advised the Commissioners to purchase some. Their monetary affairs are in a tolerable condition, and will permit them shortly, I trust, to have things in better order.

St. Esprit.-A considerable amount is due to the Commissioners, who are themselves in debt ; there is, however, this difference, that they pay interest and receive none. A considerable sum is also owing to the teachers, but this unfortunately does not bear interest. There are five schools; the result of the examination of five of them was extremely satisfactory ; but that kept by Mr. Lamarche who possesses a diploma for a model school, and teaches in district No. 1, is worthy of great praise. The writing is remarkable, both for its beauty and cleanness.

St. Jacques (East.)-There are in this municipality, one girls' academy, one model school, and eight elementary schools. The girls'school is kept on anexcellent footing, under the direction of the Sisters of Ste. Anne, and is now considered as their head establishment. The building they occupy is the one in which the Sisters of the Sacred Heart first resided on their arrival in Canada. The model school is conducted by Mr. Riviére. The children would make much progress if they were allowed to remain longer at school; but here, as elsewhere, the parents withdraw them too early from their studies. All those whom I had remarked on my previous visit as being at all advanced in their classes, had left before I made my last. All the other schools are numerously attended, from 70 to 80 in each. The teachers (who are females) are too young, and cannot con) trol so many children, besides, they are too badly paid for the arduous task they are compelled to perform, under the present state of things, they are, generally speaking, sufficiently capable. The attention of the Department had been called to the state of the financial affairs of the Commissioners, and I have no doubt but that they will act upon the advice they received, and take the benefit of the provisions of the new law to increase their resources. I was present at the examis nation of one of the schools, 24 prizes were gixen to 22 scholars. In giving prizes to scholars some little importance should be attached to it, the same as givipgers good conduct medals in soldiers, for if the whole army were to receive the same, : distinction, the medal wauld lose its value.

St. Charles Borramee-There are in this parish three elpmentary schools; one commercial college, a girls? academy, and a literary institution. The high repur-lg
tation of the college is general. I regret to add that the progress made in the elementary school, under the direction of the elerks of St.- Viator attached to the college, is but slow; this however, is principally owing to the want of punctuality on the part of the scholars. There are 125 scholars in the girls' academy, kept by the Sceurs de la Providence; this insifution has been only ptcently established, and it therefore cannot be very surprising if the course of studies has not yet been fully developed.

Lavaltrie.-I have much regret in stating the want of energy and efficienoy shown by the Commissioners in their administration of school affairs. I can scarcely compreiend how it is, that the inhabitants of the parish, who imposed themselves considerable sacifices to enable them to erect two excellent schoul houses, will not persevere, after such a good begining, either by arousing the energies of their school Commissioners or in showing a little more zeal themselves, by sending their children more punctually to sehool. The Commissioners have still arrears to collect,they also owe their teachers, what I term "debts of honor." The three schools in this parish are scarcely more than middling, and are very irregularly attended by the children.

St. Alexis.-The Commissioners of this parish deserve great credit ; their accounts are well kept, their school houses spacious and in good condition, and the schools, with the exception of one, are in very good order. The one kept by Miss Mercure a young girl of only 16 years of age, is attended by 77 pupils whose progress is very satisfactory, generally speaking, the pupils are more punctual in thcir attendance than in the neighbouring parishes. There are four schools all well attended.

St. Barthelemy.-There are six schools in this parish: four should be in better order than they actually are. In Mr. Rondeau's school, district No. 1, the children do not learn Geography because the parents do not consider it necessary. The Commissioners should establish rules which should supersede the will of the parents. Miss 0 'Neill's school, district No. 3, is in excellent order, much care is taken with the writing, and arithmetic and geography are taught. There are 57 scholars who attend regularly; of 15 who learn parsing 10 answered in a wery satisfactory manner. Mr: Philinge's school, No. 5, is a tolerably good school, some progress is also visible in that kept by Miss Robillard; No. 4. The Commissioners visit their schools, they thave gone to considerable expense for building school houses, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be able to supply the schools with proper furniture, and to give better'salaries to their teachers.

St. Ligori.-There are two districts and three schools in this municipality, which are far from being in the condition they onght to be.

St. Paul de Lavaltrie.-There are four schools in this manicipality ; one is kept by the clerks of St. Viator; it is not conducted as well as jit might be, but it has been too lately established to give an opinion at present." The school under the direction of the "Sceurs de la Providence", is everything that could be wished. The schools are held in handsome buildings, Mrs. Laporte' keep's an excellent elementary school in district No. 3. The reading is good, the writing is remarkable for its neatness, and the eleanness of the copy books. School No. 4 is but poorly attended, owing to some diffioulty having arisen between the parents and the school teacher.

St. Suilpice. There are two districts; the sehool-house of No. 1 is spacions and of a neat appearance, but is cold,' badly closed, and is kept in bad order. Mr. Michon, a very competent teacher who receives a salary of 268, does not appear to reap the results which might be expected.

The prodigal manere in which prizes have been distuibuted has bere as elsewhere, diminished the good effeets which should acerpe ffomssuch $a$ mode of
remuneration. Mr. St. Jean's school, No. 2, is in good order, and the pupils appear to improve rapidly, it is not so well attended as it ought to be. The Commissioners' Books are in good order, as are also their financial affairs.

St. Thomas.-There are four schools, generally speaking, only passable. I attended the public examination of one of them. The Cure, the Commissioners, and a great number of the parents were present. Shewing the zeal which exists, and which I should like to see followed by the whole of the district under my inspection.

Lanoraie.-Much inconvenience is felt in the schools in this, as well as in many other parishes in my district, in consequence of the catechism being taught in the Church during the week days during school hours. The catechism should as much as possible be taught during the vacation. It is a reason and frequently a pretext for the absence of the children from school. There are five districts and six schools. In district No. 1 there are two schools kept in the same house, one for boys by Mrs. Julien, and the other for girls by Miss McKercher. The house in No. 2 is spacious and kept in good order, and Miss McKercher's method of teaching meets with deserved success. The school under the direction of Miss Vezina in district No. 4 is also conspicuous for its good order, its cleanliness and discipline; but the pupils do not appear to improve as well as could be desired.

L'Assomption Parish.-This parish is divided into six districts, the schools are all kept by female teachers, who do not receive sufficient salaries. The school houses are all inconvenient and are wanting in all the necessary school furniture, \&c. The schools should be better than they are, considering the money spent upon them and which could easily be augmented. The district No. 6 has changed its teacher three times in the course of the year. Under such a system what progress can be expected? Miss Mercure in district No. 3 deserves honorable mention. She appears to be fond of her profession, and she is both competent and willing; the writing of her pupils is remarkably good. Grammar appeared to me to be well taught in district No. 4; the school is taught by Miss Chaguon ; but here as elsewhere the pupils do not remain a sufficient length of time at school, if a pupil is deserving of praise he is scarcely ever seen on a second visit; it would appear as if the parents feared that they would learn too much. The Commissioners of the parish of L'Assomption are not, however, wanting in zeal, and I have every hope that the present state of things will soon change for the better. There is a public library containing 400 volumes.

L'Assomption Village.-There are in this important municipality firstly, a Classical College ; secondly, a Girls' Academy ; thirdly, a Boys' Model School; fourthly, a Boys' Elementary School; and fifthly, a Girls' Elementary School. The College is in a very flourishing condition, and its prosperity is even surprising, considering the very limited pecuniary resources of the institution. A stone wing has just been added to the main building, and a piece of ground has been purchased for the purpose of making agricultural experiments, a branch of science taught here with much success. In accordance with the condition attached to the granting of the Government aid for this year apparatus for the study of natural philosophy has just been purchased for the use of the institution. There are 1700 choice books in the library. The boarders only sleep in the College, and take all their meals in the village, aud this system has been found to work very well.

The Girls' Academy is kept in a building erected under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. It is a handsome stone building, two stories high, büt is too small for the number of scholars, now counting 102. It is under the direction of the "Sœurs de la Providence," and the programme of studies of 6ur
best educational establishments is saccessfully followed here. These sisters have also charge of the Girls' Elementary School, which is kept in one of the halls of the Presbytere or priest's bouse; every branch required by law is, taught in this school. The Boys' Model School is kept by M. Urgel Archambault, a very competent teacher; it is from this school that the classes in the Colleges are principally recruited, and this is the reason that very few scholars attain the degree of advancement looked for in a model school. The Elementary Schol is conducted by Mr. Mederic Content, it is a good school. The school-house belongs to the Commissioners, the teacher has a little garden, and the boys, a good play ground. Out of 56 scholars the average attendance is' 40 .

## Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector Tanguay.

In the district of Kamouraska I have observed a certain degree of progress, but one of a nature still so remote from what I would wish to see realised, that I am perhaps liable to underrate what has been gained so far. I must also remark the many painful considerations that obstruct our path. Grave obstacles to be removed, reforms to be effected gross prejudices to be overcome. Then there are so few friends heartily devoted to the cause. Added to this, the slenderness of our pecuniary resources, and to erown everything the irresolution of those who, if but assuming a bold stand, might more effectually than all else, stiffe prejudice and silence ignorance. A great number of our instructors of youth are young females well qualified of course, and no doubt possessed of the best intentions but, too weak to contend with those difficulties that will sometimes arise between the teacher; and obstreperous scholars, particularly when these are the children of parents who join prejudice to ignorance and are therefore supported by these against the teacher; mutiny:gains the whole school, who :soon rebel, discipline entirely disappears and the poor teacher unsupported even by the rightul authorilies, loses all energy and becomes totally discouraged and strange fo say, the guitty parties are most often the first to complain of the disorder, they, themselves haveicreated.

In the above brief recapitulation, lies the true history of the unsuccess and disappointment of many an able and skilful teacher.

Education progresses slowly even where these acts of insubordination have no exlstence but on the other hand the fault greaty lies in the irregularity writh which the children are made to attend school particularly, at the very age in which they would mosi benefit by the lessons of a master.

With myself I have no doubt that you will be greatly disappointed to note in my review the great number of schools in each municipality which I have'set down as unprovided with the necessary desks, books, black-boards, \&c.

The smalliness of the schoolnhonses is in many cases a source of very great inconvenience not only as regards the classing of the pupils, thereby impeding their proper advancement, hut also the impossibility of following out he monitorial system, one of the greatest adyantages in a numerous school. Besides, how can 40 or 50 children crowded together in a room 15 to 18 feet equare, breathe a healthy atmosphere?

Notwithstanding these objections, common to all the districts of Inspection, I am happy to observe a greater degree of good-will and zealous assistance on the part of the Commissioners towards furthering as much as in their power lies, the strenuous efforts made by Government and the Department of Education in favor of the inhabitants of these districh and of the country.

The school-rates are also paid with more readiness, though bearing a great increase apon former years. The commercial education which is at present found in colleges, academies, \&e., is held in high esteem. As soon as
ahe college of Ste. Anne opened these classes, the demand for admittance aug, mented to such a degree, that a third upon the original number of pupils were received in the course of the first year. The new Academy of Rimouski under the same plan received immediale and remarkable encouragement. I may also mention the Acardemy at Kamouraska as another of our most flourishing Institutions and one which will soon be classed with the first of the kind under the direction of the popular order of the Congregation of Notre-Dame.

Many more houses for the purpose of Education will be opened in the course of next year, such as, the Female Academy at Kakouna, that at Green Island, as also an Academy for boys at Trois Pistoles. These establishments are intended to be raised in such outward proportions as will not only prove avantageous in other respects, but will also make them ornaments to the parish in which they shall be erected.

I shall now proceed to the review of each of the municipalities which compose my vast district of inspection.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.-This municipality had 12 schools in operation last year, four of which were kept in an admirable style. I beg leave to mention some of the masters and mistresses, most deserving recommendation, they are: Miss A. Richard, who, to a spirit of sincere self sacrifice possesses a well grounded education, with an uncommon ability in the art of teaching; Messrs. E. Gagnon, Ag. Caron and Miss M. Gagnon. Of the 8 remaining teachers, 5 are pretty well educated, and their pupils show a certain degree of progress ; bnt the last three have done absolutely nothing.

In fine, this municipality has progressed particularly well during the last two years and might at present be ranked with any other in the same district. Instead of from only 20 to 25 scholars which it formerly furnished to the college it has this year increased the number to 50 . There are 514 scholars in attendance; at 1 school, comprising the 50 above mentioned, who follow the college courses; 400 in daily attendance, the proportion on the whole of the population is of 1 to 6 according to the census of 1851. The period of instruction is, ten months and a-half; and the average cost of education to each scholar, the college pupils excluded, is $\$ 3$.

The accounts of the scholastic corporation, are kept with regularity, by a competent person, and with the exception of a little negligence in the collection of the rates, every thing is according to order. Some of the School Commissioners in particular, and the Secretary-Treasurer have exercised a good deal of laudable energy, the present state of things is therefore the result of their united efforts.

Ixworth.-This new munisipality only erected within the last two years and which formerly formed part of the municipality of Ste. Anne has but two small schools, attended by about 40 pupils. The only branches taught here are reading and writing, with some idea given of orthography and grammar. The progress made during the last year is slow and unsatisfactory, which is in great measure owing to the want of funds in the hands of the Commissioners.

In this place there are 60 children capable of attendance at school. The scholastic period occupies ten months of the year. The proportion on the whole population, is of 1 to $9 \frac{3}{4}$. The average cost of instruction to each child in atten dance, is about 16s. 4 d .

Saint Pacôme.-There are here four elementary schools, kept up on a very: good standing. Those under the direction of Miss B. Dionne and of Mr. P. Pearson who holds a diploma, exhibit very satisfactory results, the other two not equal to the first mentioned, still are deserving of some consideration. This municipality has suffered a great loss in the departure of Miss C. Bégin, a
devoted, able, and highly informed teacher. Whatever improvement I have noticed here, is chiefly due to the ardupus zeal of the Rev. the parish priest:

It is matter of sincere regret that the Commissioners in consequence of the straitness of their funds, should feel unable to open another school in a district which is very badly in want of one, both as regards its remoteness from the schools already mentioned, as well as the poverty of its occupants who are too straitened in circumstances to sustain one, out of their own contributions.

The School rates are paid with regalarity considering the limited means of great part of the inhabitants. The accounts submitted were found satisfactory.

In attendance at school are 173 children. The course of instruction is of ten months and three weeks, during the year. The proportion on the population is as 1 to $8 \frac{1}{2}$. Average cost of instruction to each scholar comprising house-rent and fire-wood, 14s.

Rivière Ouelle.-There were last year in this municipality 5 schools in operation, attended by 214 children besides 78 pupils belonging to the convent of the parish. Of these 5 schools the one under the direction of Mr. E. Gagnon, an able and assiduous teacher stands highest for progress and excellence in good order and regularity. The remaining 4 are also deserving of commendation hiaving received the approbation of the Commissioners, and having given satisfaction to the parents. These schools are pretty regularly attended excepting during the harvest season.

The accounts are in good order, and the Commissioners favorably disposed. In fact the march of education in this parish is matter of rejoicing. A comparatively large number of their youth are sent to superior educational establishments having first been taught in these schools, which sufficiently proves in what high estimation education is held by the enlightened and easy circumstanced inhabitants of this locality. The voluntary subscription is the mode still practised here, in the raising of necessary school funds.

Including the pupils of the convent there are 214 scholars. The scholastic year is composed of 11 months. Proportion on the whole population is 1 on 6 . ${ }_{4}$. Average cost of each child $17 \mathrm{s}$.6 d .
$\because$ St. Denis.-Last year this Municipality held 6 active schools. I might say that four of these were excellent, nay even superior schuols; they are as follows, one under the direction of Mr. C. Petitgrues, who has a diploma and unites a good deal of experience in teaching, to an excellent education; Miss C. Langlois, A. Begin and H. Cote ; the fifth is middling, but the sixth school invites disapprobation for the carelessness with which it is kept.

I have invariably in former reports remarked how much the education of youth is here a subject of earnest consideration to parents. The Teachers I have remarked as being generally of a superior order, which is probably in a great measure due to the fact that the remuneration given, exceeds the figure offered in many other places and the consequence is, that the pupils prepared in these schools are fitted to undertake tuition, which they generally do throughout the neighboring parishes.

In the 4 above named schools, many branches are taught, which are usual only to model schools, such as composition, grammar, parsing geography, bookkeeping, elements of the English language, general arithmetic, \&tc.

The first of these Teachers is paid a salary of $£ 50$, three 'others $£ 23$, and a fifth £22 10s. I am sorry to say that the Corporation are $£ 100$ in debt, the fault lies with the former secretary-treasurer who could not be brought to give a statement of the affairs in his charge, this person has however been superseded by another, who it is hoped will do justice to his office.

The scholars number 278. The course occupies $10 \frac{1}{2}$ months of the year. The proportion on the total population is as 1 to 6. Average cost of each scholar's education 11s. 3d.

Mont Carmel.-Three small schools have been maintained through the greater part of last year in this municipality. The Commissioners have resolved to augment the number of their schools, so that education may be found within the reach of every family.

Reading, writing, spelling with some notions of arithmetic, besides religious instruction, has been the staple of education in these schools, where the children only attend during the fine seasons, always excepting the harvest time. The remuncration is very trifling, nevertheless the teachers have endeavoured to fulfil their duty with the utmost zeal, and attention. One of these, though unprovided with a diploma, appeared to me perfectly capable to fill her post, and decidedly cannot fail to deserve the miserable pittance of $£ 8$, which is all that they grant. I have in these hills met with children of marked intelligence and seemingly very desirous of obtaining education.

The number of scholars is 116. The scholastic year is of $10 \frac{1}{2}$ months. The proportion in the whole population is as 1 to $5 \frac{1}{1}$. Average cost of each child 8s. 9d.

St. Louis de Kamouraska.-In this Municipality there were held seven schools during the past year one of which was an Academy for boys, under the direction of three of the Brethren of Christian Doctrine, "Frères de la doctrine Chrétienne." A superior primary school for girls under the charge of Mips E. Michaud a highly educated and experienced teacher. Her best scholars might also compare with those in our first class Seminaries. Of the other schools those which give the most satisfaction are, the Academy for boys, the school for young ladies, near to it and that of L. Bechard. The remaining ibree, do not exhibit much inprovement which is probably due to discouragement arising from the circumstance of an excessive reduction in the salary of the teacher of district No. 6. This salary which in 1855 was $£ 36$, was reduced to $£ 20$, in 1856 under the pretext that the local rates of that school division, along with the subsidy of the Legislature does not amount to any thing higher, and that-the larger salary of former years had been paid by borrowing upon certain sums, held in deposit, and belonging to district No. 1.

The attendance at school has been pretty regular, but I have frequenily observed with surprise, children of parents in easy circumstances, wanting the necessary school-books, and the schools themselves, for the most part unfurnished with benches, tables, desks, charts \&c. The number of Scholars is 393, scholastic year 10 months, proportion on the population, of 1 to 6 , average cost of each child 17 s .6 d . From this Parish a great number of children are also sent to first class Seminaries of Education.

The accounts of the Corporation have been well attended to, and are in a satisfactory state. The new building, intended as a Boy's Academy, is almost completed, itoccupies a very fine site and will be one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in the country.

St. Pascal.-In this place there were in 185610 schools. The examination of 4 of them, was very satisfactory; the remaining 6 are indifferently good but not well attended The four first mentioned are under the charge of the Misses C. and H. Ainsbrow, one of whom directs the school for boys and the other the girls' school. These two primary sctiools are of a superior order. These two ladies deserve high commendation for their zeal and assiduity to their ask. Then there are the Misses H. Raymond and E. Lévesque. The latter, though at first, not very capable, has by dint of perseverance and application filted
herself for her post. The Misses A. Berube and D, Raymond have also done some good, but not as much as the lady above alluded to. Many of these schools are unprovided with the necessary matcrials, and mony of the parents remain apparently indifferent as regards the education of their children. Inprovements have been slow, and one would almost think that endeavors had been directed rather to the number of teachers, than to the quality of teaching. The fault may perhaps be chargeable upon the proper authorities, who seem quite satisfied to close their eyes upon the actual state of things. One district, has been without a school for the last several years, and the parties most interested, continue nevertheless quite silent upon the subject.

The finances of the corporation are in a prosperous state. All the schools, one only excepted, are under the direction of female teachers. Those of whom I have made honorable mention are paid as follows: 'tivo of them $£ 30$; one $£ 25$, and another £17. The scholars number 450 of whom 310 attend daily; the scholastic year is of $10 \frac{1}{2}$ months, average cost of each child's education is 11 s .9 d .

Ste. Helene.-This'Municipality had in the first part of the year, five schools, but during the latter part, added one more to its number. Three female teacheis have given proof of their successful endeavors as far as these could be effectual with young children who though regularly attending, yet; were often in want of books, \&c., they are the Misses D. Dion, H. Saucy and B. Peltier. The other three are not very well fitted to teach, and one particularly, even lacks the first attainments required by law. There again many more schools have been opened than the Commissioners could properly maintain. Each rate-payer, however poor his contribution, still wishes to derive his share of common benefit. His arga ment is that he wants his child to learn how to read, write, and receivereligious instruction, and for this purpose, cheerfully pays his share, that being all he oan give or leave to his child. Thus, while one would wish to see a higher degree of education bestowed upon the youth of this country, the most anxious endeavours are made to halt before the inconveniences arising from locality, which can be only understood by those visiting the different districts. On this account, schools are multiplied, consequently the Commissioners, to make the best of the funds at their disposal, are forced to reduce salaries to almost a nominal figure, and the result is that no talented teacher will offer himself, or if forced by circumstances to fill the post, feels so discouraged that very little improvement in the scholars can be expected, while he confines his tuition to reading, writing, some idea of arithmetic, of grammar, and of religious instruction.

The statement of monies received and paid out was satisfactory. There are 153 children capable of attending school, the average attendance is 115 ; course of time occupied by instruction 10 months, average cost of each child, 11 s . 6 d .

St. Alexandre.-In St. Alexander there were 6 schools held there in the year 1855. Two only of these may be considered good, the remaining 4 as good as required so far. The Misses A. Dumais and A. Dufour teach the two fiŕst. The latter teacher though still rather young, deserves favorable mention for her application and perseverance in the accomplishment of her duties. Those who have had the administration of the petty resources of this municipality, have also had many difficulties to contend with during several years, and are not yet clear of trouble. In other respects matters are all right, and the law takes its lead without opposition, probably owing to the responsibility of the inhabitants, who are in good circumstances. The Teachers' salaries vary from £10, to $£ 27$. Miss A. Dufour above-mentioned receives but $£ 12$ 10s. In the four lesser sehools the course of tuition is confined to reading in the French and Latin languages, and to writing ; independently of religious instruction, which is never omitted, the first principles of grammar and arithmetic are taught to a fourth or a fifth of the scholars.

The accounts are kept in perfect order, and setting aside those few inconveniences, the necessary result of the insufficiency of means, the school-law meets with no opposition. The children who attend school number 504, the average attendance there being 163 ; period occupied in tuition, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ months. Cost of each child's education 8s. 4 d .

St. Andre.-Had nine schools last year. One of these under the direction of Miss Couillard de Beaumont may be ranked with the first class primary schools. Indeed, as far as regards discipline and deportment, with the variety of branches taught, this school is unsurpassed. The scholars number from 78 to 80 . The salary is of $£ 45$.

The Misses S. Paradis, Ph. Lagassé, a pupil of Miss de Beaumont's, C. Boucher, and Dem. Dumais, are very creditable teachers, and deserve encouragement, as also the remaining four teachers. In fact, I consider that more satisfactory educational results have been obtained in the parish of St. Andrew, than in any other in the same district. The only regretable matter is the want of punctuality in the attendance of the scholars. In all these schools, French grammar with its analysis is taught; geography with the use of the maps ; the history of Canada; the history of God's own chosen people; and even the history of France; epistolary correspondence ; arithmetic; and often, in the female department, fine needlework, embroidery, \&c. One district has stood withouta teacher, being that one where so much difficulty arose from the removal of the schoolhouse. The model-school, which is in the course of erection, will be ready next spring. Even should it be found requisite at a later period to separate the girls from the boys' school, this house is being built on such a scale as will not only fit it for the demands of the whole district, but will also admit of such a division being made.

The accounts are kept regularly, notwithstanding that a pretty heavy balance of arrears is due on past years. The children who attend school number 382, average attendance, 312. Scholastic period 11 months; cost of each child's education, 9s. 6d.

Riviere du Loup.-Of the 6 schools maintained by this Municipality, three are middling, and the remaining three shew no advance. The teacher of district No. 5 has done absolutely nothing but waste his time ; the other two have lacked encouragement or assistance both from the Commissioners and the parents, but particularly from the want of all necessary materials and effects necessary to their situation. Indeed every school-house in this parish is pretty much in the same state of nudity. A few lame benches, one or two miserable tables or desks, a few half-torn books, constitute all the furniture. Can it, therefore, be matter of surprise that a poor teacher should get discouraged, and that no improvement follows the scholar. Nevertheless, even this state of things is a great improvement upon what existed in the same places a few years ago. The larger share of arrears which weighed so heavily on the school budget has been paid. On the occasion of my last visit there stood a balance of but $£ 30$. Salaries of $£ 25$ have been distributed equally, with the exception of one teacher, who gets but £14 10s.

The accounts though faithfully kept are not put together in a regular manner. School children number 247 ; average attendance 160. Period occupied in teaching $1 \rho_{\frac{1}{2}}$ months ; cost of each child's tuition, 20 s.

Saint Edouard.-The handsome and flourishing village of Rivière du Loup; which is extending its limits so rapidly, has two excellent schools, in every respect suitable to the requirements of the inhabitants. The one under the direction of Miss Ph. Vallée possesses every advantage. It is to be hoped that the earnest efforts which she has unceasingly made to recover the precious time
already lost for those children, will meet with all the gratitude that she deserves. Miss Vallee teaches English equally as well as. French, and moreover possesses, the very rare talent of making the school-room an agreeable resort to the pupils under her charge, as also to render all study agreeable that is done under her supervision. She has introduced various branches of education to her pupils, though but a few months entered upon her charge. Her salary is £40, and that of the Male teacher $£ 75$.

The accounts are kept in good order, and proper attention is directed to getting a settlement of the arrears. The president of the School Commissioners, Dr. Hudon, is fully impressed with the necessity of this growing town being prepared to keep pace with the march evidently pointed out as its future destiny.

The secretary-treasurer fulfils his duty with assiduity and ability. Number of children at both schools 172 ; daily attendance 135; period occupied in tuition 10 months ; cost of each child's tuition, 20s.

Kakouna.-This Municipality maintained six schools, one of which, a Model school, was held on a very respectable footing, three elementary schools, whose examination gave salisfaction, and another one of no benefit whatever. The inhabitants here have somewhat slackened in their zeal and ambition from what they were formerly. Arrears of rates remain due, and to complete the case the Corporation stands deeply in debt. The schools have not been attended as regularly as formerly. Mrs. G. Lindsay has opened a good school. Those of the Misses Marie Dionne and Hedwidge Pinet show progress.

The accounts are in good keeping, School children number 167, of whom 118 are in daily attendance. The period occupied in tuition is $10 \frac{3}{4}$ months; average cost of each child 15 s . 6 d .

St. Arsène.-This Municipality maintains six schools; three of these have given satisfactory evidence of their improvement. The schools under the direction of the Misses Saucier, Marie Peltier and Adeline Roy have shown also very good results; those of the Misses Bérube and Larochelle have exhibited proofs of advancement in reading, writing, and religious instruction. This Municipality is deserving of much praise; the same zeal and interest is given to the subject of education. It is some years back since I first recommended a Model-school here. Such an establishment is absolutely wanted to continue the instruction begun in elementary schools, and is loudly demanded by the parents of those children desirous of obtaining a superior education to that which is afforded in primary schools.

Accounts: these are well kept, and the rates paid with punctuality. The law meets with no interruption, and education goes on in a flourishing manner. This parish sends a good many children to our first-class establishments for education, where they often attain distinction for remarkable talent. Children attending school 350 ; daily attendance, 277 ; period filled by tuition $10 \frac{1}{2}$ months; cost of instruction to each child, 9 s . 3 d .

Whitworth.-This new Municipality possesses but two schools. In both of these, all that is taught are Reading, writing, catechism and prayers. It is superfluous to observe how little has been effected by these schools, when we consider that £32 15s: is all that the Commissioners had to dispose of towards the payment of the teachers, and the providing of those articles indispensable 10 a school house, and with which, of course they were but scantily provided. Measures, however, have been taken to make better arrangements for the future. I cannot disapprove of the tolerant measures that have been used at the outset, otherwise the inhabitants, who are very straitened in circumstances; would have been alarmed had heavier exactions been made from them. The corporation is but $£ 4 \mathrm{in}$ debt. The number of children who frequent the school is 85 ; in daily attendance 60 .

Period occupied in tuition 9 months. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8. Average cost of each child's education 8s. 6d.

Isle Verte.-This Municipality maintained 9 schouls, besides another had in common with Kakouna, which I have numbered as belonging to the municipality of the latter. 4 of these schools have given very gratifying results, they are those under the direction of M. Ch. Lindsay, teacher of the model school, of Miss A. Richard, whom I consider a most excellent primary teacher, of the Misses H . Johnston and L. Béchard. That of Miss Ph. Sirois has afforded some testimony of improvement. I regret having nothing to say in favor of the remaining four schools. They are for the most part in a very unprovided state, which bespeaks great neglect on the part both of the authorities and of the contributors.

The accounts are satisfactory, and I have no doubt but that the secretary-rreasurer fulfils his duty with care and exactness. Children frequenting school, 464; in daily attendance, 280 ; period of instruction; $10 \frac{1}{2}$ months; proportion on the whole of the population, 1 to 7; cost of instruction to each child, 10 s .2 d.

Trois Pistoles.-There were 10 schools in operation here last year ; one only is well kept and provided with every necessary item. It is under the direction of Miss A. Bouchard, and is attended by nearly 100 children. Following this one, are the schools under the Misses A. Lavoie, V. Enouf aad H. Gagnon. The remaining six are middling. Here again the quality has been exceeded by the quantity, and these ten schools, for the most part conducted by young girls of from 15 to 18 years of age, without any influence with the parents, and left almost independent of all authority, have therefore effected less good towards the spread of instruction, and the upsetting of old prejudices, than would have been achieved, but by only 6 schools if properly controlled. Education is therefore at a stand-still this year. School rates have been regularly paid, and the accounts are in perfect order.

The handsome edifice intended as an Academy for boys, and in the course of erection, will probably be completed about the beginning of the scholastic year in 185\%. This building will be remarkable for its style of Architecture, the spaciousness of its dimensions, and its well selected site. The common schools have been well attended. Children frequenting these, number 504, of which 280 have assisted daily. Period of instruction 11 months. Proportion on the total population 1 to 5 per cent. Cost of each child's instruction, 9s. 2d.

St. Eloi.-In this small Municipality three schools were in operation last year, two of which, under the direction of two ablejTeachers, were very well conducted; and the third, attended by young children, was kept by a teacher, who, though not possessed with all the requirements exacted by law, was, notwithstanding, fully prepared to meet the requirements of the pupils. Mme. Perrault and Miss Michaud were the teachers employed in the two first schools. Education has made very reasonable progress in this quarter. The branches taught in these two schools are various, and comprise many of those taught only in model schools. The accounts are in a good state, the children whofrequent school, number, 178, in daily attendance there are 126. Period of instruction is of 10 months. Cost of each child's education is 11 s .3 d .

St. Simon.-In several of my former Reports I had complaints to record against this parish, but it seems to be animated by a wiser and better spirit, and is desirous of stepping seriously forward in the attainment of education. The six schools which it has maintained this year have been better attended and pretty well conducted. That of Mr. J. B. Bélanger and of Miss A. Gagnon have given comparatively satisfactory results. The other fourthough of ianinferior description, have not been altogether without fruit. It is to be hoped that matters will goon mending ; indeed I understood that at the present moment some of the less able
teachers have been superseded by superior ones. With the exception of the two favourably noticed schools, they are all in a wretched state, wanting in school furniture. The accounts are kept in good order, but disclose a deficit between their credit and debit side of about $£ 18$. Children frequenting school 252, of which 203 are daily assistants : period of instruction 10 months : proportion on the total population, 1 to $6 \frac{3}{4}$ : cost of instruction to each child 10 s . 3 d .

St. Fabien.-Had four schools in operation last year, every one of them of a very poor description, and which have given very little satisfaction under their examinations. It cannot be a matter of astonishment when one considers that the remuneration offered is only from $£ 10$ to $£ 12$, and that no teacher possessing. the necessary aquirements, would offer his services for so small a figure. If therefore, there has been any improvement whatever, it has been of a veny limited nature. I must also observe, that the Commissioners had not in their power the means of doing any better. The accounts are regularly kept, and prove a deficit of from $£ 8$ to $£ 10$. Period of instruction 10 months: proportion on the total population 1 to $7 \frac{1}{4}$. Cost of each child's instruction 11s. 4 d .

Bic.-This Municipality has maintained three schools on a pretty good footing, though inferior to former years. Education is of the elementary kind in each district ; two of these schools have exhibited improvement, but the third has remained quite stationary.

The accounts are in a satisfactory condition. The secretary-treasurer executes his duty with zeal and punctuality.

Children frequenting school number 129; in daily attendance 98 : period of instruction 10 months: proportion on the total population 1 to $10 \frac{\pi}{4}$. Cost of instruction to each child, 18s. 6d.

Rimouski-On my last visit to Rimouski, it had 9 schools in operation, independent of an academy for young girls, under the dire ction of the Sisters "de la Congregation de N.D.," attended by 82 pupils. This new institution at its very outset, soon ranked with the best establishments of the order, both by the number of its pupils as also by their really astonishing improvement. The public examination proved so really gratifying, that parents became most desirous of favoring an institution which was in every respect so deserving of confidence. It is likely that by next yearit will have doubled the number of its pupils. Under this impression the Rev. Mr. Tanguay founder of the academy, lost no time in extending the proportions of the building, so that it should be capable of accepting the patronage offered to its newly acquired popularity.

The model school has been under the charge of M. M. C. Tanguay and H. Catellier ; the first had the direction of the higher course, and the second of the primary course of instruction. The united salaries of both these teachers was £105. Mr. Tanguay showed much zeal in the exercise of his duties, and his scholars have given very satisfactory proofs of advancement.

The female teachers of districts Nos. 4,$5 ; 8,10$, and 11, have started good schools; but more encouragement and supervision on the part of the authorities, with more regularity in the attendance of the pupils, and proper provision of materials, would no doubt have given better results. The schools of districts Nos., 1, 2, and 9 , have made but little progress, their teachers are not properly qualified.

Mr. P. A. Parent of district No. 11, is a very worthy young man and deserving of encouragement, for with indomitable perseverence he has succeeded in establishing his school on a good footing.

It is evident by the statements of accounts that there bas been neglect in their not insisting on the due payment of the school rates, besides which, the Corporation stands under heavy debt: $n$ Several circumstances have contributed
in depriving the local authorities of such energy' as was necessary for keeping the Corporation funds in a more flourishing state.

Upon my suggestion the Commissioners closed three schools; in three different districts, which up to that time had given no encouragement whatever to edu: cation, and transferred those teachers to localities until then deprived of tuition. Probably those districts will be glad to get back their schools, which however, will be accorded them only when they shall be capable of appreciating how great has been their loss.' In six of the districts of this municipality, education has progressed fairly, three however have remained stationary. "A boarding school is about to be opened for boys, and the model school is to be converted into al an industrial or commercial college. Children attending school, 450; in daily attendance 315 ; period of instruction 10 months; proportion on population 1 to $8 \frac{1}{8}$; cost of each child's education 12s.

Lessard.-Seven schools have been in operation here during the year. Four of these under the direction of able teachers have made perceptible progress. These teachers are Mr. Colombe, who is a clever, talented person, devoted to the duties of his profession; the Misses Ol. Langlois, H. Lavoie, and M. T. Croft ; the remaining two schools, though of an inferior description, also deserve some praise.

I regret to say that it is not in my power to make so favorable a mention respecting the funds of the Corporation. They are in so bad a condition that they have even failed in honoring their engagements with the teachers. The consequence has been prosecutions followed by delays on judgments, and those retarded payments to poor teachers of their miserable salaries, will no doubt have the effect of giving such a bad reputation to this Municipality, that no Teacher feeling his worth, will enter upon a new engagement, consequently it will have to fall back into untrained hands, as it was formerly. Children visiting school, 243; Daily assisting, 180 ; Scholastic period, 10 months; proportion on total population, 1 to $4 \frac{3}{4}$; cost of instruction to each child, 11 s 6 d .

Lepage.-The seven districts of this Municipality have had but five schools during the greater part of the year; the other two districts had none. Of these five schools, three have given proof of progress. The Commissioners, and particularly the President of the. Conmissioners, have here done all in their power towards forwarding education, but their pecuniary resources failed them. The accounts are well kept, and the Secretary-Treasurer full of zeal in the cause. Children visiting school, 145 ; daily assisting, 104 ; Scholastic period, 10 months; proportion on total population, 1 to 114 ; cost of each child's instruction, 11 s .

Métis.-This Municipality, as usual, had but one school, and that, but for one quarter of the year only. The Teacher, who is an elderly man, has a diploma for primary teaching. Education here has been at a standstill for several years past. In the New parish of St. Octave it is their intention to open three schools next year. The Métis school was located in the midst of the Scotch settlers. The French Canadians of St. Octave, have as yet not had any school in operation, though belonging to the same Municipality and numbering a larger population. The school in Métis was supported by voluntary contribution, but with little zeal and less results. Children attending school, 30 ; period of in: struction, 4 months ; in daily attendance, 25 ; Cost of each child's education, 20s.'; proportion on Scotch population 1 to $9 \frac{2}{3}$; on total population, 1 to $39 \frac{2}{3}$.

Matane--Had four schools in operation last year, one of these was very well conducted, and exhibited very satisfactory results'; the other three are middling, and do not pretend to teach anything but reading, writing; some idea of arithmetic, and religious instruction. The law was allowed its exercise as fully as could be expected in so isolated a quarter. The salary at the disposal of the Commissioners is so trifling, added to the isolation and distance to this locality
that $i t$ will be very difficult for them toobtain the services of any truly capableTeacher They have, however engaged a teacher who has no diploma, but will be retained permanently, if approved of by the examiners appointed for that district. The rates are pretty well paid; two school houses have been put up, and there is question of building a third one.

I shall now close this statement of the information I have been able to obtain throughout the various Municipalities that compose my district of inspection, respecting the fulfilment, and execution of the provisions of the school-law. I have endeavoured to be as impartial as possible, and to do justice to each one as much as the shortness of my stay in each place could possibly enable me. To recapitulate, number of schools, 154 , of which 18 are excellent, 51 good, 6.1 middling, and 24 in very bad order, Number of pupils in the whole district in attendance upon different styles of education, whether academical, collegiate, normal, or primary schools 6,917. School-rooms properly furnished with desks, benches, charts, \&c., 62, wanting these, 92. Number of Municipalities in the district 26, number of Municipalities in which the Educational Laws are strictly pat in force, 18. : Number of same in which the Laws is not strictly followed, 8 . Proportion on the total of child population visiting schools 1 to $6_{\frac{5}{5}}$, proportion on those of from 5 to 16 years, according to the report of the Superiutendent for 1855, 52 ${ }^{2}$ percent. Probable cost of instruction to each child attending 3chool, comprising books, \&c., 14 s . $0 \frac{1}{2}$. Number of children who I believe receive an education fitted to their wants, and those of the country 4221, probable number who receive an insufficient education in these respects 2,696 .

## Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Bourgeois.

There has not been during this year.the same increase in the number of schools in operation nor in the number of children attending the same, as was noticed last year ; but this is owing to the fact that the increase of late years, has nearly reached the point that could be expected. As to the number of schools it is sufficient for the school population; it would not have been therefore advisable to encourage a more rapid increase in their numbers for the present. Some isolated spots have remained deprived of the benefits of the school-law, but their position alone has been the cause, and it is one which can only be remedied by time, and increased settlement.

According to the statistics which accompany the present report, you will perhaps be surprised to find how few are the pupils noted as well advanced in the various branches of education, compared with the number that attended school. It is a remarkable fact, and one which is nevertheless very easily explained. In this part of the Province, settled so lately, and where manual labor alone supplies family wants, the child that has attained the age in which the reasoning faculties can best be exercised; is also at that age capable of contributing some assistance in the labor of the field, therefore, he is kept at home, while the infant is sent to school.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 75 volumes which you placed at ny disposal for distribution in the schools of my district, but as I had almost completed my inspection; a few only have been bestowed, and this was in the Municipalities that I had not yet visited. In doing so, 1 particularly appointed the reward, to such scholars as were remarkable for theirisuccess in the more useful branches of study, such as arithmetic, grammar; \& \& . $\%$ added to the master's report upon the general conduct of the scholar, and his regular attendance at School. I have promised prizes to the schools in my next visit, and will faithfully, as heretofore attend to the instructions which you were so kind as to giveme respecting them.

A notable and favorable clange has taken place during the present year as regards the finances of several corporations, the result I presume of the condition which you imposed upon the obtaining a supplementary grant from Government; that no corporation having arrears due by solvent parties, should be entitled to such aid. In co-operation with your views, 1 invariably asgettained these facts before I would consent to a certificate for any corporation,

The difficulties that heretofore existed towards the carrying out of the sehoollaw have almost entirely disappeared within the limits of my district of inspection. Those that do exist are altogether of a local, or territorial nature, it will therefore point them out in their proper places, together with the remedy which in my opinion ought to be applied.

Stanfold.-There are in this Municipality five schools in operation, if we except the girls' school which was closed in July last. . Several motives caused the closing of this school, though it is matter of regret, that it should have been done before another teacher shonld have been procured. I trust, however, that it will be opened again very shortly.

The corporation though still in debt, will soon have its finances in proper order. 'The office of Secretary-Treasuren is filled by an able and respectable person.

St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.-Four schools were this year in operation in this locality. The village school is under the conduct of a young lady educated in the convent of St. Grégoire, in whose capacity I have the greatest confidence. The other schools of the municipality are well governed and the scholars have made favorable progress.

The Secretary-Treasurer has his accounts in good order, and the affairs of the corporation wear a satisfactory appearance.

St Christopher.-Repeated eliange of teachers, and the difficulty of raising the school-tax have conjoined to interrupt the march of instruction in this municipality, though just now these things are wearing a more favorable appearance. The village school lately committed to the direction of a master furnished with a diploma promises very favorably. The other two schools are middling.

Warwick, Bulstrode and Horton.-In this Municipality, which is of some considerable extent, and settled by a very limited number of inhabitants disseminated over the country in small isolated groups, and where the proprietors are either absent, or unknown, it has been impossible to exact a logal tax. Besides, the Commissioners live at some distance from each other, separated by almost impassible roads, and therefore very rarely meet to settle the affairs of the corporation, and to superintend the conduct of the schools under their charge. Notwithstanding these grave difficulties, by dint of zeal and good-will, the inhabitants of this locality have succeeded in maintaining no less that four schoolsin operation during the current year, twoof which were under the control of the Commissioners, and the two others, of disseutients' trustees. I was very well satisfied with the progress made by three of them, the fourth was middling. Bulstrode forms a school district of itself, and comes in for about a third share of the Government grant. The inhabitants have made up among themselves the balance of the salary paid the teacher, and supplied all the wants of the school with zeal and exactitude. But towards the close of last summer, they were visited by a disastrous hail-storm, which almost entirely destroyed their crops, leaving oply about an eighth to each farmer, in consequence of which, they were, much against their inclinations, forced to withhold their usual contributions and consequently allow the sehool to be closed. I found on visiting the Commissioners, the same hearty good will as formerly, but could not do more than express my sympathy, seeing that the population is ever threatened with want. I trust that matters will soon be able to put on a better appearance.

Aston.-There is one school in operation in what is strictly denominated the Municipality of Aston and two more in that part of the Township comprised in the parish of St. Célestin. The first is middling, and ill-attended but the two last are good and denote progress. The affairs of this Corporation or rather of both these corporations, (Aston and St. Célestin,) as far as regards the township of Aston are in good order, which is no doubt owing to the very skilful manner in which they are conducted by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Acton.-The school of district No. 1, is very middling, but that of No. 2 , though conducted by a teacher of no very great capacity, succeeds however in giving satisfaction.

The Commissioners succeed better at present, than formerly in obtaining payment of the school-tax from the absentees.

Wicllam.-In this Municipality there are five schoois, three ofancient standing, and two lately established. The shorness of the Municipal funds, gives me reason to surmise that the expenses will be found too great ; but so far, matters go on well and the two latter schools promise so well that I trust means may be found to continue them. The present Secretary-Treasurer keeps his accounts in good style, with much care and attention.

Grantham.-There are in this Municipality six schools in operation, two of which can be pronounced as good; three of a middling character, and the sixth of an inferior order. I granted prizes to the village school which continues to maintain a favorable reputation for progress. I found their funds in a state of great disorder, their amount of debts active and passive, being very considerable. The Secretary-Treasurer fills his office, with care, assiduity, and attention.

St. Guillaume $d^{d}$ Upton.-I am happy to declare that of all the schools under my inspection, those of this Municipality are the best attended, and exhibit better proofs of improvement for the year 1856 than any other in my district. I feel most happy in having it in my power to pay this tribute of praise to this parish particularly as it marks a great change from what was formerly. The Commissioners over whom is the Rev. Curate of the parish, deserve the high. est commendation, for their enlightened direction over the sehools, during the last year. The new Secretary-Theasurer, Mr. O. Bellemare, is a well educated man. and fills the duties of his office in a most praise-worthy manner.

In recapitulation I have to observe that the schools of my district are in general, preliy well provided with benches and desks, but some of them are yet in want of black-boards and not one is furnished with maps. A few of the Corporations, propose procuring these essential articles; so, far the want of means was the chief obstacle in that respect.

The attendance at school has been very irregular throughout the whole of my district, which is due to several causes, the principal being the poverty of parents, who are unable to properly clothe their children, particularly in the winter season, and the necessity in some cases of their giving what help they can at home.

Though the salaries named are on an almost equal par with those offered in the neighbouring districts, yet Teachers are to be had with such difficulty; that the authorities have been content to retain those they had, such as they were, rather than dispense with them altogether; for-my part I found many of them totally unqualified fortheir posts. The fulifment of the 6th clause of Act 19 , vic., chap. 14, will have the effect of greatly reducing the number of schools for the present, which will enable those who desire to continue their vocation of Teachers to return to their studies and fit themselves propezly under good masters, before they undertake to teach others.

## Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector Archambault.

After a careful visit throughout my district I remain convinced that there has been a remarkable progress in every quarter. The Commissioners fulfil the tasks imposed upon them with much more zeal, and omit nothing to obtain the best teachers. Each parish seems to vie with its neighbour in the quick adoption of every new improvement. I have been many times reproached by School Commissioners for having made known the superior merits of some Teacher to the neigh. bouring school authorities, thereby enhancing the existing rivalry, and rendering it more difficult for the first to obtain indisputedly the coveted services of that person. I state this fact for it speaks more to the purpose than almost anything else I could say. There is also a great advance, both upon the salaries offered, as also in regard to the school-houses that are intended also as a dwelling-house for the Teacher. Five years ago when I made my first visit to the parish of St. Aimé, which then, also comprised those of "St. Marcel" and "St. Robert," I found the schools shut up, the Commissioners refusing to act, no Secretary-Treasurer appointed; the properly of the Corporation entrusted to irresponsible parties, and therefore obliged to call to my aiad the rigors of the law. At the present time St. Aimé is one of the most flourishing parishes in my district. Independently of "the Academy for girls, under the conduct of the Sisters of the order of "La Présentation," it contains along with the new parishes, which are erected out of the dismemberment of the old parish of St. Aimé, a great number of schools well kept, and well atended. have nowhere met with so strict an assiduity. As a proof I may mention, that on the 11th of March last, I was engaged in visiting the schools of the districts, one named, District of the River St. Aimé, and the other, of the "Tierçant Range.." The weather was exceedingly cold and tempestuous, nevertheless, the first under the charge of Miss Lucie St. Germain, was attended by 55 scholars, 28 boys and 27 girls, the second under the care of Miss Eleonore St. Germain, held 42 children, 22 boys and 20 girls. Not one of these children was over 12, end many were scarcely more than five years of age. Such a state of things speaks favorably not-only for the parents and teachers, but also for the children. It is very rarely met with in a badly directed school, or even where the teacher lacks the talent of making the class-hours agreeable to the children. I shall now proceed to a rapid review of the parishes of my district.

Town of St. John Dorchester. -The Academy for boys governed by the Brothers of the Christian Schoois, and founded by Mr. Larocque, though still scarcely one year in operation, has nevertheless already effected a great deal of good. The masters have succeeded in obtaining a wholesome influence ' over a set of boys, who on my first visit here appeared to me very wild and difficult tot govern. The parents see this change with unmingled satisfaction. 'The institu', tion is divided into three departments; a first class numbering 45 pupils, a French elementary class numbering 120 pupils, and an English Elementary class num bering 86 pupils. The Female Academy under the charge of the nuns, "Sceirs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame," has 234 pupils, 112 of whom are boarders. This institution is very well conducted, and as an edifice may be considered one of the handsomest and best finished in the town. The other schools in this town are very well conducted, particularly that of Miss Valérie 'Généreux. Thes rates are paid with regularity and the accounts are in a most satisfactory statel The dissentient elementary School numbers only 45 children ; the Teacher gets ${ }^{75}$ salary of $£ 60$. Neither the house nor the school are kept with the order and regularity that should be expected. There is also in this place a very handsomet Academy built of brick, devoted to the education of Protestant youth.

Blairfindie.-The schools of this Municipality are rather backward. They should have a separate school for girls iu the village. The Commissioners, however, deserve much credit for their judicious selection of both their male and female teachers.' They are M. M. Duquet and Lavigne, and the Misses Généreux and Hudon who deserve approbation. The children are pretty regular in their attendance, if we except those of the Ruisseau district.

Str. Luc.-I cannot bear testimony to any thing favorable for this parish. Since some years back it is marked by a spirit of the greatest indifference, though no formal opposition has ever been shown towards the execution of the school law. It is a remarkable fact that in many of those parishes where the most violent opposition was made, education not only conquered that hostility, but has in many other respects made rapid strides, whereas this parish bas continued true but in one respect, and that is to a lamentable continuance of its first apathy. I found its accounts in great disorder and badly administered, the rates unpaid, the Teachers improperly remunerated, and therefore as a matter of course the schools ill conducted.

Chambly.-The College at this place for which the Rev. M. Mignault has expended some £4000, is at present under the direction of the Order of St. Viator. An academy for young girls has just been founded, towards which Mrs. Bresse has contributed no less than a sum of £1000. Mr. Fréchette, who along with the other inhabitants, has largely contributed, has also kindly undertaken the superintendence of the erection. The foundation is of stone, with two stories in brick. It measures 60 feet by 40, English measure. It is almost surrounded on the outside by two handsome rows of galleries, and is on the inside divided and finished off with a good deal of care and taste. The other schools of this parish under the superintendence of the Commissionersfor schools are very poorly attended to ; so much disorder has crept into the keeping of accounts that they have been obliged to go to law upon a defalcation. The Teachers are badly paid, which accounts for this Municipality not being able to procure Teachers of recognised capacity. The Protestant dissentient school is well kept, and would be still better if a change of master did not occur so frequently. There is another Protestant independent school kept on an excellent footing by Mr. and Mrs, Strit ; it is attended by some 40 pupils, who pay from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 4$ per month.

Longueuil.-This Municipality has a commercial college, an academy for girls, and ten elementary schools. A subscription of $£ 4300$ was raised between the "Fabrique" and the inbabitants of the place, towards the erection of both of the educational establishments of the village. The college is under the direction, since some time back, of the Order of St. Viator, and the female academy is recognised as the head house of the order of Jesus-Mary. It is occupied by sixty nans, either professed or novices, 100 boarding pupils, and 216 day scholars. It already holds a far-spread reputation. The elementary schools are in general good order with the exception of two. Both the male and female teachers are in every respect properly qualified. The accounts are in good order and well kept, though there are too many arrears left due, particularly by the rate-payers of the village.

Boucherville-The accounts of this municipality are well kept, and the affairs well administered. The academy for young girls, under the direction of the religious sisters, "Sceurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame," is well kept, and well attended. There is also an excellent primary school, under the care of Mr. Léon Blois, assisted by an English master. The, scholars exhibit great progress in arithmetic; grammar, and writing. They have three primary schools in the remaining districts, which are as follows :-one good, the second middling, and the third rather inferior. They are all three under the direction of female teachers.

St. Charles.-In this paxish there is an excollont primary school under the direction of Mr, Labonte, a teacher wholly devoted to his profession. Another, under the care of Miss Labonte, and two more primary schools, where progress seems rather to have been retarded than otherwise; The village school-house is not at all adapted for the purpose, nor are the affairs of the Corporation in so good a state as they might be.

St Denis.-There are here ten schools : an academy for young ladics under the direction of the nuns, "Scours do la Congrégation de Notre Dame," an excellent primary school for boys, and eight elementary schools, which are, with but one exception held in houses under lease, and which are all in a very bad state of repair. I did not observe in the model-school the same degree of progress as heretofore. So far from any opposition having ever been manifested in this Parish against public schools, the greatest apathy is apparent, which as I have before observed, leaves loss room to hope for a favorable change than when the contrary has been the case.

St. Jude.-There are six.schools here of a good description, and well conducted. The finances of the Corporation are in a satisfactory condition.

St. Barnabe.-In this Parish, are five schools attended by children of both sexes ; they are well conducted ; the finances are in a good state.

St. Marcel.-Has two good schools; this new parish was paroelled out from the old parish of St. Aimé, but the inhabitants of this division never participated in the spirit of opposition of their former fellow Parishioners. Two good schoolhouses have been erected by the Commissioners ; the accounts are properly attended to.

St. Aime.-This Parish to which I have already alluded, has an Academy under the charge of the religious sisters, "Sceurs de la Presentation," also six schools, one of which is for boys, they are very well governed, and well attended.

St. Robert.--'This Parish which also constituted a portion of the old Parish of St. Aime, at the time of its opposition to the school-law, is one of those who, reforming itself, gives every attention to the fostering of their schools, which are of a very good description. The accounts of the Commissioners are in a good state.

Stc. Victoire.-There are here three schools ; the village school is under the care of Mr. Bernier, who has attained a great degree of capacity in the art of teaching, he succeeds in forming good scholars, and is devoted to his profession. The two other schools did not appear to me, to manifest the same degree of progress as at the time of my last visit.

Sorel (Parish). -This Parish has seven schools, five of which are very well governed ; the other two which are in the districts bordering the river Chambly, are less satisfactory. The Commissioners have their accounts in good order.

William Henry or Town of Sorel.-A great and favorable change hasy within the last few years been effected in this town. Instead of the two schools, the only ones in operation formerly, one English, and another French, there are at presenta female academy for boys, under the superintendence of the Commissioners, also a primary school superintended by Protestant trustees. These schools are all weill eonducted ; the boys' Academy is entrusted to the Friars, "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," who give instruction to more than 250 scholars, 50 of whom are boarders. The pupils of the first class, have made a considerable progress in linear drawing, surveying, bouk-keeping, geometry, algebra, natural history, philosophy, and literary composition. The two buildings in which the classes are held, and where the Friars lodge, are strongly built in stone and brick; there is a large Garden and Play Ground altached ; the Academy is well furnished with Books, Desks, Globes, Maps, and moreover with all the instruments necessary for
the study of survey, and Linear Drawing. Certainly, the Commissioners deserve the highest commendation for this prosperous state of things. :The Female Academy is under the direction of the Nuns, "Socurs do la Providence," they have 260 scholars ; to the first class are laught, Literary Composition, Botany, with some idea of Mythology, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

St. Ours.-I have remarked more zeal in this parish than in any other within my district of inspection; the Commissioners of this place have always employed the best Teachers for both their male and female schools, two at the village and one in the four remaining school-districts. The model school is under the direction of Mr. Dugène Talhain, a teacher of long and favorable standing; the girls' school is taught by Miss Cormier, a very able person, but who nevertheless should be allowed an assistant, considering the great number of scholars under her tuition, they being as many as 95 . In conscquence of a defalcation, traceable to the former Secretary-Treasurer, the accounts are in a very straitened condition.

Vercheres.-In this parish, there is an academy for boys, another for girls, and two elementary schools, which last are very well attended. The ecclesiastics of the Order of St. Viator," have charge of the first-mentioned, and give instruction to 142 pupils. The academy for girls has lately been committed to the direction of the religious sislers, of the order of Jesus-Mary, invited to this charge, from the head-house of their order, at Longueuil. The boys' academy is a spacious building of brick, three stories high, well divided and handsomely finished; its cost to the parish is something about $£ 2000$. The female academy is 55 feet by 35 ; it has been completed very lately, at a cost of upwards of $£ 1000$. It is unnecessary to remark how highly meritorious these undertakings prove, both to the contributors and to the Rev. M. Bruneau priest of this Parish.

Contre-Caur.-Here there are two schools in the village, and three more in the three other districts. They are under good direction and are progressing favorably, the attendance is also very regular. The female teachers are comparatively better lodged than are the masters of the village schools, whose residences are mach too small and contracted.

St. Antoine.-This parish has always been distinguished as one most favorable to education. More than thirty of the children of this locality are students in the colleges of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Vérchères, Varennes, ,sc. I must however declare, that the schools have not been so well conducted this year as formerly. There are five in the Village, and three more in the other districts. I am inclined to believe that in their selection, the Commissioners have not had as good a choice of Teachers as heretofore and that it is to this the failure can be traced.

St. Marc.It is a matter of regret, that there is no separate school for girls in this parish. There are two schools in the village and three in the remaining districts. The teacher at the village is very well qualified, and very successful in advancing his pupils, of which they have given me very satisfactory proofs: The Contributors and the Commissioners, fulfil their respective duties with most commendable zeal.

Belail.-The model school or first-class primary school kept by M. Charles Leroux, at the village of Belocil is one of the best in my district. This young teacher displays a degree of zeal in the exercise of his duties which is really admirable. His time is devoted to the duties of his school from 5 o'clook in the morning, to 9 at night. These pupils are in attendance not only for their classes, but also during their hours of study; and recreation. In this manner I consider his school equally as favorable to the scholar, as would be a boarding school. It would be almost necessary to visit the spot, to believe that one man wonld undertake a
work of such self-sacrifice. His devoted efforis, are I am glad to say crowned with the success that they deserve. He has 28 pupils, who are made to go through the same courses as taught in Model-Schools; 28 more study under Mme. Leroux the lessons prescribed for clementary schools: These schools occupy a brick building, newly erected, 36 fect in length, by 36 in width, well finished, and well divided, standing in an enclosure of ground, measuring several acres, set apart for the use of the Teacher. This establishment was erected by the "Fabrique." The female academy in the same parish under the direction and care of the order of Jesus-Mary is attended by 91 scholers, 51 of whom are boarders. These children with few exceptions, belong to the parish, and I must say that I have observed few municipalities, that in proportion to their population; furnish so many boarding scholars. There are here, three more primary schools; under the conduct of very good mistresses. Each district has its school-house well and comfortably built.

Ste. Julie.-This new parish has been parcelled out of the Parishes of Varennes and Beloil. It is the poorest one in the county. Nevertheless, laudable efforts are being made towards the cause of education. They have so far three schools on a pretty good footing, and pretty-well altended.

Varenncs.-Besides several elementary schools, this parish has founded two educational cstablishments, on behalf of which, the parish priest, Rev. M. Desautels, and a few other individuals, have made great sacrifices. The commercial college, known as the "Lyceum," is entrusted to the direction of the Frires de St. Joseph. They have 121 pupils, some of whom have made great progress in linear drawing, tracing out of charts, in geometry; epistolary composition and bookkeeping. The art of caligraphy is also practised in great perfection. The female Academy is under the care of the nuns of the order of "Sie. Croix," whose head-house is established at St. Laurent in the Island of Montreal. They have 110 pupils, who have already made much progress under them. The progress made in peumanship deserves especial notice.

I beg leave to close this report with the remark that all the districts under my inspection bave shown themselves desirous of participating in the benefits of the new school law. I would also beg leave to suggest, the great advantage that would result from a strict uniformity in the school-books. With Mr. Labonte's able opinion in addition to my own, I would recommend Mr. Juneau's Syllabaire, with the grammar used by the "Fréres de la Doctrine Chrétienne," as also their book on mensuration.

## Report of Mr. Inspector Child.

I have the honor to make the following Report of Schools under my inspection for the year cighteen hundred and fifty-six.

I have adopted the narrative form to meet the wishes of the several Scholastic Municipalities, and shall, after noting them in their distinctive characteristics, close with some general remarks.

Stanstead Municipality very justly stands at the head of the list. It has thirty-two school districts (too many by seven or eight), in which schools arre kept open, with few exceptions, the lawful period in every year. The attendance is very good,-not two per cent. of the children being out of schood. This is an example worthy of imitation. While some of these schools are small, others are among the best in the district, in which are taught some of the higher branches, and the pupils instructed in arithmetic, grammar and geqgraphy, so that they pass examination as common school teachers. The inhiabr-
tants of Stanstead have from the early settlement of the township been distinguished for their determination to open schools and support them, to educate their children as best they could, and their worthy efforts have been crowned with some success. By what has been done for fifty years in this respect, a more ardent desire is now manifested to elevate the standard of education, and liberally contribute to its support. I could draw some favorable comparisons from the tables, particularly in the attendance of the children, and the progress some of the oldest of them have made in the study of branches above those required under the elementary law, particularly in algebra and geometry. Their school-houses are generally good, and many of them are new, well built, painted, and finished after the most improved models. Their funds are adequate to all lawful claims, and the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer are promptly and correctly performed.

Difficulties have existed here which threatened the most serious consequences; but by carefully and gently dealing with these elements, I am happy to say that all of them have been removed, and that the whole thirty-two schools are in a state of progress and improvement.

Barnston has twenty-one districts, and sustains twenty schools, but obstacles have been thrown in the way of their progress. Suits which have been brought to collect rates have unfortunately been dismissed, and hence arrears are due upon them. Wages are due teachers, and they are loth to engage. In fact, the best seek employment where prompt payment of their wages is observed. If the law was well applied, this township would not be behind any one in its schools. They are all open, less or more, during the year, and are well attended : about five-sevenths of seven hundred and eight children are attending school. School-houses are chiefly new, and the inhabitants are generally willing to sustain their schools, feeling already the good effects of giving their children a good elementary education; which invariably leads many, out of such a mass, to pursue it in superior schools and colleges.

Hatley.-This township has fourteen school districts, and sustains fourteen schools. These are open about the required time, and are attended regularly as in any township.

Their school-houses are chiefly new, and built after the most improved model." Their school affairs have moved on under the law as quietly as any under my inspection, except some difficulties in fixing the spots on which to build school-houses in numbers seven and fourteen, which I trust are in a fair way of being removed.

Magog has seven districts, and maintains seven schools. Two new school-houses are just finished, which are exceedingly neat and commodious, built in good modern style, and are ornaments to the municipality. Another is building, which is designed for a superior school, in the village at the Outlet of Lake Memphramagog, which will do honor to its promoters. The money affairs and general management of the municipality have been guided by sound discretion and a careful attention to the requirements of the law; and no difficulties whatever have arisen or come to my knowledge. Ihave found the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer quite willing to learn their duty from the law and general instructions, and the rate-payers quite promptin' paying their rates.

Barford. -This locality has six districts, and sustains five schools, which are open the lawful period, and well attended, not two per cent of the children being out of school. The active attention of Commissioners has produced an
admirable improvement in these schools. Their funds are in an easy state, and their schools are progressing most favorably. It is a newly settled township, which has been benefitted by the passing of the Grand Trunk Railway through its western border.

Compton.-This township has twenty districts, and sustains twenty schools, which are open about eight months in the year, and are very well attended, and the children are making good progress in the elementary branches of study. The Secretary-Treasurer, hacked by an energetic Board of School Commissioners, has overcome many olstacles, and placed the school affirirs of the municipality on as prosperous a foundation as any in the district. Quite a number of suits have been brought, and all have been successful, the effect of which has becu to produce a general compliance to the requirements of the law in the prompt puyment of all school rates. The affairs of the municipality are thus placed on a steady foundation, and are in a healthy condition.

Eaton has thirteen districts, and sustains thirteen schools, which are very well attended, and by nearly the entire number of children. Some in every school I found over the age of sixteen, which accounts for the numbers being so equal on the census and the teachers' journals. I believe the attendance is as large here as in any other township in the district, and the management of school affairs as good. I am happy to say that while the schools are generally making good progress in reading, writing, spelling, aithmetic, grammar, and geography, some few of them go beyond these branches and teach algebra, geometry and mensuration. I enjoyed here some of the most gratifying examinations, and, in delivering a short lecture to the schools, felt the liveliest emotions of pleasure, such, in fact, as I shall always renember. The children here enjoy an advantage which has fallen to no other municipality under my inspection: Many years ago, when the fathers and mothers were children, a teacher came from Scotland and opened a school among them, and continued to teach until he died, not many years ago. The thorough foundation laid by this worthy man richly deserves the lasting gratitude of the parents and children of the country around, as the good he has done extends beyond the limits of that locality, and the seed he has sown is still germinating in a widening sphere.

How excellent are the labors of such teachers, and how advantageous to the country to prepare them in a normal school, and sustain them in their valuable labors.

Newport has four districts, and sustains with difficulty three schools. In two of its school districts the settlers are situated on the border of Eaton, and near to two of its schools, at which the children attended before the severance of Newport from Eaton; so that it becomes very convenient for the children to attend in any place in Newport. There is a strong desire to reunite with Eaton, and I verily believe it will be to their mutual advantage to do so. The schools are not doing much here, and probably will not till new settlers augment the population of the township, and a repartition of it is made into school districts. Their funds are small, and must continue so as the population is small and the tax on wild land is in arrear. The Commissioners evince a desire to promote the progress of their schools.

Hereford.-This township has four districts, and sustains two schools, whiob are but feebly supported. The settlers are few in number, and are scattered over a mountainous country. One half of the township remains ungranted, and I believe unsurveyed, and a large proportion of the other half is owned by non resident proprietors, and their rates are in arrear. The inhabitants do all the
can under the circumstances. I encouraged their feeble efforts to unite the four districts temporarily into two, and keep open the two schools which are now open, and are making some progress. Three-fourths of their children are attending school. The Commissioners keep their funds carefully, and apply them according to the law.

Clifton.-This locality has four districts. It is divided by an unbroken forest into East and West Clifton, with two school districts in each division. Four schools are sustained and very well attended, kept open about the usual period in the year, and their affairs are in a good condition. In this township, as in many others, the non-payment of the wild-land tax embarrasses the Commissioners. They however manage to sustain their schools passably well. In West Clifton I found a very large and commodious school-house, built thus large that'it might serve as a place of public worship on the Sabbath. The children were backward, but were making some progress.

Bury has seven districts and sustains five schools. They have had a load of debt to bear, which has kept back their schools; but they are now nearly clear of debt, and their affairs in respect to the forms of the law and its letter are well managed.

The Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer are prompt in their duty, and their schools will soon feel the good effects. The wild-land tax has been regularly paid by the British and American Land Company, and the special aid allowed to them by the Superintendent enables them to sustain these five schools creditably. There is an old debt due by Bury and Lingwick, which is partly, for schools and partly for school-houses. This can only be provided for by an appeal to the Superintendent, under the provisions of 19 Vic. cap. 14, cl. 10, (see Circular No. 19, cl. 7,) which I have investigated, and directed the parties how to proceed in the matter thercof. The accounts and reports, half yearly, are very clearly and regularly made out by the Secretary-Treasurer, and $Y$ am pleased to find the resident clergyman aiding the education of the children in the village of Bury by a liberal donation and his personal influence. When all our clergymen will heartily do this, we may: surely look for a greater improvement in the progress of the children. Many of them are becoming active adrisers and visitors, and no class of men in the district have it in their power to do so much for the proper education of the children. These remarks apply to the whole District of St. Francis and to all, ministers of religion. I found one hundred and thirty-one pupils in school, which is no doubt under the number actu, ally attending, as some are above the age of sixteen, which is frequently the case in the new settlements. I have reported as I found them on the teachers' journals, to show the number of childrep who are under instruction.

Brompton.-This township has seven districts, and maintains four schools, which are doing much better than formerly. Their funds are better managed, and Commissioners agree and work together better. Where it is otherwise, the schools wither and die in their hands. Children attend well, learn well, and behave weli. The new village at Brompton Mills had in March 1856 upwards of thirty children of an age to attend school. Application was then made to me for a school. The School Commissioners have done what they could, have laid off a district; but finding some contention about the spot on which to build the school-house, are waiting to allow the feeling to subside. They will however fix the site, and proceed to build the school-house, when a large apd very respectable school may be opened and sustained.'

Sherbrooke- This town has five districts, and sustains five schools, which are well attended, but not so generally as in the rural districts. Two of these
schools are French, which are better attended and follow a course of instruction peculiar to the influence of the priest. Grammar and arithmetic are taught in them. The other three schools are Protestant, and are irregularly and thinly attended, and their progress is hardly perceptible. This is not the fault of the teachers, all of whom are experienced ones, who have taught in other schools successfully. I lectured these schools, particularly upon the consequences upon themselves of irregular attendance ; but I fear it will be of little use, as the children belong chiefly to the lower classes of the town. Private and superior schools draw off the children of the higher classes; and unless the teachers and parents, make strong and united efforts, these children will only learn a little reading and simple arithmetic. As for grammar, it is not taught, and I despair of its being taught until some change for the better is effected. The superior schools of Sherbrooke are sustaining a higher character, and are promoting education in the higher and polite branches, both for males and females. I am glad to see the stand that the town has taken in this important duty, which has been heretofore so much desired as an example to the District of St. Francis, of which it is the chief town and seat of justice; and I hope it will become, not only a patron, but a pattern of learning to the surrounding country. Their school funds are considered sufficient to pay off' all they owe. Considerable arrears are due, and energetic steps will be taken to collect them. No supplementary assessment it is believed will be needed.

Orfort has four districts, and sustains one school and is about to open two more. This municipality is very thinly settled, and is hardly organized into a corporation under the school laws. One school has been regularly attended, and the children have made good progress in all the elementary branches. Another school has been open for some time, and the children are beginning to read and spell, and learn mental arithmetic. This infant municipality owes much of its school progress to the generous efforts of the Hon. E. Hale, to whose cooperation the organization is greatly indebted.' About forty-five per cent. of the children have been at school during the last year. I hope to see them regularly doing so.

Windsor has five districts, and sustains three schools. About one-third of the children attend school. Their affairs are kept in a proper manner; but it being a partially settled township, much of it wild land, and some new settlers in the back part of it, the Commissioners have not been able to open schools convenient for them all. Soon, schools will be opened in all the districts, and it pleases me to find a growing zeal here to promote the progress of their schools. Their funds are well managed, and in a good condition.

Ascot has thirteen districts, and sustains thiirteen schools, which are attended by about sixty per cent. of the children. Some of the school-houses are newly built, after the best models, and some few remain old and are to be rebuilt shortly. The affairs of this municipality have been judiciously conducted. The Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer are well qualified for their duties, which devolve chiefly upon the latter, who has acquitted himself of them with great credit. As a proof that confidence is reposed in him, he has been the only Secretary-Treasurer since 1846. I am satisfied with the conduct of this municipality. I look to see the best effect ipon its schools, two of which are French, and are going on quietly under the Commissioners, who are Protestants.

Melbourne has sixteen districts, and poorly sustains sixteen schools and tivo private ones. These schools are with few exceptions backward. The people pay their rates with much reluctance, and have little spirit or ambition to nourish and support their schools. I am looking to see some advance made,
the Commissioners declare their intention of working vigorously to raise their schools to a higher state of progress. St. Francis College Preparatory School has drawn off the best scholars from this Municipality, which ought to encourage every effort which can be made to raise the character of the elementary schools, to feed or supply the superior schools with students.

Shipton affords a pleasing contrast to the last township. Before the severance of the township of Cleveland from it, twenty schools were reppectably supported and managed. Since then it has fourteen districts and sustains thirteen schools, which are kept open the usual period, and over, in some schools, are well attended and provided for by an active Board of Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer. No difficulties have arisen here. Their school affairs have always been managed with discretion and ability-produced chiefly by two persons who have served as Commissioner and Secretary-Treasurer since the Act of 1846 took effect. If such were the general practice how much good would be the result to the children. The schools of this Municipality have turned out some teachers to supply the new settlements around, and now the prosperous village of Danville enjoys the benefits of an academy which is in a flourishing condition.

Wotton has five districts and poorly sustains, with extra aid from Government, four schools. The settlers-French Canadians-began there, six or eight years ago with little means, and a succession of poor crops has made them so poor that it is a wonder that they now get on so well. The Board of Commissioners. have done all that was in their power by voluntary contribution, and now find themselves involved and perplexed with complaints which I have with their aid and the priest's investigated. A unanimous decision has been speedily arrived at-that the township be at once divided into nine school districts, that an assessment be made next May or June, and that as soon as school-houses can be opened or rooms for the purpose-and twenty children to attend - schools therein shall be opened and sustained. The zeal and unanimity with which the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer (advised by the priest resident) entered into these arrangements gave me the highest satisfaction, and I trust that in a few years nine schools here will be well managed and attended by the mass of the children, three hundred and ninety-eight-out of whom sixty-eight are now attending school-learning hardiy any grammar or arithmetic.

Cleveland, heretofore a part of the township of Shipton, has eight districts and seven schools open. For schools or education this has been one of the most barren spots in the district of Saint Francis, but is now becoming rapidly more fruitful. Those elementary schools are open which were formerly neglected, particularly in the village of Richmond, and a superior school preparatory to the St. Francis College is sustained by its promoters, which gives better teachers to the elementary schools and induces a course of thorough instruction never before practiced in the vicinity, and from which I expect good effects to them. In my late examinations I found the teachers striving to fix knowledge of a useful character in the minds of their pupils.

Durham No. 1 has fifteen districts, three of which being Roman Catholics have become dissentient. Schools are sustained in them all, but notso satisfactorily as I could wish.: I cannot find any fault with the Board of Commissioners or the Secretary-Treasurer. Their duties have always been well performed. But' I believe it is owing to the reluctance of the people to sustain their schools, and"'a feeble desire among the settlers for the education of their children. Their labor and attention is wholly devoted to their agricultural pursuits. I find some of the schools, however, well attended, and the children making good progress in all the elementary branches.

The affairs are under a correct course of management,-Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer attentive and regular in their duties. If the inhabitants took as much interest in their common schools as they do in their agricultural affairs, they would stand among the foremost in the district of St. Francis. I trust this will ere long take place as increasing interest is discoverable on the subject among the inhabitants. Three dissentient schools are opened here under trustees, and sustain a character similar to other schools in this Municipality.

Durlam No. 2 has three districts inhabited principally by Roman Catholics, and sustains two schools which are well attended, and both English and French are taught. The affairs of this small Municipality are improving. The village of L'Avenir is included in it, and a liberal support is given by its inhabitants to education. A superior school is now building which will be opened the ensuing summer, in which it is intended to teach both the French and English languages.

Kingsey has thirteen districts and sustains nine schools, several of which are French, but none have made much progress. There is, however, an increasing desire on the part of the inhabitants to improve their schools, although some influential persons among them are unwilling to be rated for their support; but the law has been enforced and the Commissioners have done as well as they could under such discouraging circumstances. About sixty per cent. of the children attend school, and study the elementary branches to some degree, and in a few instances with good success. The register and accounts are regularly and correctly kept. There is a girls' school kept under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Balfour, which I did not find time to visit.

Tingwick has nine districts, and sustains eight schools, three of which are under trustees (Dissentient). They are all open less or more during the year, and some little progress is made in the elementary branches, but very little grammar or arithmetic is taught. Better teachers are now to be employed; which will produce improvement. The settlers are poor, and they do but little. The schools arc attended by about fifty per cent of the children, and are under commissioners and trustees.

South Ham has two districts, and supports two schools. It forms a part of Dudswell Municipality. The schools are managed separately, and the inhabitants of both districts desire a separation, and that South Ham should be established a municipality by itself, to which the Dudswell people make no objection. These two schools are small and poorly sustained, and little progress is made. They will improve if set off by themselves, I believe.

Dudswell has seven districts, and sustains seven schools. The population is scattered over a large surface, so that the schools are poorly attended, except in one or two districts, in which, on a late examination, I found them well taught, and the children making excellent progress in the elementary branches.

Winslow has eight districts, and sustains four schools. The settlers do all they can to support them, and send their children to school regularly. But there is much to be done to lay down a good foundation for their schools, which are literally in the forest. The Commissioners manage and apply their slender funds to the best interests of the schools, and, by the special aid liberally sent to them, all arrears for teachers' wages are to be paid off, and a small balance remain in the Treasurer's hands. Their school-houses are built of logs, hewn, and covered with long shingles on the roof and gables, forming but a poor shel; ter for the groups of healthy but ragged children which assemble in them. Such destitution Inever saw before; but even here I found some of the children making good progress in grammar, and most of them read quite well in easy lessons of the "National Series." Their minister has taken an active interest in

[^17][^18]their education, and much of their progress has depended and will depend upon his influence and labor.

Lingwick, lately a part of the municipality of Bury and Lingwick, has four districts, and sustains but feebly four schools, which are well attended, but little progress is made. The Commissioners met me, and, in the course of a half day's investigation, I gave them what advice and assistance I could. The old debt, contracted before their severance; embarasses their proceedings; but as that will now be speedily removed, it is to be hoped they will make more progress. Scarcely any grammar is taught, and but little arithmetic. The children learn to read or spell, and nothing more.

Wecdon is about being organized. Commissiouers are appointed, and census is taken. Three districts will be formed, and it is expected schools will be opened in them the ensuing spring.

Garthby is also preparing to form two districts and open two schools.
Stratford is preparing to open four schools,- three French and one English.
Westbury, which has recently been separated from Ascot, sustains two schools; but I have not been able to visit them this winter, and have no means of reporting the number of children attending them. It is out of the way, and there are no roads to it which I could travel with my horse and sleigh.

Wolfestown I did not visit for the same reason, and I cannot hear that any signs of life exist in it. I am in hopes next summer to visit it by the Gosford Road, and assist them to form one or two schools. The settlement is small, and far away from trade and travel.

As to the general state of this district, some progress has been made during the past year. A good number of new school districts have been formed, and many good school-houses have been built and some old ones repaired. Some new settlements have been put in a way to organize themselves into new municipalities, and to make in the aggregate thirteen new schools. In the municipalities which I have severally reported, the schools are generally the same as last year. The attendance has fallen off a little, which is to be accounted for by the fact that many families have removed to the West, and an error which appeared in the General Report on Education, the Township of Cleveland having been brought twice into the aggregate. Otherwise it is about the same as last year.

Extract from the Reports of Mr. Inspector Roney.
Owing to the immense extent of the District of Ottawa, and the want of good roads therein, a journey at this'season of the year is attended with much difficulty and considerable hardship, although to the latter I am now pretty well inured; during the winter season a journey can be made much more expeditiously and comfortably.

You' will perceive that the total number of pupils in attendance at the different schools in this district at the close of the past year was 3,956 , being an increase over the previous year of 1161 , or 41 per cent.

On the hypothesis that the population of the Ottawa District is now $\mathbf{3 0 , 0 0 0}$, which, I presume, is pretty nearly correct, the number of pupils in attendanee in the different schools in the district will be in the ratio of it to $\frac{1}{2}$ to the entire population. Although this proportion does not come up to that of several parts of Europe, the United States, or even Canda, still, when we contiast it with what it was five years ago, there is much reason for exultation.

It has afforded me much pleasure to observe the progress made by the pupils in many of the schools throughout this extensive district, as well as that made by the teachers themselves. In many of those schools the only branches taught a very few years ago were reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic; now, in almost every school, grammar, geography and history form a part of the studies, and in several of them natural science is also taught.

The books used in the schools have also done much towards advancing the status of the scholar. The Irish National School series are'in all but universal use throughout the district. In the 4 th and 5 th books of that series are embodied a compendium of history and natural science which will give the scholar a considerable knowledge of those branches, and pave the way for a more enlarged course of studies.

The prize books which you entrusted to my care have done much to stimulate the pupils to renewed exertions and punctual attendance, and have been productive of more good than can be imagined; they have likewise increased the respect entertained by the pupils towards the Inspector. It is to be hoped that, through the liberality of the Government and Legislature, you will be enabled from year to year to continue such donations; and I may state that collectively these books would form useful and instructive parish libraries.

The immense increase in the number of pupils in attendance is, of itself, demonstrative of the working of the School Bill. Throughout the entire district I am not aware, at present; of any municipaltiy wherein the law does not exist; and I find in every instance School Commissioners are desirous of co-operating with me in using their utmost exertions, and whatever authority the law confers upon them, to enforce the carrying out of the School Bill.

Although there are many municipalities which might be classed as indigent, such as St. André Avellin, Portland and Maniwaki, in the County of Ottawá, still I find a desire on their part to do their utmost to procure an education for their offspring. The supplementary grant which you bestowed on several of those parishes during the past year, as well as on others, have done much to stimulate them to renewed exertions in the cause of education.

Although the financial affairs of the different municipalities in my district are the most difficult part of my duties, still, with very few exceptions, I have had little difficulty on this score, and any that might have existed is now in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted.

There are four academies in operation in the District of Ottawa, viz., three in the County of Ottawa and one in the County of Pontiac. These are all well conducted and numerously attended; all the masters have studied either in colleges or universities, some of them being graduates. The academies of Aylmer are the most numerously attended, and all these institutions contain pupils studying Latin, Greek, French and mathematics.

In my last annual report I spoke at some length relative to the insufficient payment of teachers; and experience proves to me that, until we remunerate them better, we cannot expect men of education to embark in so unremunerative a calling.

Although there is some improvement in the quality and extent of the buildings, still I do not find what I consider an indispensable appendage to every country school, viz., a residence for the teacher, with a small portion of land attached thereto for a garden. Were such an appendage attached to every school, it would conduce not only to the welfare of the teacher, but also mate: rially to his revenue.

The Journal of Education is extensively and eagerly read in the District of Ottawa; and it is to be hoped will be as generally diffused as possible.

Commerce, agriculture and lumber forming the chief pursuits of the population of this district, a commercial education is therefore the chief one requisite for their wants. To foster and encourage good schools should therefore be the chief aim of all connected with the carrying into effect the School Bill of this section of the Province.

I have found in many instances female teachers equally as efficient as males. In fact some of our best common schools are conducted by female teachers; and from the circumstance that they require less remuneration than male teachers, they are more suitable for poor districts.

You will perceive that the amount now levied by assessment ne arly reaches, in this district, the sum of $£ 1600$ per annum.

The College of St. Joseph, Ottawa City, has, in a great measure, supplied the want of a Normal School on the Ottawa Valley. Many of the teachers in that district were educated in that institution; and although it is situated in Canada West, it is as much of a Lower Canada as an Upper Canada institution, inasmuch as about one-half of its pupils are from the lower section of the Province, In my opinion its usefulness would be greatly increased were some pecuniary aid given to establish a Model Farm and Botanic Gardens in connection with that institution.

I have much pleasure in stating that the number of Dissentient Bodies in the entire District is only 3, which proves that the utmost harmony prevails among the different denominations of Christians.

In addition to the Irish National School books, which are in general use, the books of the Christian Brothers are used in many schools, as well as Mavor's Spelling-book and the English Reader.

Were the Department to have a series of maps compiled and furnished to schools at a moderate rate, it would tend greatly to facilitate the study of geography. The maps in the schools, and the only ones that can be procured in the Province, are of the most inaccurate kind, and wholly unintelligible to a youth.

Several new Townships have been lately erected in this district, so that the extent of the surveyed part. is now about one million of acres.

I have already stated that when we contrast the state of education in this district now with what it was five years ago there is much ground for exultation; and when it is considered that in several townships; such as Masham, Onslow, Mansfield, Waltham, Chichester and Sheen, scarcely a youth could be found who knew the first book of lessons, and many of those youths are now not only possessed of a fair knowledge of English, arithmetic and writing, but also know geography, grammar, book-keeping and geometry; we cannot, considering this circumstance, and reflecting upon the happy position of these youths now, contrasted with what they would be were they brought up in a state of ignorance, but feel grateful to a wise and paternal government for providing, in"a great measure, for the education of the youth of this Province, and I exclaim in the words of the poet-

> "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air,"

I will now give you a brief recapitulation of the state of education in the different municipalities in this district, describing each seriatim.

## COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Seigniory of Petite Nation.-There are three municipalities in this Seigniory, and in all ten schools; as formerly, the teachers are well qualified, and two of them, young ladies, received their education in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Ottawa City, the attendance of pupils is progressing rapidly.

Lochaber.-There have been six schools in operation in this municipality, and most of them conducted by teachers of excellent attainments, one young lady teaching school in the village of Thurso, finished her education in the Toronto Normal School.

Buckingham.-This municipality has invariably been behind no other in the District for Superior Schools ; the Model School, conducted by Mr. Finnegan, is an excellent Institution, well supplied with Astronomical and Geographical Maps; the attendance is very large; there are in all under the control of the Dissentients and School Commissioners, eight Schools exclusive of the Academy, the latter is conducted by Mr. Fitzgerald, a Graduate of the College of Navan, Ireland, and is well attended.

Portland.-There is one good School in operation here, the municipality is small and the houses far apart; I would strongly urge the claims of this monicipality for a share of the Supplementary Grant.

Templeton.-There are only two schools in operation here under the control of the Commissioners. I cannot speak very favorably of the state of education here.

Hull.-There have been during a portion of the past year, in fact the greater portion, ten schools in operation in this municipality, and all of which were conducted by teachers of superior ability and experience. Much credit is due the Commissioners for the able manner in which they have performed their dutiest. Upwards of $£ 200$ has been levied by assessment alone during the past year.

Aylmer.-There are not so many schools in operation here as last year. In addition to the two academies and the two common schools, there are three prit vate female schools; one of which is first class, and contains several boarders.

Wakcficld.-There are as formerly two good schools in operation here, which are conducted by experienced teachers. There was some slight disagreement between the School Commissioners and the inhabitants of one school district, but the Chairman, Mr. Farrell, promised me to see justice done.

Low.-I cannot prevail upon the inhabitants of this municipality to avail themselves of the law, although they have repeatedly promised me to do sol. In the mean time, I can only report one independent school.

Maniouaki.-This municipality is the Indian reserve of the Township of Egan, and contains only one school, which is sufficient for the wants of the population. The Rev. Fathers of the order of Oblats are assiduous as usual in their attention to the instruction of the children here. About one half of the children attending school here are of Indian origin.

Eardley.-There have been during the past year four schools in operation here, conducted by teachers of average abilities. The Commissioners have tried their utmost exertions to get every child between the requisite ages to attend school.

Onslow.-There are four schools in operation here, only two of which ard nnder control. That taught by Mr. Martin Garvey is an excellent school, and speaks highly for Mr. Garvey's assiduity and attention.

Bristol.-There are five schools in operation in this municipality, the inhabitants of which have always been desirous to procure for their children a good education. A model school is much wanted here, as well as one at Onslow:

Clarcndon.-The academy in this township is inferior to no institution of the kind in the Province. There are six common schools in operation besides, most of which are conducted by teachers of fair acquirements.

Litchfield. -There are four schools in operation here, three of which are taught under the control of the Commissioners. The Portage du Fort school is as usual well conducted, and although not a model school, deserves to be classed as such.

Calumet.-There are two good schouls in operation here, numerously attended and well conducted.

Mansfield and Waltham.-There are three schools in operation here, two of which are conducted by teachers of superior ability. This municipality is highly indebted to George Bryson and John Coghlan, Esquires, for their exertions in furthering the cause of education.

Allumettcs.-There have been during the past year no less than nine schools in operation in this municipality; and for excellence of teachers, as well as mode of teaching, it could scarcely be surpassed by any municipality in the Ottawa Valley. The Rev. James Lynch has as usual been indefatigable in promoting the cause of education here.

Chichester and Shecn.-There are four schools in operation here; namely, two in Chichester, and a like number in Sheen. One of the schools in Chichester is conducted by Mr. F. Corr, a classical teacher of first-rate abilities, and deserves to be classed as an academy. One of the schools in Sheen is taught by Mr. O'Neil, who has taught the school fur the past five years, and, under his able superintendence, education las made rapid strides.

Waterloo, Ottawa County.-There is one excellent school here, taught by Mr. Tassé, which deserves to be ranked as an academy. It is numerously attended.

## Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector Hume.

In reporting upon the state of Education in my District, during the past year, I feel it a cause of regret, that I have but little new to communicate, beyond what is contained in my former Reports. That I have no striking progress to relate that might vary the uniformity which in order to be true, they must necessarily present.

In this Report;' I will as usual commence by giving a brief statement of the state of Education in the different municipalities in my District and in the same order thät they stand in my Report of last year.

Tounshi"p of Tring.-Of this Township I am sorry to say, that I cantot speak so favourably during the last year as I have done on former occasions, the teacher in the principal School in the municipality, who was well qualified and "who had conducted that School, for some years with great ability and success, had at the close of her engagement last year demanded a higher salary, which the commissioners conceived they were unable to give, and she consequently left, and found an engagement at heer own terms elestwhere. With mistaken economy, the comimissioners engaged another in her place at a low salary, who proved to be altogether indompetent, and the Shool consequently, ceasea tó present the gratifying appearaice it formerly possessed: There are three schools in operation in the municipality atid none of thé teachers may be consideréd as
being well qualified. On my last visits I insisted upon the commissioners securing the services of better qualified toachers which they promised to do as soon a the existing engagements of the teachers had terminated.

This township is now divided into two Scholastic municipalities, and on my last visit, a separuto Board of Commissioners was about being elected for each municipality,-of these three Schools in operation, two was in St. Vietoine and one in St. Ephreiun, during the last year the School Commissioners had been under the necessity of instituting actions against many of the Inhabitants whose assessmunts had not boen paid up.

Forsyth.-Two Schools have beon in operation in this Township during part of the last year and some progress made at both Schools, both of the teachers were females and moderately qualified, the greatest evil in this Township is that the contributions of the inhabitants for their Schools are not promptly paid, it ins. true that many of the inhabitants are poor and unable to pay much, but it must also be admitted, that miny of them are also unwilling.

Lambton--I have much pleasure in speaking of this municipality. As. there appears to be a desire on the part of the Commissioners and SecretaryTreasurer to carry the law fully into effect.-There are two Schools in this Township, the principal one is kept by 'a'young Lady of scarcely more than eighteen years of age,-but who is nevertheless possessed of great ability as $\mathrm{ma}_{\mathrm{a}}$ teacher. Her School is numerously attended and very satisfactory progress hais been made by tho pupils. I may say that she is almost the only female teacher of French origin I have met with who possessed a most thorough knowledge of Arithmetic." The Commissioners have used every exertion in their power to collect the arrears of assessments due and the accounts are very regularly kept by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Aylmer--During the last year two Schools have been kept in this Municipality with female teachers who are indifferently qualified, but earnest in their attention, some progress has been made particularly in one of them. The School Commissioners began first here by voluntary contribution, but they have wisely changed that into assessment, a considerable amount of arrears is howeverowing, as many of the inhabitants are poor.

Broughtom. -There have been no schools in operation in this township during the last year. The Commissioners having been unable to procure the services of suitable teachers. I expect, however; that they will be able to establish ofie or two schools this ensuing winter.

Leeds.-Three schools only under the Commissioners have been in operation during the last year but these were well attended under grod teachers, and the pupils made very satisfactory progress and maniy of them have aitained greft proficiency in the ordinary branches of elementary edacation, it is ini contemple. tion to establish two more shortly, one of the teachers for which is alredity engaged. A dissentient school has also been'kept during part of the last yeat. The inhabitants of this township are very desirous of establishing an academy or superior school in it and some steps have already been taken to secure g . object so important.

Nelson.-Two schools were in operation during the last year, at present there is only one. Of these two schools, one is attended solely by childrensf French origin. The teacher is pretty well qualified, but he complains that the children do not attend very regularly. The other school is attended by cbildeden of British origin, no greai progress has been made. It wonld require three schoofs fully to supply the wants of the population, but there is a difficalty of raising, thas means to pay the teachers the appropriation being bat of small amount:

Inverness.-In this municipality five schools were in operation during last winter, under the Commissioners. They: were all kept by young men very well qualified and all with one exception native inhabitants of the township. The progress made in education in this township within the last three years is very gratifying, many of the inhabitants are disposed to contribute liberally in order to secure the services of good teachers, and the most satisfactory progress with the
scholars has beed

St. Cailiote de Somerset.-In this municipality a considerable interest is taken in the cause of education. In its thriving and increasing village, there are two schools under the same roof, but in separate apartments. In one apartment, the children under a female teacher are trained a certain length and are then sent to the other, which is presided over by a male teacher (a native of France) and very well qualified. The Commissioners have established this last as a kind of model school'although as yet the only branches taught are those common to all good elementary schools. Preparations for building a large house to be used as a model or superior sohool are now being made. The situation of Somerset renders it extremely well adapted for an institution of this kind, it is the centre of a large population of French origin. The village is fast growing into importance and its proximity to the Grand Trunk Railway will add many adyantages, \&c. There are also three other schools in operation in this municipality, two of them have male teachers and the other a fermale teacher. One of these male teachers in particular is very well qualified and upon the whole the progress which has been made is satisfactory.

Ste. Julie de Somerset.-There is still but one school established in this municipality. I have frequently spoken to the Commissioners of the necessity of establishing at least two more, and as frequently been told that it was their intention to do so, but nothing towards it has, yet been done. The fault, however, does not altogether lie with the Commissioners. The inhabitants themselves do not take a sufticient interest in the education of their children. The school that is established is however well attended. The teacher (a female) is very well qualified and very earnest in the performance of her duties, and very respectable progress has been made by many of the pupils.

Halifax:-In St. Ferdinand de Halifax the School Commissioners have at last bestirred themselves and appear determined to haye schools established. They have caused a valuation of the property in the municipality to be made for the purpose of laying on an assessment for school purposes. Four teachers have been engaged, two male and two female. When I, visited the municipality in Seplember last, one school was in operation. The teacher taught both French and English. The other three teachers were to open their respective schools in a few days and I have reason to suppose that they are all now in operation. One dissentient school has also been kept during the last year and numerously attended, it is a protestant dissenting sehool but it is also attended by a number of catholic children. The books used are the Irish National Series, the teacher is tolerably well qualified and the pupils are making

Ireland-In this municipality scarcely anything has been done, ferdinand last year; one female teacher was engaged lanything has been done, duying the three months, the Commissioners made consequently no report y taught about was paid for the time she taught by the inhobitant ith Cr. The teacher they intend now to proceed by assessment and establish scho Commissioners say so before without doing anyihing.

Standon.-There is no change in this township since the dite report. The present teacher, though in some respects qualif the date of my last
deficient and is now almost too old for that occupation. I have recommended the Commissioners to endeavour to procure a more competent teacher as the soholars are making but little progress.

Frampton.-A considerablo improvement has taken place in this township: Five' schools have been in operation during the last winter under the Commise sioners, two of these schools are very numerously attended. One of them is kept by a female teacher very well qualified, she has taught in the same district for several years and a number of her pupils are making satisfactory progress.. The other of these two schools, is kept by a male teacher recently came from Ireland, where he was trained as a teacher in the National Schools. He pursues a very good system and many of his pupils for the time are making good progress. Of the other three schools under the Commissioners I cannot speak so favorably The teachers are not very competent and the children attending the schools advance slowly and imperfectly. In the last three schools there is also a great want of books. The present Cure of Frampton who has but recently come to the the township appears to take great interest in the cause of education and I hope for further improvement. There is also a dissentient school established in this township, the teacher possesses but moderate ability though in some respects competont, the children are making some progress, but it is not rapid.

Cranbourne.-It is in contemplation to establish schools in this township, but none have been in operation during the last year.

The books generally used in the school in my district are as follows :-French,-Reading Books, Alphabet, Devoirs des enfans, Catechisme, Instruction de la Jeunesse and Devoirs du Chrtitien. In one municipality (Lambton) Nouveau Testament, and in another (Ste. Julie de Somerset) Morale en Action. In five municipalities and in eight schools in them, books in manuscript are used and many of the pupils read in them with great ease. I am not aware whether any similar books in manuscript in the English language have been published or are in use. There can however be no question of the great utility of teaching the reading of manuscript in schools. In four municipalities and in six schools in them, some of the pupils are taught to read Latin, in one of these the Psautier is usued, in others the Epitome.

In some schools the Grammaire des Freres is used, in others that of L'Homond In history, Histoive Sainte and Histoire du Canada.

In Arithmetic, that of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and of Bouthillier.
In the Eng!ish schools the reading books are chiefly the Irish National School Series from the 1st to the 4th Bool,, and in one school (in Leeds) the 5th Book is used. In one or two schools the Old and New Testaments are read: Some variety of Spelling Books (chielly in the schools of Frampton are used) arid in some schools in Leeds and Inverness, Murray's English Reader.

In nearly all the English schools, Lennie's Grammar is used. In geography Morses, and that of the National Schools.

The Arithmetic, Walkingham's, Gray's and that of the Irish National Schiodis Uniformity of sohool books is an object certainly much to be desired and I am happy to see that by the Act passed last session, provision is made for enforcititg this. A diversity of books in the same school is almost as great an evil as a deficiency of them.

The statistical tables accompanying this Report will show, that the number af pupils attending school during the last year has been nearly the same as in the preceding year, it is true that there has been an increase in some of the munite. palities, but there has also been a deficiency in others.

The great difficulty of procuring qualified teachers often keep a school wa: cant that would otherwise be in operation. The establishment of superior
schools in suitable and central places, will, I feel convinced, alone supply this deficiency. Qualified teachers must be raised up and educated amongst ihe papple before the supply will equal the demand. For the support of these superior schools a special grant will be required. There can be no question but that the establishment of a model sohool ip each of the populous municipalities as provided by law, would do much to give to many, an education superior to what can now be oblained in the common or elementaryschools, but at the same time I very much fear that in some instances such a, school could not be established without in a great measure sacrificing the elementary sçhools in the municipalities.

Very little progress has yet been made in some parts of my district towards the pringiple of adopting assessment in the place of voluntary contributions in all the municipalities which are settled entirely with French Canadians, assessment prevails, while in all those " settled by a population altogether or chiefly of British origin, voluntary contribution is adopted.

The extreme difficulty of collecting all the arrears of assessment due, is the great difficulty which lies in the path of school Commissioners. In many places they are slowly and sometimes reluctantly paid, especially when claimed from those who derived no direct benefit from the schools in operation, there is always a reluctance felt to institute an action for the recovery of a few shillings when it is known that the costs will perhaps be equal to double the amount sued for, and even when an action has been instituted and judgment obtained, prompt payment does not always follow, because it is known that a still greater reluctance exists to cause an execution to issue.

## Report of Mr. Inspector Valade.

The schools in, my district are directed with talent, and shew progress the teachers are better remunerated, and the Commissioners are very zealous and act in perfect harmony with the rate-payers. It was most agreeable to see the number of parents and other interested inhabitants of each municipality, who accompanied me in my visits to the several school-houses. The Commissioqurs, have ipecome better conyinced. of the high, mission oommitted to their charge and with-scarcely any exception, glady accompanied me in my examinations. With myself they have had a better opportinity of judgingfof the real apd apparent progress made by the scholars than can be done in public examinations, where true ialent is made to shine but where also perse xerance and application are offen overlooked. Though, there are stil many sctionds wat remain copparatively stationary, yet a , igeater facility in reading is more general, hand writing is moxe perfect, and in the more progressiye schoop geography and composition have become favorite subjects of study. Howese, I regret to add, that arithmetic and grammar, the two most essentia, branches, do not receive any where the atiention wifh they should command. The mapagement of the scholastic fnances of our municipalities, 1 consider as conducted upon a very defective system, which is the cause every year of complaints and recrimination. This is due, sometimes to the rgorance and ncapacity of the secretary-treasurer, at other times to his apatity and indifference, but often, Itegret to say, to the want of integrity in this officer.

I have given particilar attention to this portion of myduties sandift cannot flatter myself that I shall see all these difficulties overcome, itil I trast that for the future, such a strict watch will be fept by the Conmissioners over the secte-tary-treasurer, that the accounts will be handed over with more regularity and
clearness than heretofore. The district this year assigned to my inspection, has offered a greater number of good schools, of more able masters, better remunerated, a better set of School Commissioners, attentive and well disposed, in fact, in every respect a more happy concalenation of circumstances tending towards the wise and beneficent views of the Legislature on education, than l have ever had occasion to remark before,

City of Montreal, (Catholics). -There are ten schools under the control of the Commissioners, of which number, three are of a superior order. The model school; under Mr. Doran is excellent, the pupils progress rapidly; English, French; arithmetic, geometry with all the other branches exacted by law are duly taught. The nine remaining schools are well directed and numerously attended.

An excellent building is in course of erection and will be opened yery shortly. The Corporation accounts are well kept.

St. Henri, (Village).-This scholastic municipality has one school undenthe direction of the Commissioners, and another under the Trustees of the dissentients. Both are well attended.

Côteau St. Pierre.-Of the two schools in this municipality, one under the direction of a female teacher is not in good order; the other, taught by an English master is deserving of praise.

Côte des Neiges.-There are four schools here, one undera master and the three others under female teachers.

Coteau St. Louis.-This municipality has four schools; comprising the school for the deaf-mutes, under the direction of Mr. Lagorce. Among the other thyee, one kept by the members of the Religious Order of St. Viator, is a most excellent school. The dissentient school is a very good school, under the direotion of Mr. Lamb; as is also the other dissentient school at "la Petite Côte," under Mr. Robert Morrow. The dissentients have their accounts in good order.

La Petite Cotte has a school under a female teacher, who occupies a house furnished gratis to the Commissioners by the gentlemen of the MontrealSeminary. There are two more at Hochelaga, one of which is very good. Their accoupts are in a very satisfactory state.

Longue Pointe, has a Convent directed by the Sisters of Providence, "Soaurs de l'ordre de la Providence," a school for deaf-mutes taught by ladies ofithe same order, and one good primary school. The dissentients have a'school ander the direction of a female teacher.

Pointe aux Trembles.-The foundation of the Academy at this place is atie to the zeal and interest evinced by the Rev. M. Porlier,' Patish 'Priest. It is the property of the Commissioners. This municipality has morebver a Convent under the direction of the religious Sisters "Sceurs de la Congregation de Nöfte Dame," and an elementary school under the direction of a female' teacher the dissentient model-school is under the direction of Miss. Middletriss." The cofit. missioners are proprietors of two houses adapted to educational purposes, one built of wood, and the other of stone; the latter is' a donation from Mr. Taylor, it iststill in the course of erection, and will be soon completed.

The accounts are in a satisfactory condition. Two of the school-housesture the property of the Commissionners.

Rivière des Prairies.-This Parish has two schools, a model-school for boys and a primary school for girls. The accounts are in good order.

Sault au Recollet. This municipality has five good and efficient schools. Two of the school-houses are built of stone, and have a quarter of an acreof ground attached to each. The municipality of "le Haut du Sault," has whit one school. The monetary affairs are in proper order.

St. Laurent. This municipality possesses an Academy, a Conyent apd five primary schools, exclusive of the school for dissentients, The examinations I made of these schools gave most satisfactory proofs of application and progress. This'parish has no school on the hill-side division." In each district, the schools are kept in a room belonging to a private house, which must greatly interfere with the progress of education. The accounts of the dissentient school are in good order.

La Chine.-A model-school, and two primary schools, are ip operation in this municipality, and are very numerously atended:' Two of the school-houses are built of wood, and belong to the Cominissioners. Their accounts have been greatly neglected by the late Secretary-treasurer;' who has been superseded "by a more trust-worthy person. The dissentients have also a model-school.

Pointe Claire.-This parish has an Academy and a Convent, both very efficient, and four primary schools very numerously attended. "It is provided with five very good school-houses, and has its monetary matters in very good and careful order.

Ste. Anne (Bout de l'Isle.)-There are three schools in this locality, and an independent school, which are all very well attended. One of the girst mentioned under the direction of Miss Perrier, deserved my particular approbation. The accounts I found to be in a very good state.

Isle Perrot.-There are here two schools, one for boys, and he other for girls. The attendance at these schools, is not as numerous as might be expected considering the extent and population of this municipality. The erection of other districts 'would be necessary in this municipality:

Rigaut:-The parish; and village of Rigaud, form two distinct municipalities, having, besides the school for dissentients" which, is situated in the village, a commercial college under the direction of the members of the order of St. Viator, two model and six primary schools: The latter are remarkably efficient. The parish owns five very good school-houses, built of wood; the college is built of stone. The accounts are in a good "state.

Vaudreuil.-In this municipality there are, an Academy, a Couvent, one model and six primary schools, in each of which the pupilsiare well and efficiently taught. The Commissioners own five of the school-houses, one of which is of stone, two stories high. Heavy arrears of taxes are still owing. The dissentient minority has one excellent model-school, and a primary school of rather a poor description.

St. Ignace du Cotteau du Lac.-Has five schools, one of which is kept by Mr. Tassé in a very superior style. It is well attended The Commissioners "ảte proprietors of three of the school-houses, and a fourth is in the course of erection, intended as an Academy. It will be opened as soon as completed, which will be in a short time.

Cedres, -This municipality maintains a superior model-school for boys, $/$ a very efficient Convent school and three elementary schools.: The three ;schoolhouses belonging to the Commissioners are very excellent ones. The accounts are in very good order.

St. Clet.-This parish has one model, and three elementary sehools under the direction of female teachers. It owns 4 school-houses. The alcounts are well kept, and in good order.

Ste. Marthe.-This municipality has four schools in operation under the direction of female teachers, and owns five good school-houses built of wood, ope story high. They intend to establish an Academy.' The dissentients have but one school which is conducted by a master, their monetary affairs as well as those of the Commissioners are very well and properly administered.

Newton. - There are two good schools under the direction, one of a master and the other of a mistress. . The accounts are in pretty good order.

St. Polycarpe.-Has a model-school under the direction of a master, and seven elementary schools, four of which are kept by masters, the other three iby female teachers. All these teachers are very able and successful in, their professions. The Commissioners bave raised five very good school-houses. Thę accounts are backward and unpaid. The pupils of the dissentient school, are progressing rapidly under a very good teacher.

St. Zotique.-This municipality has two schools in operation, as also ope primary school. They are under the direction of masters. The school-houses are the property of the Commissioners. The arrears amount to a large sum.

Coteau Landing.-Has but une school, in a house which is the property of the Parish. The accounts are in perfect order. The dissentients of this locality have a model-school directed by a master. It is one of the best in the county.

Second Report of Mr. Inspector Valade.
I will confine myself to a few general remarks which will complete these statistics.

1. The children of, from five to seven years, and those from fourtenento sixteen, are comparatively in the proportion of 1 to 20.
2. The number of girls who attend school are about equal in number to that of boys.
3. The average attendance at school in summer is, about the same, as, in winter.
4. Very few catholic children attend protestant schools; and fewer protestants attend catholic schools.
5. The country district-schools are almost without exception under the direction of female teachers.
6. With the exception of tour schools which are attended exclusively by children of British origin, all the others are attended by children of French Cana. dian extraction.
7. All the schools within my district of inspection, are with very few exceptions, provided with black-boards, and even charts, which has been greatly the cause of the progress made in Arithmetic and Geography.

Finally Sir I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my own individual; in favor of Education, by which I am induced without the slightest deviation to pay two yearly visits to the schools within my district of my inspection, devoting at least a half day to each visit.

## Report of Mr. Inspector Bardy, County of Montmorency.

Chateau-Richer.-In this municipality the schools are well and efficiently directed.

Ste. Anne.-Has two schools, under two able female teachers quite suitable to the wants of this, municipality, particularly the school of District No, 1 kept Miss Gravel.

Ange Gardien.-This municipality has threc sciools on a very good footing, particularly school, District No. 2 , under Mr. Tardif wno is competent to take the charge of a Model-School.

St: Foreol. -The only school in this barren manicipality, is due to the active zealiof the Rev. M. Richard, and promises every success. This parish just now begins to feel the gnod effecis of that education which at first they made strentu ous efforts to oppose and rejecet.

St.' 'Laurent. - This parish has three schools which seem to satisfy the wants of the population.

Sl. Jean. - There are three schools in operation in this municipality "The Academy of District No. 1 is kept by Mr. Mignault who is an able professor ; the unvarying progress made by his pupils is a proof of his high qualifications. The school of District No. 2 is under Miss Mignault's excellent diréction. 'In'school No. 3, the children make no progress, probably owing to the indiffetence shown by the parents, who neglect to send them with regularity.

St. Francis.-There are here two very good schools. The Commissioners are under great obligations to the Rev. M. Destrois-maisons, who not only superinterids these Schools, but also attends to their monetary affairs.

Ste: Famille-In the two Districts of this municipality there are, one school for boys under very good direction, and one for girls under the charge of the nuns of the "Congrégation de Notre Dame" who obtained last year a government aid of £500 Thé"education that is'dispensed from this establishment, is a credit to its pious teachers, as also to the venerable parish priest who by his wise counsels and superintendence has very much contributed towards its encouragement.

St: Pierre:-There are three" schools in this place all governed by good masters. A great many sacrifices of a pecuniary nature are incurred here; particularly by the contributors of District No: 3 of "bout de llle d'Orléans", for the encouragement of education. The contributions are voluntaty:

Laval.-This is a very poor municipality, it has but one school, and its pupils are rather backward in their instruction.

## COUNTY OF: PORTNEUF

Ste Catherine-By means of voluntary contributions I have in this my second attempt, succeeded on obtaining the establishment of four schools in this municipality, which are all in favorable operation. I have been most ably secónded by the Rev. Mr. Dunn who is a most ardent patron of progress and instruction.

St. Raymona:-This Municpality sustains three schools, whith receive the active superintendence of the Priest of the Parish. They are hotwever deprived of many of the articles absolutely necessary in a school, owing to the very straitened means of the inhabitants.

St Basite. There exists a great degree of poverty in this municipality which is perhaps the cause of their indifference in sending their chilaren to school. The attendance on either of the two schools is very iregular. Ithought it advisable to close a third one, which gave no satisfaction, to which the Com missioners freely assented.

Cap Sainte. Eighty schools "are in operation under the superintendence of the Commissioners of this municipality. They are tider satisfactory direction excepting those of District No, 4, where I can observe no amount of progress. There are two dissentient schools, which are and have always been, of no efficiency, and lack the number of scholars exacted by law. The Parish Pritest has established two Model-Schools independent of the Commissioners, one for boys, the ofler for girls. They are ereced in the vieibity of the Cburch, and under such able superiniendence cannot fall of doing'an infinity of goóa,

Deschambault.- The schools of this municipality continue to deserve their reputation for remarkable efficiency, which is no doubt due to the liberal and active zeal of its Commissioners. 'The female teachers who are four in number, seem to vie in capacity and vigilance with the Master, Mr. Belleau, teacher of the Model-School who deserves my special mention, for his unremitting assiduity and judicious system of teaching.

Sl. Casimir.-This barren municipality sustains three schools; they are negligently governed. I suggested the propriety of two good schools, as preferable to three badly managed ones, and further assured the Commissioners of my in tention to object to their having a share in the government grant unless they accus ted upon that advice.

Grondines.-There are here five schools in operation. Those of District No. 4, are deserving of most approbation, but are badly attended by the scholars: I advised the discharge of the female teacher of No. 5 for incapacity.

Ecureuils.-Has one school, which shows but little progress.
Pointe-aux-Trembles.-There are five Districts in this municipality. Mr. Letourneau's school is one of the best. It is a boy's school and the pupils: exhibit good progress. It is situated in the vicinity of the church. The school District No. 1, is under the direction of Mr. Blanchard who is also very successful in his profession. There is also an Academy for girls under the conduct $s$ of the nuns "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame."

St. Augustin.-There are four good schools. The school No. 1 Cap Rougew. has never yet been attended by the number of children named, and exacted by law.

Cap Rouge.-This municipality has but one school. The Commissioners and their President, Mr. Michael Scott deserve the highest approbation for the exder treme regularity of and good economy in their accounts, which have enabled them to erect an excellent school-house.

## COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Ancient Lorette.-Has six schools kept on an excellent footing. The active and zealous efforts of the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties are cordially supported by the excellent Priest who is at the head of this Parish. It has: but one school, No. 6, which is irregularly attended by the pupils.

St. Ambroise.-This extensive Scholastic municipality under the active superintendence of Rev. Mr. Boucher has eight schools under the direction of female teachers. they are all most efficiently conducted, especially the school untid der Miss Leocadie Dubuc which is in District No. 1.

The Rev. Mr. Boucher also superintends the two schools which are situated, at the Indian Mission and which are supported by Government. One of these th the boys' school, is under the charge of an Indian of the Huron tribe; the fems male school is taught by a mistress, of French origin.

Beauport.-There are five schools in excellent operation, they being under the especial care and attention of the Rev. Mr. Langevin.

Charlesbourg-This Parish has five schools where good, and successful progress is remarkable. The teacher of the school of the united Districts, Nos. 1 and 2 , has adopted a very excellent method for the development of youthful intelligence, which he practises with much success. The school Commissioners aided by the counsels of the Rev. Parish Priest, manage their money matters withadvantage.

Ste. Foye.-This municipality is divided into two Districts, and supportsert an Academy and an elementary school. The teacher at the Academy is a verfitit
well educated man; he gives English lessons in all the branches named and required by the Government. The elementary school, situated in the neighborhood of the church is directed with ability.

St. Roch:-Both the boys' and girls' school of this municipality are less than midaling. It is the intention to place the girls' school under the direction of the nuns, "Scurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame."

Sladacona.-Two districts are comprised in this municipality. No. 1 has two schools at "Eoulon St. Michel," one a French, and the other an English school under the direction of female teachers. These two schools are held in one and the same apartment. The number of pupils is 114, and the progress made, very satisfactory: I stated to the Commissioners my disapprobation of finding two schools, so numerously attended, crowded into so small a locality recommending at the same time that separate estaplishments should be provided for them. No. 2, at Bergeville, near Mount Hermon Cemetery, also has two schools, opened in one and the same house. I cannot say that I have ever observed any progress made by the children of this school, not even dating from my first visit.

St. Dunstan, Lac Beauport.-This municipality has two schools, No. 1, is under the control of Protestant Commissioners, and No. 2 , of Catholic Trustees. Both are inferior schools and have for contributors very poor people.

St. Edmond, Stoneham. - This municipality has but one school, under the control of Protestant Trustees. The pupils make good progress. The majority of the population is catholic, and have no school as yet. I adysed them to conform to the law, and to elect Commissioners next July.

Valcartier--This municipality since some time back has independent schools; and refuses to submit to the control of the school-law.

School of Dissentients at Ste. Foye.-This municipality composed principally of protestants from the neighboring municipalities, and from the neighbourhood of "Notre-Dame de Quèbec," has one school under Trustees, pretty-well directed but not sufficiently well attended. I cannot obtain from them a correct statement of the number of catholic children who attend this school. I beg you to observe that this municipality has nothing in common with that of the out-skirts of St. Roch.

City of Quebec.-The catholic Commissioners of the City of Quebec maintain but thiree schools, under the direction of lay individuals, they are as follows: one under Mr. Dion, at St. Roch, another under Mr. Dugal in St. John's suburbs, and the third in the Lnwer Town under Miss Brophy, the latter numbers but few pupils, who exhibit very little progress. The two first mentioned admit only boys, and are very well and efficiently conducted.

All the other schools under the control of Commissioners appointed under the law are subject to the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne", one at St. Roch, another at the Fortifications, and a third at Cap Blanc; those for girls are under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, there is one in St. John's suburbs and at Cap Blanc; ; a third is under the "Sisters of the Good Shepherd," in St. Lewis suburbs. These communities give instruction to a very considerable number of children.

## Report of Mr. Inspector Crepaillt.

Beaumont.-There were difficulties respecting schools, which continued for five years in this Parish, but have finally been entirely dissipated. The commissioners have five schools which are all well and ably directed. Mr. Letellier, a
very well informed and successful teacher directs the Model-School, assisted by Madame Letellier, who instructs the classes in the principles of the English Länguage. The commission is presided over by Mr. Poirier, who fulfils his office with zeal and application.

St. Chärlcs.-This locality has nine Schools, one Model-School, under Mr: Dessain!'s, charge and direction, one Elementary School under Miss Couture; whom without any hesitation I consider among the ablest teachers of this district ; the remaining seven though strictly elementary schools, are deserving of high approbation for the very efficient manner in which they are conducted. This municipality is indebted for these happy results to the late Rev. P. Villenenve wo, assisted by Dr: Labreque, held the presidence of the scholastic commission for this Parish, and aided it moreover, at the price of many personal sacrifices.

St. Gervais.-Twelve Schools, onc of which, is a Female Model-School; are in operation in this parish. The principal Boys' School which is almost deserving of being termed a Model-School, is governed by Mr. Declerq, a most able and successful Teachex. The Teacher of the model-school for females; is also veryzealous and able in her profession. Her Pupils exhibited proofs of great progress, in their last examination; of the ten remaining Schools all for Primary Education, 6, are very good, and four are of slender merit.' The municipal accounts are in:" a good state. The Rev. M. Pouliot has accepted the office of President of the School-Commission at this place, and I observe an exceedingly beneficial change as regards better qualified Teachers, as also a greater ambition for learningth among all classes ever since he has filled the chair.

St. Lazare.-Though a very poor municipality nevertheless-maintain seven schools, which supply all their present demands for Education. These schools are superintended by the Rev. Mr. Dufour, who is the President to the SchoolCommission.

St. Michel.-This Parish is divided into two scholastic municipalities and " numbers five schools, which are all on a very good standing. The Industrial College, has five professors, one of whom is of British origin. The pupils cons? tinue making good progress as they have always done." I consider that this" College deserves to be classed among the best of these establishments in the dijitr trict of Quebec.

Mr. F. X. Toussaint member of the board of Examiners for the City of Quebec, has the charge and direction of this College, and is generally recognised as a. man of very superior education, and most conversant in the art of teaching. He is assisted by Mr. Dufresne who obtained a high reputation, by his able directiong of the St. Thomas Academy. This municipality has also a Female Academyd under the excellent direction of Miss Newcome, where Music; Drawing; and Fancy Needle-Work are taught in addition to those branches essential to a good education. This manicipality occupies the first rank among the whole' of the scholastic municipalities of Bellechasse.' The Rev. M. Fortier with Messss\% Forgues, and Leger Launière, form part of the Commission, and to those gentlemen is due, in a great measure, the prosperity that distinguishes it, as above mentioned, It must also be added that the inhabitants pay their taxes very willingly.:

St. Raphaël.-This barren municipality maintains, notwithstanding its poverty, five schools. Of this number three are deserving of approbation, and iwo are of very little merit. The contributions are paid up very willingly, and the schools numerously attended.

St. Vullier.-There are four schools maintained in this municipality. The principal school, is directed by Messrs'. Bouchard'and Sylvain and is a good school ; but one is wanted expressly for females', and no mixed school cat prow perly satisfy the demands in respect of education, existing in this municipality

St. Francois.-This parish has four schools'; one, a model-school, another of comparative merit, and two of inferiör quality. The model-school is under the direction of Mr. Soulard, who follows the profession of teacher rather from inclination than as a means of subsistence. This school is a pattern of good order, application, and judicious direction.

The 'religious' sisters, "Sceurs de la Congrégation de Nótre Däme, "s' bave"a convent in this municipality.

Beithier-This munnicipality supports three schools, which are under the direction of competent teachers. The principal of these schools, which might almost be considered a model-scliool, is under the direction of Mr. Langlois," "a young man of ability and most zealous in the exercise of his duties. His system of teaching', is one of 'ihe most favorable to rapidity of progress', of which his pupils 'have given very undoubted proofs. The two remaining schools, are for elementary education ; they are under the direction of female teachers who fulfil their düties with zeal and success." Three school-houses have been built," by "this Párish.

St. Pierre.-Five schools are in operation in thịs parish, of which one is a model school for girls; this may be termed a model municipality. The Misses Létourneau teach'the pupils of the model school; and are highly deserving of the popularity they have obtained for their success as teachers. English and the art of drawing, as also all kinds of fancy needle-work are in addition to the usual education, taught' by these ladies. The 'remaining four schools are, well and numerously attended, and are under the direction of competent female teachers. The municipal accounts are in'good and satisfactory order.

St. Thomas.-This extensive municipality supports eight schools and two academies. The building known as the Young Ladies' Academy is' a handsome edifice of cut stone, three stories in height. It is under the charge of the Religious Sisters, "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame," who are very much encouraged and patronized by neighboring parishes who send their children "here as boarders," as "well 'as by the inhabitants of the same locality. In addition to the usual branches, 'drawing with instrumental" ard vocal music are taught" The "boys "academy", under the direction of "four of the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne", English, "and" lineér dratring, with both voeal and instrumental music are taught, in addition to all the other branches of a good commercial and otherwise "complete "educa, tion! The zschools for elementary education, are eight in nurmber as alréady mentioned" "and are under the "direction of "competent femalé" teachers! The scholastic commission of this parish in particular is composed of med of enlight: ened minds,' and 'to their joint efforts in béhalf of education is strictly due'the 'great ' advancement that it has gained.

L'Isle aux Grues' has three schools, one model-school for fethales and two others' for primary instruction. Thîs municipality hás ever showin à most laudaza ble and zealôs'anxiety for the advancement of eductione Thé Rev: Mre Tardif") though unattached to the school commissión, fàs nevertielless' putsued tits finter' ests with all possible zeal. Miss Painchaidy who conducts the mödel school, and who has embraced the 'profession of teacher, rather throagh the nobléspirit
 great and important servicés to this lodalitys. Papile mâte very excellent prógreess? under her tuition:

Le Cap St. Ignace.-This municipalily has eigbitselioolyt They are allittle ${ }^{\text {th }}$ deserving of "praise, excepting'the"setool helalin' the neighborthod of the chutrch by the Misses Talbot:" Reading, writingty and" litte arithmétie" are" the "onty branche's taught in these schöols?

St. Cyrille.-The municipality of this place is very small and very poor in circumstances. It has but two schools both of which are poorly kept and are under the direction of female teachers.

LIIslet.-There are ten schools in operation in this locality. The boys academy is kept by the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," who here, as in all their schools, prepare the heart of the child committed to their care, and dispose him to receive cheerfully and with attention, that education which fits him at a later period for a useful and honorable position in life. The female model school is under the care of Miss O'Meara, who also teaches music, drawing, and all varieties of needle-work. The Commissioners who are men of liberal education, have for their President the Rev. Mr. Delage, who not only by his zeal, but also by personal sacrifices, has greatly aided the march of education in this parish. The elementary schools are held by able female teachers, and are numerously attended.

St Jean-Port-Joli.-In this parish there are twelve schools in operation; four of these schools are efficient and eight are middling. The number is evidently greater than required.

St. Roch des Aulnets.-There are twelve primary schools in this municipality ; five of these are deserving of much approbation, the remaining seven are inferior. Mrs. Morin's school which is situated at the Côte, is the most advanced of these schools, she succeeds remarkably well in forwarding the education of her pupils.

The number of schools in this locality is too great. 1 am happy to observe that the opposition to law which existed in this locality, as regards schools, in 1854, has altogether disappeared, and that the inhabitants have learned to appreciate the advantages resulting from education.

## Report of Mr. Inspector Béland.

I consider it my duty to give you in this report the following details respecting the course of instruction which is followed in the schools subject to my district of inspection, and also the number of pupils I found in usual attendance in each school. By this means, the progress effected this last year will be easier compared with those contained in my preceding reports. I have in my district 107 common schools, two superior schools for females, one model, one independent, and one dissentient school. The common schools have greatly improved their systems of teaching, indeed some fifty of them may be considered as efficient as model schools.

The number of children who read fluently and well are 2862, those who begin to read currently are 2028, beginners 2663 . The total number frequenting schools in this district 8253. In attendance at common schools are 7553, and in convents, colleges and model schools 700.

1876 pupils study grammar, 1503 learn parsing, and 3422 practice the art of writing. This is an increase upon last year, which had but 3169 learning to. write. In arithmetic 1800 children are exercised in the simple rules, and 1021 in compound rules of arithmetic; last year there were but 1602 studying the firstmentioned and but 939 the latter. Finally, geography is taught to 745 children, history to 962 , and English grammar to 73 pupils.

St. Nicholas.-This municipality is divided into 11 districts and bas eight schools in operation. The tax-payers have raised ten school houses, and interd to build one more, equally as handsome and convenient as the preceding ones,

Among the above-mentioned schools, one only is of poor standing ; seeven'are under female teachers, and the eighth is held by a master of good abilities. The number of pupils amounts to 359 , of whom 189 are boys, and 178 are ; females. Of this number 114 are learning the first principles of reading, 92 read fluently, and 159 read well; 124 study grammar, 120 orthography, 36 learn geography, 41 history, 108 exercise the first rules, and 43 the compound rules of arithmetic. Writing is practised by 166 pupils.

St. Romuald.-This municipality is divided into 4 districts, and has 5 schools of which number one is an independent school. The dissentients also have a school in which English is taught. The total number of pupils is 126, of whom 69 are boys, and 67 girls : 34 learn grammar, 12 history, 69 the first rules of arithmetic, and 44 the compound rules, 82 practice writing, 80 the first principles of reading; 55 read well and 54 pretty well.

St. Jean Chrysostome-There are 8 districts in this parish, and six schools in operation; three of these are well conducted the others are of inferior standing. The Commissioners allow such small salaries to teachers that they cannot but find great difficulty in obtaining good ones.

There is not one single school-house, as yet raised by this parish. The schools are frequented by 199 pupils, 104 boys and 95 girls, of these pupils 70 read well, 61 read fluently and 78 are beginners; 50 study French grammar, 6 English grammar, 29 learn parsing, 9 study geography, 46 history, 49 the first rules of arithmetic, 31 the compound rules, and 91 practice writing. The teachèrs' salariès average some £18.

Notre-Dame de Lévy.-This municipality numbers 8 districts and has seven. schools in operation. Masters are liberally remunerated in this parish and consequently education is rapidly advancing. The College holds about 300 scholars, who are taught one of the best practical and commercial educations it is possible to attain. The examination I held there, perfectly satisfied me of the fact. The other schools are all on a good footing. The total number of pupils in attendance is $376 ; 184$ boys; and 192 girls, who divide in classes as follows: very good readers 116 , comparatively good 100 , fluent readers 135,83 who study grammar, orthography and the first rules of arithmetic, 39 the compound rules, 45, learn geography, 48 history, 13 English grammar, and 17 composition, 166 practice writing and finally 12 are taught various kinds of fancy needle=work:

Aubigny. - This municipality possesses two good elementary schools, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Fradet. These schools are attended "by " 40 "boys, and 64 girls, forming a total of 104 pupils. If to this number we add those 376 children who frequent the schools of "Notre Dame de Lévy" of which pariṣh Aubigny constituted a part and the 300 pupils of the college, we will find that no less than 780 children of "Notre Dame de Lévy" are receiving a good education.

St. Joseph de Lévy.-This parish is divided into six districts and has six schools in operation. The female academy has 150 pupils, 252 attend the common schools, of which number 167 are boys, and 85 girls. Of these pupils 102 read well, 52 pretty well and 63 are beginners; 44 study French grammar and its parsing, 6 learn geography, 22 history, 33 the first rules of arithmetic, 28 the compound rules, and 120 practice writing.

St. Henry.-This municipality is still divided into 15 districts and bas 14 schools frequented by 467 children, of whom 173 read well, 130 pretty well, and 164 are beginners: grammar is taught to 124, parsing and orthography to 115, geography to 27 , history to 37 , the first rules of arithmetic to $118^{\circ}$ and the compound rules to 62 , writing is practised by 213 pupils.

The model sohool, that stood in the neighborhood of the Churoh; and was in operation last yedr, was closed by order of the Commissioners this year.

St. Anselme.-Of the ten schools in this parish seven are very good and 8 comparatively inferior.' Thiny are attended by 337 pupils, of whom 281 dre boyss, and 156 girls. Among these children 153 read very lluently and well, 93 pretty well, and 92 aro boginners, 116 loarn grammar, 90 orthography, 58 geography, 60 history, the first rulos of arithmetio are taught to 103 , the compound rules to 31 , and wriling to 154.

Ste. Olaire- In this parish are nine schools ; two are under able masters, and the others are hold by fomale teachers, 4 of whom are very well gualified for their dutios, and the remaining three are of ordinary capacity. The full and unidisputed exeroise of the solhooltax in this parish is wholly due to the unwavering energy of Mr. Gagnon, one of the school Commissioners. The sclionls are frequented by 302 children, of whom 148 aro boys, and 184 girls; of this number, 108 read well, 88 pretty well and 106 are beginners; study grammar, 73 , parsing 66 , geography 18 , simplo rules of arithmetic 54 , compound rules, 21 , and his: tory 23 ; writing is taught to 158 pupils and composition to 6 .

St. Isidore.-There are six schools in operation here, of this number, four are comparatively good; and two are on a superior footing. These schools number 95 boys and 85 girls, as pupils.

St. Lambert.-This parish is a dismemberment from the parish of St. Isidore and is distinguished from the latter by a greater degree of zeal in the payment of the school tax. Its six schools are under very good direction; Miss Fortier has charge of one of these, which is the best and most flourishing of the number. The total number of pupils is 167 , of whom 74 are boys, and 93 girls/ 52 read well, 31 pretty well, 84 are beginning to leam how to read. Grammar is taught to 37 , pairsing to 38 ; geography to 8 , history to 41 , the first rules of arithmetio to 41 , and the compound rules to 10 , writing is practiced by 58 of these girls.

St. Bernard-This parish has this year 8 schools; of this number 4 are comparatively good and the other four are of inferior standing." It has moreover a model-school for girls. Of children in attendance at the various schodels there are 336 , and of this number 114 read well, 39 read pretty well, and 158 ) are beginners'; 148 study grammar, 120 parsing; 45 geography, 75 history, 110 the first rules of arithmetic; and 41 ' the compound rules, writing is practised by't 58 pupils.

Ste. Marguerite-This municipality has but two schools, maintained, up to the present time hy Mri Genest, a merchant of this place, but whose aetive zeal and efforts have met with nothing but the grossest indiffercince from"thels inhabitants of this locallty. The only good teacher that has ever done credit to the parish is about to leave it.

Ste. Henedine.-This parish joins the former, and has only two schooly they are pretty good, and are frequented by 128 children, of whom 63 are boys and 60 girls.

Ste. Marie.-In this parish there is an academy for girls, and a colle gefe where the best education is given to either sex ; but I cannot say anylhing for its elementary schools which are nine in number and are all of a very poots description ; they are attended by 225 puplls of whom 100 are boys and 125 gither

St. Elzear.-There are nine schools, in this municipality also of an indifferent description ; they are attended by 275 children, of which number 168 are boytus and 112 girls, 100 read well, 80 pretty well and 95 are beginners. Grammar Wh taught to 60 children, parsing to 50 , to 12 geography, history to 25 , themfith rules of arithmetic to 65 , the compound rules 20 so , and writing to 112 .

St. Joseph (Xeauce), This logality has nine sohools in operatipn, two of these are middling, the others are superior. They are maintained by means of the sohool tax which has benenforced, this year, and is consequently the cause of the improvement that exists over former years. The muniopal accoupt $\mu$.hibit a dibursement of $£ 307$ which proves ihat the Commissionere have made a wise ingrease in the item of teachers salaries:

There are in attendance $37 \%$ pupils, 202 bays and 175 girls ; 127 read well, 100 pretty well, 150 are still in the first elements of reading, 61 study grammar, 57 orthography, 16 geography, 37 history, 66 the first rules of arithmetic, 48 the compound rules and 134 learn to write.

St. Frederic. - Though this is quite a new parish, nevertheless the sohool-law is in aotive operation among the inhabitants of the locality. The Commissionars puppose to open two more schools in the neighborhood of the church; they have but four schools in oparation, having considened it advisable for the present to suspend the remaining ones.

The number of obildren frequenting sohaol is $147 ; 65$ boys and 82 ginle. Of this number 68 read: well, 32 read fluently, and 58 are beginners. Grammar is taught to 40 , parsing to 30 , Geography to 25 , history to 32 , the first rules of Arithmetic to 18 , the Compound rule to 21 and writing to 56.

St. Arancois de la Beauce - In the seven schools of ihis munioipality a good oducation is dealt out to the pupils, the remaining three, though of a lesser quality are nevertheless good schools and supply all present requirements.

The total number of pupils in attendance upon these schools ie $424 ; 145$ read well, 10 pretty well, and 69 are beginners, 54 -study grammar and parsing, 28 geography, 29 history, 95 the first rules of arithmetic, 30 the compound rules, and 154 learn to write.

St. George.一This municipality has eight schools which I was unable to visit.
Lotbinidre.-There are 15 schools in this parish, eleven of these are wall and efficiently conducted, the remainder are of a poos description. The Academy for boys, under the kind and energetic superintendence of Rev. M. Faucher parioh priest to whose liberality it owes its existence, is not only, an honor to himeelf, but also to the parish. The female-model sohool also due to the game liberal hands, is under direction of a very able teacher, who is gifted with much ayccess in ine art of teaching. The primary schools of this municipality are attended by 557 children. Of this number, 207 are, very good readers, 161 pretty good and 169 are beginning to read. Grammar is laught to 187 , parsing to 148, geography to 80 , history to 114 , the first rules of Arithmatic to 180 , the ume of the gelobes to 13, yocal masic to 12 , composition to 25 , fancy needle work to 30 , 2 pd finally writing to 287.

St Jean Deschaillons; - There are seven schools in, this municipality; gix are under very goodand efficient direction, the seventh istolerable; theaccomnto oftio Commissioners, are in good order. The children who ttend schpol number 2\%1, of whom are 140 boys, and 131 girls. of this number 109 read well, 48 grad pretty well and 34 are beginners. Grammar is studied by 60 , parsing by 68 , geography is taught to 25 , bistory to 45 , the first rules of arithmetic to 27pupils, and compound pules as also wrifing to 142 .

St. Croix. This locality has always had good teacherson Banides an Academy for gints, it bas nine, schools, six of, hese achools are efcellent, and three though of an inferior quatily, still are sufficienty good, to moet the present demand of their respective locafifies. The ferliale Acodemy is underthe charge and direction of the auns, "Ecpute de Ia Ongregenion de Notre Dame"
 children in attendance upon the other schools, number 272 , which togelber
make 307 children who are reoeiving a gnod educaton' 'Besides the oonvent buppils, there are 101 who read well, 99 read pretty well, and 72 are eginners, 37 study grammar, 75 parsing, 20 geography, 47 history, 66 the first rules of arithmetic, 29 the compound rules, and writing is taught to 146 . The moneyaffairs are in comparatively good order.

St. Flavien.-Though this is a poor municipality, it neverthelesis maintains as minny as four good schools, they are frequented by 136 children, 80 of whom are boys, and 50 girls. 60 of these pupils read well, 25 pretty well, 'and " 45 'dre beginners. 30 learn grammar, 15 parsing, 10 geography, 15 history, 48 the firts rules of arithmetic and 40 the compound rules, 62 practice writing.

St. Antoine.-Though this parish is divided into two parts, it atill numbers 10 good and efficient schools. The model school which is kept by Mr. Telesphore Lefebre exhibits a degree of progress, as creditable to himself as to his pupils. The number of children in school-attendance is $300^{\prime}$; $195^{\circ}$ boys and 105 girls. 166 read very well, 96 read pretty well, and 74 are beginners. 104 study grammar, 09 parsing, 36 geography, 104 history, 132 the first rules of arithmetic, 75 the compound rules, 131 practice writing, 15 are exercised in composition, 15 in vooal music, and 20 are taught various kinds of fancy needle-work.

St. Apolinaire.-TThis new parish has two good schools frequented by 125 children, of whom 80 are boys, and 45 girls. 45 of these pupils read well, 40 read pretty well, and 40 are beginners. 40 study grammar, 30 parsing, 20 geography, 30 history, 50 the first rules of arithmetic, and 30 the compound rules, 35 practice writing.

St. Sylvesire.-This municipality has eight schools in operation, frequented by about 500 pupils.

Ste. Agathe.-This parish has two good schools attended by 110 dhildren:

## Report of Mr. Inspector Cimon.

Escoumains.-Owing to the generous sacrifices in behalf of education made by a few of the inhabitants of this locality, there has bcen one school maintained in this place.

St. Fidele.-Though this is a poor municipality, it maintains two schools. The Commissioners aided by the Parish Priest, are very attentive in visiting them, and their zeal is fully seconded by the inhabitants who have contributedtyo the erection of another school-house.

Malbaie.-Though there are seven school-houses in this parish, they Heye but four schools in operation, and the remaining houses are closed. The conse quence is that the children of these three different districts are totally deprived of instruction. It is true that the number of school-houses, is more than is actually required; at the same time I believe that four schools only, cannot supply the wants of the municipality.

Ste. Agnes-The rate-payers of this municipality deserve especial notice, for the unceasing zeal which they display in the forwarding of education, in their parish. Three schools are maintained by them, where the children male gopd and satisfactory progress.

St. Irenee.-The teacher who directed the school at this place, refusedto renew his engagement. I sincerely trust that he will be replaced by a persopg of as good and efficient abilities as himself.

Eboulemens.-The Commissioners here have opened two nev' schools in this municipality which added to the four former ones, supply the educational waita of this parish.
teaching teachers of these schools are all provided with diplomas for elementary
"Isle auas coudres."-There are here three schools in operation, whioh are governed by teachers having diplomas, The education given in these schools is their office.

There Raie St. Paul." -Has ten schools, and an academy for girls in operation. the youth of this municipality , with grounds attached, intended as a oollege for Commissioners are zealously interested in the very numerously attended. The St. Urbain-There are she their duties. timed visited them; they had a fewer in this Parish in full operation: The last schools are under good teachers. whey 4 Petite Riviere St. Francois."-Litlle River St. Franois. There is but one sohool in this Parish; which is under the direction of a young female teacher, who tion. Her pupils have a diploma, is nevertheless very deserving of approba happy and zealous of applicate surprising progress in their education and seem (ny

## 1st Report of Mr. Inspector Meagher.

A great degree of progress is manifested in my district of inspection. The number of sohools has increased, and have also increased the attendence of their pupils. The system of voluntary contribution is still practised in the counly of Gaspe, owing to the repugnance of the inhabitants for the contrary systern of taxation as established by law.. This latter system is resorted to in the municipalities of the Bonaventure district, excepting those of Matapédia and Ristigouche, and is found to work successfully.

Since my last report, the different School Commissioners of this dith inspection, have been employed in collecting payment of all of this district of laxes or otherwise, and I am happy to find, that the or all arrears, whether of task, without being obliged to have recourse to enf they have succeeded in their The accounts of many of the municipalities are conseguently in a most the Courts. ing condlion. I triay mention in particular, those of Hamilton, under he superintendence of the Rev. Jean Louis Alain, and those of Titan, under the leton.

The inspection of schools is every where felt as productive of very advantageous resuits. I have particularly observed this state of feeling, in tho last two mentioned counties of my inspection, where my visit was hailed with the mosi flattering demonstrations, both from the inhabitants in general, as also by the Rev gentlemen of the Clergy in paxticular. My onily subject of regret, is in the great want of necessary School-books, that exista throughout my district. Some time ago I received a case of these, from the member of Parliament for Bonaventure, requesting me to have them distributed among the poorer children of the County. This supply, though inadequate to the demand that existed, was most gratefully received by those for whom they were destined.

It was my intention to visit the schools of Bonaventure Island, immediately after completing my inspection of those of Percy, but the great quantities of floating ice that filled the gulf,' prẹvented me from carrying out this intention
$I_{2}$,however obtained information respecting the school that is held there, and understand that is is under the guidance of an able master, and meets with the approbation and support of the rate-payers of that locality.

## 2nd Report of Mr; Inspector Meagher.


Gaspe Bay South, -I found but one school in operation in this muniqipality, frequented by 23 children; the examination d held of it was far frem satisfantoryy, The pecuniary resources at the disposal of the Commissioners are not sufficient to eriable them to form an engagement with a properly qualified teacher,
 districts and has one school only, in operation, which is under the dizection of, an excellent master. This school is maintained with great difficulty, and indeed the present leacher does not intend renewing his engagement unless his salaryis ${ }^{\text {is }}$ increased, which is not likely as the inhabitants are so poons sthat it is wis wh difficulty that they pay the present amount, and the Government pay is in itidelf too limited to be of any consideration to a good teacher.

Cap des Rosiers, Fox and Grifin Cove, and Douglas-This municipality has three schools. Onc of these under the direction of Madame Enouf a very able teacher, deserved my approbation. I granted Madame E. a certificate of capacity. Tne other two schools were closed. After having ascertained that there were no schools existing in the upper part of this municipality, nor in that of Fox and Griffin Cove, I drove forward to Douglas where I found a good schoogl under the direction of a very old teacher who is assisted by her daughter.

York, Haldimand and Malbaie. -The two municipalities of York and Haldimand have no schools:' That of Malbaie had one under the direction, fon several years back, of a very aged teacher of the name of Hubert, who died suddenly a few weeks previously to my arrival at this place. He has' been replaceduby an able female teacher.

Percé and Cape Cove.-The school of this locality was about being opened at the period of my visit there. I continued to Cape Cove where I held an examination of the school which is under the direction of Mr. Tilly a very highly qualified master. This school is frequented by 47 children.

Bonaventure Island, and Grand River. -There are :hirty seven children who attend the school at Bonaventure Island, and exhibit a very fair degree of progress. Grand River had no school opened, but the Commissioners hadiengagements formed with teachers from Montreal, and were in daily expectatiquiof their arrival.

Newport and Pabos.-In this municipality there is no sehool: Certain of the inhabitants were desirous of having schools, but were opposed to the law sefore my arrival an attempt had been made towards the electing of Commissioners, but it had met with failure.

Port Dainiel. - has three schools in operation. The school of District Nos 2 is well and efficiently directed; the two remaining schools are held by mastersyof ordinary capacity.

Hope.-This municipality has two schonls one of which, is.kept bywangeff cient master, assisted by his wife, and is attended by 62 pupils. I was wery well satisfied with the results of the examination I held there, the other school is also under the direction of a master, and has 65 children entered upon its list. The examination of this school was also satisfaetory.

Cox.-There are three schools here. The school of district No. 1 is keptiby a good master and is frequented by 62 Children. The examination $I$ maded
it was verygratifying The schoal in diatrict No. m han for teaphara very y young $^{2}$ man who gad but just entared yponshis: duties when il visited the place. L Lharev. fare had ino.opportunity of judging of his oapacity, Bo. far as exisiting proof of iniar tuition are considered. 68: cyildren frequented the third school. The examing tion :at ibisis school was satisfactary,

Hamilton.-This municipality has but one school, which is unden the direc. tion of a female teacher.

Richmond-Has three schools kept by poorly qualified female teachers. The dissentients have a school which is freguented by, 56 children. The progress that is made here, is good, They also have a second school in operation since the month of July, but I thought proper to delay my visit until my return here. Maria. - has two good schools under the direction of two able masters.
Carleton.-This municipality has three schools; two under the direction of masters and the third held by; female tequcher: These teachers, hold cortificates of capacity from the Inspector.

Nowelle and Shoolbred:- The township of Nouvelle which has lately been separated from Shoolbred, has but one school. Shoolbred has two, one of which is well and efficiently kept; the of iher is of inferior standing

Mann. - There are no schools in this municipality. This tamentable stato of things is owing to a spirit of dissension among the inhabitapte, arising from the choice that had to be made of the sites for the establishment of their sochoole, One house had +already been raised, and the materials provided for building others; when a discussion took place respecting this one which some pretended ought to be removed to another locality. I whas referred to in the mattersand hope to settle the difficulty which I-have now reason to believe will be effected very soon: The Indians have a school in this looality which is under the ditection of Mr . Dumontier, theirymsionary. It is attended by 65 young ehifdren who already exhibit proof of succeess.

Matapedia and Ristigouche-This municipality has three schoolstin opera* tion; two of these schools are directed by masters and one by a femple teadher. The inhabitanta, of this locality are actively disposed in favor of edueationg and

## 1st. Report of Mri Inspector Lespranancaf.

Ste Anne des Monts,-This municipality is divided into thiree districts, and has but one school in operation. It is ialinost amimpossibility to ind incemastans to come to this place. The Commissioners have however made many endeavorn to obtaipe some, but writhout successs Itrust shat there will be less difficulty in obtaining the ma forthe other twa schools which I expected to eeo openedf veryisoonts

The Commissioners do not own even one school-house
Sti Ann?sischoolsia frequented by 28 childzen; gramme
writing geography and some portion of arithm, grammar, parsing neadings The "teachers assistant the alphabet and the Caetic, are the branches tanghto) reading books, used at this school.

## 2nd. Report of Mr. Inspector Eesplitance.

Ste Anme des Hompor-This municipalaty has but three districts, but each district is provided with its school. They ate under good and able teachets.

The population of this municipality is dugmenting very rapidy and oonsequently will soon require new subdivisions and a greater number of schools, but the pecuniary respurces at the disposal of the Commisioners are too limited to think of doing so at present. They are, notwithstanding, about to raise three more good school-houses. Their schools are attended by 114 children, of which humber, 65 are girls, and 50 boys.

## Report of Mr. Inspector Plegs.

> (City of Quebec, - Protestant.)

School No. 1. St. Lewis Suburbs. This school held by Mr. Geggie is, and has always been conducted, with zeal and talent. It is the best school in my district of inspection. The average number of children of either sex who daily frequent this school is 60. I examined them upon mental arithmetic, English grammar, geography, composition, spelling and writing, and was very much satigfied with the progress exhibited in all.

School of Upper Town:-This School is under the direction of Mrs. Brown, a lady of high capacity. Her method of instruction is very superior, and the children confided to her charge make remarkable progress. Geography, English grammar and analysis of the parts of speech, ancient and modern history, and the derivations of words in the English language are the chief subjects of daily teaching. I found 32 names inscribed on the list of this school.

School of St: Roch.-This school is under the charge of Mrs. MoLean and is frequented by 58 children of both sexes. English grammary geography, mental arithmetic, and spelling are the branches of study. I was perfectly satisfied with the examination I made upon all those subjects in this school.

School No. 2.-St. Lewis Suburbs.-This school for females is attended by 52 children. The teacher, Miss Gaggie, is posséssed of greait capacity. She teaches the following branches with much success : geography, English grammar, reading mental arithmetic and the first principles of vocal music. She also exercises her pupils in dictatory composition.

School No. 2, St. Roch. Miss Parker has the direction of this school, which is attended by 37 children of either sex. Two months ago 1 found some neglect in the study of English grammar here, but am happy to"say that it is "it "present learned with application and suecess. Writing with dictation and geograpty are -particular objeets of this lady's uitionis.

School in the Champlain Ward This school is/attended generally; by mote than 1100 children; but the measles and scanatina thave interfered tot thrrest the progress that was being made. Miv. Llayd, the teacher of the school, is deserving of the highest' approbation fon the very good order and disciplinesmphichinhe thas lestablished in it. Besides theseschools which are under the dixections of Rrotestant Commissioners, Quebec hasiseveral others under the direction of chatitable societies; where instruction is dealt out toa large number of ebildrean. thend. Nwa F 5


I have everywhere remark a great degre of zeal in behat of edutation
 most bappy resultt.

The following is the state in which Lfound the municipalities of my district of inspections

Laterierre-This municipality maintainowo schools, one bela by a master, the other hy a niotress, hoth of these ceachers hold a diploma. The eccounts of this place are in a famentable condition, the consequence is that the Commis. sioners find it impossible to fulfil their engagetrents.

Bagot. -There are two schools in operation in this locality; one is directed by a master possessed of a diploma ; the other, which is only lately opened, is under the conduct of a young man of sufficient capacity for the duties of his charge,

Bagotville.-This municipality has twa schools in operation, one held by a master, the other by a mistress, neither of whom has a diploma.

St. Joseph.-Though this municipality has its body of Commissioners, it is nevertheless still without a school. The corporation intend to open one in a short time.

Chicoutimi.-This municipality has hat one school; it is under the direction of a licensed teacher. This sehool has been opened since the time of my visit only.

These divers schools have been maintained by means of voluntary contribitions : but this method is found insufficient, and the Commissioners with the consent of the inhabitants intend to levy the rates as imposed by law, and which will be resorted to for the forthcoming year.

There exists an almost total absence of books in all hese schools. They cost a high price and are got with difficulty.

The school-houses are in general too small, and for the most part present such an aspect of poverty that this alone is enough to discourage the teachers. Many of these schoolhouses are falling in ruins.

## Report of Mr. Inspector Germain.

St. Vincent de Paul-The College of Laval and an academy to females, under the direction of the Nuns, "Dames du Sacre Ccur" are in operation In this parish. The first-mentioned is frequented by 104 pupils, and the second by 180. The most finished education is here given to youth The college the under the direqtion of one superior, a director, and tour professorg?

Begides these awo institutions, this municipality has four good schools which give instruction to 215 children. That of distriot No. 2is a very excellent school; it is ander Ihe direction of Mr . Jacques Gausab. '

St: Martin:-Thts parish is divided into as many scholastic municipalities as there are schoolsy This as the cause of great obstacle to the due manch that seducation would otherwise have here: The brethrem of the order of St. Jobeph direct the viflage school with the surecess for which they ate so juely

 ency.

Ste. Rose.-The school of the viltage is ably directed, as is also the one at the "Cote des Lacasse", which is kept by Mr. Contant. The other eehools of this municipality leave ampte room Tor imptovendenting

St Francoie de Salles-There are thite Gchools in this municipalityt The


reacher who holds a diploma and is highly qualified in every respect. The school at the lower end of the parish has always been of a poor quality.

Terrebonne-Besides the Masson College, of which I gave a full detail in a former report, this municipality holds an academy for girls under the charge and direction of the religious Sisters, "Sceirs de la Congregation de Notre-Dame;" and which is' attended by 114 pupils.

In the different ranges and concessions of this parish there are three primary schools. "One of these has been but lately opened. "They are all three under very good female teachers ; the pupils are improving.

Parish of Ste. Anne-Is divided into four divisions, in each of which a school is in operation. The village school, of district, No. 1, is kept by Mr. Hétier; a very excellent teacher. This is one of the best schools in my district, and I consider it deserving of approbation as a model school, the same branches being taught here, and with the same success. The inhabitants of this localily en"tertain high esteem for the capacity of this teacher, who is also an adept in the "caligraphic art. This school is very numerously attended.

The school situaled at the "Côte Masconche," is under good direction, the children are improving in grammar, geography, and reading. The present teacher is however about removing from her situation, and is to be replaced by another who does not possess the same amount of qualification.

The remaining two schools of this parish are of inferior standing.
New-Glasgow.-This municipality is divided into four districts, and has four school houses in each of its districts. Many of these schools remained closed during the past year owing to the inability of the Commissioners to procure good masters. The others are under good direction, particularly the village school which is the best, and is under two very ahle masters.

St. 'Jérome.-This parish is divided into two municipalities.' 'In the first, seven schools are in existence, and the other has but two. These schools have always been known as of the best descriptiou; they have always had excellent masters to direct them. But I very much fear that an unfavorable change will very soon take place, as these teachers complain of their poor remuneration, and intend leaving unless their salaries be increased. I should have mentioned particularly the model school, which is held at the village under the direction of Mr. 'Dalaire' a most zealous and able teacher.

St. Janvier.-This parish is divided into three scholastic municipalities and has five schools. These schools:are very backward and would be still more so, Were it not for the zeal and interest in their behalf, which is displayed by the Rev. priest of the parish. The salaries that are paid here, are so small that only young inexperienced female teachers, can be foud to accept an engagement.

Ste. Therese-This locality is renowned for its college, which is patnodized not only by the youth of the country, for the apeerior classical coave Which is followed within itsjprecincts, but also by the neighboringStates. Theralis also anacademy for girls under the direction of the nuns, "Sceurs de la Congregation de Notre-Dame,", where a good education is given and attention shown to the study of the principles of French grammar in particulat.

There is :atschook the village, whiteh serves as/a preparatory' soliool for boys, who emer at thetcolloge. The dissentieits also bave a school, whith ths under the direction of the resident ministers; it is higtly desenting of approbazion for the order and tregularity wih whieh it is kept.
I am sorry to they that the example that is gitiven the village fin favot of education is fait from being imitated in the icbncessions of this parish, whére the
schools are very much neglected. This state of things is owing to the great difficulty experienced by the Commissioners in the raising of the school tax.

St. Eustache.-In my last report I gave a full and detailed account, respeeting the college of St. Eustache which is situated in the village of the same name. I have therefore, nothing to say of it now, excepting as regards my visit to ihe classes. I am happy to say that each one of these, displayed a degree of knowledge and aptitude equal to the best expentations ihat might be formed of hem.

The pupils are particularly well versed in French grammar, geography, and arithmetic; they have made surprising progress in mastering the English language, and follow the higher branches of a superior education with equal success.

The religious sisters, "Sœurs de la Congrègation de Notre Dame," have an educational establishment situated in the village, which is frequented by 96 pupils. The remainder of the parish is divided into seven districts, each of which has its school in operation. These schools are ingeneral very good, and suffciently supply the wants of education in their different localities. The dissentients here have two schools, one at the village, and the other at "Grande Frèniere." Since the adoption of the teaching of the English language at the college, the number of pupils atending these schools has been greatly diminished. If found in the latter but 15 scholars in attendance, and only 21 marked down upon the school list.

St. Joseph.-This parish is a dismemberment from those of St. Eustache, and St. Benoit; it has two schools in operation which are both of a poor description.

St. Benoit-In the village of this Parish, there exists a school under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. This establishment was founded and raised by the late Mr. Girouard, N. P. and a member of the legislative assembly of this country. It is a substantial edifice of brick, several stories in height. The chief object of the liberal founder, was to provide an asylum for ormanss for the poor, and all others who by age or infirmity are incapable of pro viding for themselves; a portion of the building was also set aside as a receptacle for the sick of either sex, where they should receive all necessary attention Though this establishment accomplishes an infinity of good, still I am inclined to think, that the ladies who have the direction of the school, night with great ad vantage to their pupils, add to the instruction which they at present otw, which so ' far' is purely elementary'.

There are six schools in the remainder of the Parish, more on less good The teachers who are females, are very desirous of fulfilling their duties, but some of then lack proper capactiy. The school held at Côte St Jean gave mogt saltisfaction's the remainder are very indiffere th with the exception of he poye sthool at the Village, which is under ffie drecto of a ver ablemaster.

St. 'Placide - There are four schools inthis municipality two are nidd th


St. Thomas-In this municipality four good sohools are in operation, frequented by 268 pupils. The village school ander the direction of Mr Edourad Corbeil deserves especial mention... L have noted it down on my list tabitit modelischool. It is attended by 101 chiddren of whom 43 are boyin and 58 gindet 73 learn writing, 24 the simple, and 26 the compound nules, of arithmetic:; 8 are still mbre advaiced" 26 slud French grammar and 15 gepgraphy- In eachtof these bratiches fhe pupils underwent their examination in a very creditable manner.
 the münicipality of "Ste Marie" which has one school of middling qualify fthe munieppality of "St. Joachim" which has one school also, kept by Mr, Elie Moineap, a teacher of talent and ability in his profession ; his school is frequented by a number of children, upwards of 60 ; among whom he has succeeded in instifling a spirit of successful emulation ; finally the municipality of "Ste Scholastique", which has 10 schools in operation. The schools of 'Cote St: Louis,' of the North River, and of the village are very good as elementary schools, the progress made by the pupils is very satisfactory. The sciools of South St Remi, of "St Joachim," and of St. Johin are of an inferior description. The school for dissentients, is lept by an able teacher, possessed of a diploma. The convent-schiod under the direction of the nuns, "Sœurs de Ste Croix," maintains the repitafion in which all the schools conducted by the ladies of this order are held. The progress of their pupils is most satisfactory. These religious ladies teach with superior capacity the following branches ; composition, epistolary correspondence, elements of geometry, natural history, cosmography, geography, music, vocal and instrumental, linear drawing, arithmetic, English, and French literature; $\$$ e,

St Augüstin.-This municipality has seven schools in operation. The village school under Miss Dunn and the other at the "Cote des Anges" are böth very efficient. The schools at "Côte St. Louis" and at "Petit St: Charles" are deserving of some merit. The teachers who direct them are very zealouts if the exercise of their duties. The schools at Côte St. Jean and at "Peetit Chicol" are of an inferior description. That of Petit Brule is a very poor school The children of the last locality are very irregular in their attendance, which is one of the chief causes of its want of success.

The Commissioners, wishing to create a laudable spirit of emulation among the children of their municipality, called a meeting of all the schools for the purpose of one public and general examination. Prizes were distributed, and great hopes formed of the good results that would follow the step.

St. Columban.- The population of this Parish is exclusively of Irish Catholics.
here are two schools in operation. This locality is very poor, consequently often deprived of teachers, which occasions a great loss of time to the children.

Mille Isles.-This portion of iny district is situated in mountainous parts, and is reached with trouble and difficulty. The inluabitants of district no 2 , show a great deal of zeal towards ihe support of their school, which 1 have always found very well and numerously attended.

Ste Adele, or Round Lake.-This municipality has but one school very badly kept.

St. Raphael, ile Bizard. - This parish is divided into two ñunipipalities each having a school of inferior quality. The teacher who formerly held the village school is a very able man, and it is matter of regret that the pupils' parents constantly interfered with him, and were unable to appreclate his meitts; be bas been replaced by a master for the boys, and a mistress for the girls. A change for the better however, has taken place in the school at the north of the islaind.

Mission du Lac.-The Rev. Gentlemen of the Sèminary of St. Sulpice, maintain here at their own expense a convent-school for girls, and a school for boys under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. There is no municipal body established here.


General statemnt of Statistics having reference to the Counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Lake of Two Mountains and of the Parishes of St. Raphaïl and Ste. Angelique.


Report of Mr. Inspector Painchaud.

## MAGDALEN ISLAND.

The school of district No. 1 at Amberst is closed since the month of June last, the Commissioners having expelled the teacher on the score of misconduct. I shall endeavor to have another one in his place as soon as possible. The school of "North Pond," is also closed, nothwithslanding the great desire entertained by the inhabitants of this locality to favor education, but poverty is alone the cause of its absence, the rate-payers heing too straitened in means to enable them to support a teacher.

District No. 4 of "Cap aux Meules," has a very good school under the direction of Mr . Trutault. It is frequented by 40 children, of whom 15 are boys, and 25 girls, all beginners. This master professes to teach writing, the simple rules of
arithmetic, spelling and grammar. His salary is $£ \mathbf{£ 4}$, and fire-wood is added which is fumished by the rate-payers.

The school of district No. 5 or of "Hâvre aux Maisons," is kept by Mr. Duclos who has taught there for many years, "It is attended by ' 17 girls, and 10 boys of from 5 to 16 years. The latter read very well. Mr. Duclos professes the same branches of instruction as the master of school No. 4, already mentioned.

Books are difficult to be obtained in the island, those they have, are the same as used in the schools of the Brothers of the Chxistian Schools.

The dissentients are without a school since the month of May. The Trustees intend to restore its operation very shortly. At the time of my last visit, which was last Spring it was attended by 35 children, 10 boys and 16 girls of the age of from 5 to 16 years. Reading and writing only were taught.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Somanntumbert Rupom, 20, Renults of the last Aot of the Loglalature, ..... 1
20. Now roformin to bo oflootad ..... 16
30. Romarka on the Etatiation of tha year 1856. ..... 791
APPENDIX A, TABLES OF STATISTIOS.
Table 4 .- Roport of the consus of ohildren, as mado by the Oommisuloners and disson- tlent Trubtoes. ..... 54
Rocapitulation of tablo A. ..... 62
Tablo $\mathrm{B}_{3}$ of the monlan leviod for primary oducation in the munleipallites of Lowor Canada. ..... 68
Becapitulation of table B. ..... 62
Table $O$ Indicating the number of achools in enoh County that use the books speeified., ..... 68
Table D containing statiation of all the inatitutions for edacation, and more partieularly of primary and secondary sobools ..... 65
Recapitulation In part, of table D ..... 104
Table E containing Statisties of the Oalholic Schools of the oilien of Quebee and Mon- treal ..... 109
Table F indicating the oiroumsoription of each district of inspeotion, with the namea of countles, or parts of counties \&o. ..... 112
Teble $G$ grand synoptioal tables giving a re-capitulation of all the Statiotios collectod by the School-Inspectors for the year 1856. ..... 112
APPENDIX B,-REPORTS, CIRCULARS, AND REGULATIONS,
Report of the distribution of the grant for Superior education for the year 1856 ..... 117
Oircular No. 10 to the Commissioners and Trustees of diamentient schools, concerning the putting in execution of the recent Act of the Legislature. ..... 132
Regulation establiahed by the Superintendent of Schools concerning the casual expenses of scholastic munlcipalties. ..... 184
Divera formulas. ..... 188
Olircular No. 20, to Inspectors of Sohools concerning the distribution of school-prizes . ..... 130
Olrcular No. 21, concerning the publication of the Journal of Public Instruction, entablishment of the tescherr' fund, and the opening of Normal Sohoole. ..... 141
Ragulation for the formation and management of tho teachors' pention fand. ..... 147
General regulation for the establishment of Normal schools in Lower Canada ..... 148
Bpecial regulation for admission to studies, and the obtainment of purses at the Laval and Jacques-Oartier Normal Schools ..... 162
Speoial regulation for adpistion to studies at the MoGill Normal school ..... 168
Proapectus of the Laval Normal school ..... 184
Prospectus of the McGill Normal school ..... 186
Praspeotus of the Jacques Oartier Normal school. ..... 168
APPENDIX C,-REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.
Eeport of Mr. Bruce for the Countien of Huntingdon, and past of those of Chmteanguay and Argenteull, and for the Protestant achools of the Olty of Montreal ..... 161
Poport of Mr. Hibbert for the Oounties of St. Manrice, Markinonge and Ohamplain. ..... 16t
Report of Mr. Parmeiee, for the Countion of Minisquot, Brome, Bhefford, and part of Iberville ..... 169
Roport of Mr, Conalguy for the Oountlas of Bagot and Rouvllie and part of thone of Bt. Hyaolinthe and Iborville ..... 160
Report of Mr, Lanotot, for the Countlou of Laprairle, Naplerville and Beauharnola, and part of thone of Ohatoauguay and of St. John ..... 101
Meport of Mr. Maurault, forithe Countien of Micoletand Yamdike. ..... 176
Beport of Mr. Doryal, tos the Oountlen of L'Amomptlon, Berthler, Jollette and Montenim, ..... 179
Boport of Mr, Tanguay, for the Counties of Kamouraka, Tomisoouate and Mimounkir . ..... 188
Beport of Mr, Bourgeol, for part of the Dountlos of Drummond, Begotennd Arthabaka ..... 109
Report of Mr, Archambault, for the Oounties of Rtohellen, Vorohereo, Ohembly, and part of thone of St. John and of St. Hysointhe ..... 202
Report of Mr. Ohild, for the Countlen of Btentead Ridimond, Oompton, Wolfo and parta of Drummond and Arthabaeka ..... 206
Boport of Me. Roney for tho Oonitiles of Othawa and Pantino. ..... 218
Roport of My, Eume, for the Countlos of Megantio and part of those of Beatioe and of Dorohestor ..... 214
Report of Mr. Valade, for the Countles of Janquen Oartier, Hochelaga, Vandrauil and Soulanges, and the Datholio echools of the Oity of Montreal. ..... 217
Report of MF. Bardy, for tho Countles of Quebec, Montmorenoy and Portneuf. ..... 221
Eaport of Me. Orapault, for the Counter of Belleohanse, Montmagny and Litelet. ..... 224
Report of Mry, Beland, for the Oountion of Banneg Livi, Dorohontor and Lotbinidre ..... 248
Eeport of Mr, Oimon, for the Oountien of Charlevoix and of Saguenay. ..... 280
Beport of Mr, Meagher, for the Dounties of Bonaventure and Gaupe ..... 281
 Gasp ..... 288
Report of Rov, MriPlees, for the Protentant schools of the Clity of Queboe. ..... $28 *$
Report of Mr. Martin, for the Countyliof Ohicoutiml. ..... 284
Report of Mt, Gomaln, for the Oountle of Levval, Teatobonne, Deas-Montaguetiand part of Argenteuil ..... 284
Beport of M. Palnohaud, for the Magdalon Islands. ..... 240

## ERRATA.

Page 60,-4th column, 5th line, read 80 "Instead of 36 ."
" 111-Opposite figure 22 read, "countles of "Assomption, Borthier, \&e."
" L10-In the column respecting teachers who are in the receipt of $\pm 100$ and upyarde, of Yr. Lanctot's district of inspoction,"read, 5 and in the account total read io, inatend of 6 ."

## R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 3rd instant ; for Papers relative to the Patent granted to Messrs. Baddely \& Gauvreau for Cement

By Command.

## T. LEE TERRILL,

Secretary.

## Secretary's Office, <br> Toronto, 8th June, 1857.

Bureat of Agriouriure and Statibtios, Toronto, 6th June, 1857.
Sir,-In compliance with the address from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of 8rd instant, I beg herewith to enclose a certified copy of Mr P. Gauvreau's application for Letters Patent of Invention for Hydraulic Cement, and copy of Mr. F. H. Baddely's specification of new and useful Water Cement, as entered in the Patent Register. Mr. Baddely's application of October, 1834, in not to be found in the file of old applications lodged in this office, in 1858, by order of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HUTION, Secretary.

Et. Parmitr, Esquire,

Assistant Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

## (Copy.)

ahstract of heitrre patunt of invenimon, vol. 1, foiso 50.

FREDERICK HENRY BADDELY, Quebee, Licutenant Royal Engineers.

New and useful "Water Cement."

Tho suid Water Coment consists in the use and employment of a certain rock or rocks in Lower Canada, largely doveloped in the neighbourhood of Quebec, and upon which considerable portions of that Metropolis and its suburbs are built, which rock or rocks is or are there known by the name of the "Black Rock". or "Pierre Noire." This Rock or Rocks I cause to be first broken into fragments, then burnt in a kiln, until the carbonic acid they contain is almost or altogether expellod under the form of Gas; after which, these fragments are ground into powder, and this powdor is passed through a fine sieve, in order to render it as noarly as possible impalpable, in which state it forms, with water, a paste or plaster, which paste or plaster is a true water cement, and is adapted in all respects to answer the purpose to which the well-known Roman, Harwick, Yorkshire, Sheppy, or any other similarly constituted cement, have been applied, including the setting, facing and pointing of all stone-works, constituted on the one hand to retain or exclude water, and on the other hand to resist the disintegrating action of the atmosphere; together with all exterior and interior plasterings and stuccoings.

Patent dated, Quebec, 9th October, 1834.

## (Copy.)

Quebeo, 4th April, 1854.
Sir,-I have the honor herewith to transmit a petition to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, accompanied by the documents necessary to enable Pierre Gauvreau, of the City of Quebec, to obtain Letters Patent for a new and useful cement, and I have to request that you would move His Excellency to direct the issue of the Letters Patent in compliance with the prayer of the said petition.

The fee of $£ 5$, prescribed by the Statute, is likewise transmitted.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) J. B. FUTVOYE.
To the Honorable Jонi Rolpi,
Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.


#### Abstract

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Witham Rowan, Administrator of the Govermment of the Province of Canada.


The Petition of Pimre Gauvaead, of the City of Quebec, Architect,

## Humbly Silewimit:

That your Petitioner is ono of Her Majesty's subjects, residing in the said City of Quebec and Province of Canada.
That your Petitioner hath invented and discovered a new and useful cement, which he proposus to call "Gauvreau's Canadian Hydraulic Cement," and hath at great trouble and expense brought the said invention and discovery to perfection.
That Your Excellency's. Petitioner, being desirous of obtaining Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the exclusive right of muking, vending and using the said coment within the Province of Canada, hath fyled in the oftice of the Minister of Agriculture a solemn declaration and specifications (in duplicate) according to the requirements of law, accompanied by such specinens of the article from which such cement is produced, and of the cement itself, as are necessary to the full understanding of the composition thereof, and the mode of preparation.

Wherefore, Your Excelloncy's Petitioner humbly prays, that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause Letters Patent to issue under the Great Seal of the Province, granting to Your Excellency's Petitioner, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, the full and exclusive right and privilege of making and vending to others to be used the said invention and discovery as aforesaid, according to the requirements of the Statutes in such cases made and provided.

And Your Excellency's Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

> (Signed,) PIERRE GAUVREAU.

Quebeo, 4th April, 1854.

## PROVINCE or CANADA.

Specification of the Composition and mode of preparing "Gauvreau's Oanadian Hydraulic Cement."
Be it known unto all men, that the following is a true and exact description and specification of the composition and mode of preparing a new and useful cement well adapted for all kinds of Hydraulic works, as well as for ordinary masonry and brick work, invented by me the undersigned, Pierre Gauvreau, of the City of Quebec, architect, and for which by my petition bearing even date with these presents, I have asked for Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent to secure to me the exclusive right of manufacturing, using and vending to be used, the said cement, called by me Gauvreau's Canadian Hydraulic Cement.
This Cement is prepared from the formation of rock on which the City of Quebec stands, and which is commonly known there as the clay slate, or black stone of Quebec, (pierre noir du cap.) This stone is to be broken into pieces of about six inches cube, and to be placed in an ordinary fire brick lime kiln, of conical,
oval, or other shape, but baving iron bars at the base thereof and under which the tire is to be made. When filled with cubes of the above size, the kiln is to be covered ovor with larger pieces of the same stone to provent the escape of the heat. Fire is then to, be kindled beneath the grating, and kept at such a teinperature during six hours, as to expel all moisture from the stone in the kiln. The fire is then to be increased and raised to such a degree as to render the stone red hot, in which state of red heat it is to be kept during twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which time it is to be allowed to cool slowly, by allowing the fuel beneath gradually to burn itself out. When perfectly cold, the burnt stone is ground in an ordinary grist or plaster mill, and is then sifted through fine wire sieves and bolting cloths, as in the preparation of meal. This powder, when required to be convorted into IIydraulic Cement, needs only the addition of water sufficient to give it the necessary consistence for the use to which it is to be applied, but when used as ordinary mortar, it will need the addition of Silicious sand in such proportion as the nature of the work may suggrest. This Cement possesses the peculiar proporty of setting under water in loss time than any other hitherto discovered, and when once hardened, has all the consistency, hardness, and solidity of solid stone, and is wholly impervious to water.

Tho specimens herewith submitted, to remain deposited in the Bureau of Agriculture, exhibit the stone and cement in its various stages of preparation and use. Number one is a specimen of the clay slate, or black stone of Quebec, too well known to require further description, it being the stratum of rock on which the City of Quebec stands.

Number two is a specimen of the abovementioned black stone of Quebec in a state approaching calcination, after having been subjected to the process of kiln burning above described.

Number three is a specimen of the powder called "Gauvreau's Oanadian Hydraulic Cement," prepared in the manner above described.

Number four is a solid mass produced by a mixture of the above powder, with a sufficient quantity of water to produce a paste of about the consistency of cream, and then allowed to dry. The time of drying of the above to require the consistency of number four will not exceed half an hour. What I claim as my invention is the entire discovery of the above mode of reducing the Quebec black stone into cement by the process above described, the heat required for its calcination being obtained either by the above means or any other means of applying heat to effect the same purpose.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, at the City of Quebec aforesaid, this fourth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in presence of the subscribing witnesses.
(Signed,) PIERRE GAUVREAU.
Witnesses:-

W. R. Wright,<br>J. B. Futvoye.

## Provinct of Oanada, <br> 0n this fourth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, before

 me, the uudersigned, one of Her Mnjesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, personally came und appeared, Pierre Gauvrean, of the Oity of Quebec, Architect,' who solemnly declares that he verily believes himself to be the original and true inventor and discoverer of a new and useful coment; called by him "Gauvreau's Oanadian Hydraulic Cement," and of the preparation of which specifications (in duplicate) accompanied by specimens of the cement, and the article from which it is prepared are this day deposited in the Bureau of Agriculture for the said Province, and for which, by his petition bearing equal date with his declaration, he solicits Her Majesty's Letters Patent. And the said Pierre Gauvrean further declares that he verily believes that the said invention and discovery has not been heretofore known or used in this Province, and that he deponent is a British subject and an inhabitant of the Province of Canada.
## (Signed,) PIERRE GAUVREAU.

Solemnly declared before me,
at the City of Quebec, the day, month, and year above mentioned.
R. G. Belleat, J.P.

Fiat, No. 9.-1854.

> Orown Law Department,
> Quebec, April 5th, 1854.

Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, in favor of Pierre Gauvrean, of the Oity of Quebec, Architect, for the invention of a new and useful cement, to be called by him "Gauvreau's Canadian Hydraulic Cement."
The said Letters Patent to be of the form and tenor of the Draught prepared by the Attorney General of Lower and Upper Canada, under the Provincial Acts, 12 Vic., cap. 24, 14, and 15 Vic., cap. 70, and 16 Vic., cap. 11, and recorded in the office of the Minister of Agriculture; the said Letters Patent to contain a brief description of the said invention, and a copy of the specification to be thereto annexed.
To the Honorable the
Minister of Agriculture,
\&c., \&c., \&c.

## Orown Law Department, <br> Quebec, 11th April, 1854.

On Letter of Joirs Rolph, Minister of Agriculture, of the 10th instant, relative to Patent granted to Pimrre Gauvreat, on the 5th instant.
I am of opinion that the only point for consideration, by the Executive, is whether or nut the applicant has duly observed all the formalities prescribed by the Statute.
The conditions contained in the Patent itself are, in my opinion, sufficient guarantee to any person who may have previously obtained a Patent for the same invention.
(Signed,) LEWIS T. DRUMMOND,
Attorney General, L. C.

## REPORT.


#### Abstract

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of lra Schofield and others, Officers who served during the late War with the United States, beg leave to report ;


That on the 27th Junc, 1812, the United States of America declared War against Great Britain, at a time when she was struggling against the united power of all Europe, and when the only regular force at her disposal consisted of the 41st Regiment of Infantry, and a few companies of Veterans and Artillery, not exceeding in all one thousand men above Montreal.

The entire population of Canada, both Militia and Indians, came forward and tendered their services. Volunteer troops of cavalry, companies of artillery, and two flank companies of infantry from each regiment of militia, were organized in the shortest possible time, in the defence of a frontier of many thousand miles.

The Government of the United States had made the most extensive preparation for the conquest of Canada by concentrating their forces on the Detroit, Niagnra, St. Lawrence and Richelien Rivers, the most accessible points on the boundary of the respective countries.

The first Campaign opened by invading Canada by the army of the west under General Hull, at Sandwich in the Western District, from whence he issued a proclamation extending protection to those who remained peaceably at home; extermination to every white man fighting by the side of an Indian, and indiscriminating desolation to the whole country.

The second Invasion by the army of the centre under General VanRensalaer at Queenston, in the Niagara District.

The third at Frenchman's Creek, under Col. Boerstler.
The fourth under General Smith, at Waterloo, near Fort Erie.
The fifith by the army of the North under the command of General Dearborne, Commander in Chief, at Lacolle, near the boundary of Lower Canada. 'The first campaign ending by making prisoners of every man who landed on our soil, and capturing Michilimackinaw, Detroit, the Territory of Michigan, and the antire western portion of the United Sintes.

In 1813, the second campaign opened ly the invasions of Lower Canada by General Wilkison, commanding the army of the North, at the River Raisin in Mishigan, York in the Lower District, Fort Goorge in the Niagara District, Isle
aux Noix, Chateauguay in Lower Canada, and Chrysler's Farm, ending in the defoat and making prisoners of General Winchester and army, Col. Boerstler, Generals Chandler and Winder, and capturing Fort Niagara.

In 1814, the third campaign opened by the invasion of Lower Canada by the army of the North, under General Hampden, ending in repelling them at Lacolle Mills in Lower Canada, Fort Erie in Upper Canada, Long Woods in the Western District, and capturing Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River.

In addition to numerous engagements of lesser moment, fifty different actions are briefly recapitulated in the Appendix hereto, marked $\mathbf{A}$.

Few instances are recorded where the inhabitants of any country evinced a greater degree of patriotism under the desolation in which the frontier was left by the contending armies.

His Royal Highness in a dispatch from London on the 13th January, 1815, attributes the immediate preservation of the Province and its future security to its inhabitants, Appendix $\mathrm{B}:-\mathrm{few}$, very few of the actors are now living, not exceeding, by the Adjutant General's Return C, some 65 men ; and in recalling their distinguished service at the eventful period above referred to, it has appeared to Your Committee that the aplication they have made to Your Honorable House soliciting an appeal on their behalf to Her Majesty, is deserving of respectful consideration, and Your Committec accordingly recommend that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty soliciting tiat the surviving Officers of the Flank Companies and Provincial Corps, may be placed upon the same footing as the late incorporated Militia who were similarly engaged in the defence of the country during the last War, and were rewarded by being placed upon half pay.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.
WM. H. MERRITT,
Chairman,
With the unanimous consent of the Committee.

## APPENDIX.

Adjutant Ggneral's Office, Toronto, 8th June, 1857.

Sir, With reference to the information required by you as Chairman of the Committee on the Pctition of Ira Schofield, who served in Active Militia Force which was called,jnto the field for the defence of the Province, and served during the war of 1812,1813 and $1814, \mathrm{I}$ am of opinion that the surviving Officers of that Force of the different grades, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry in both Provinces, dowot exceed at the present day, over sixty-five, Lieut. Colonel de Sala-s, berry and myself having had recourse to the best information on the subject.

I have the honor to be; Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. MACDONELL,

Deputy Adjutant General Militia,
U. C.

The Hon. Wm. H. Merritt, M. P. P., Legislative Assembly.
(Copy.)
Extract from a Despatch of the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, Principal Secretary of State for the War and Colonies, to His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, dated Downing Strect, 1ith January, 1815 :
"Nor is His Royal Highness insensible of the merits of the Inhabitants " of Upper Canada, or to the great assistance which the Militia of the Province" " affurded during the whole of the War ; His Royal Highness trusts that you will " express to them in adequate terms the high sense which he entertains of their "services at having mainly contributed to the immediate preservation of the " Province and its future security."

A true copy.
(Sigued) C. Foster, Military Secretary.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIONS IN


A true enpy from extract written by Lieut. Col. Clark, 2nd Lincoln, and Assis

## THE WAR OF 1812, 1813 and 1814.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { AMmRTO'N } \\ \text { HOBCRS. } \end{gathered}$ | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2500 | First invasion |
|  | Garrison surrendered unconditioully. |
| 1000 200 | Threo attempts to cross tho River Camard repulsed. |
| 2510 | Recrosses the Detrolt River. |
|  | Sevennetions. |
| 8000 1000 | Gen. Hull and army surronder, with Fort Detroit, the terrtory of Michigan and western portion of the Brock. |
| 10000 | Aeconcl invasion. Gen. Brock killed by a rifle shot op the enemy. [Wadsworth and forces surrender. |
|  | Third invasion. Cant. King, undor the command of Col. Boerstler, attacks batteries ard Port Erio, and sur- |
|  | Amorican batteries at Black Rock dismounted. |
| 3000 Pourth invasion. Gon. Smyth, of proclamation notoriety, attempts to oross the Niatars, but did not effecta |  |
| 1000 | Sixth invasion. Gencral Winchester surrendered to Col, Proctor. [landing. |
|  | Americans retired. Munitions of war, shipnint and barracks |
|  | Sevonth invasion. Gen. Sheafor retires towards Kingston to |
| 1500 | After a warm defence, Armericans retire, so did 0 |
| 2500 | After lauding, Americans retire, British destroy Arsonal |
| 3000 8500 | Wighth invasion. After opposing the landing of the enemy, Gen. Viricent retires to Burington. Tretreate |
| 700 | Night atteck, hara fighting, near zof troops engaged killed and wounded, two Gens, madle prisoners, enomy |
|  |  |
| 300 | Enemy retired bauracks and stores destroyed, ony mel [Lower Canada. |
|  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 4000 \end{array}$ | No impression mide on American Forto Gen. Proctor retires to his shipping. , '[therefrom, |
|  | Thir Geo. Prevost makesa recogrizance in the American lino |
| 580 | The fenmates in the garrison capturing two American |
|  | Ninth invasion. Battle of Moraviar Town coquence of Barclay's defeat on' Lake Erle, Prostor evacuates Deti. |
| 8500 | Gallant conduet op Tecumseh, who was killecd. [action is due |
|  | This action took place in the recovery of the army medicine ohest at cisgal Chomans under Biank Bird. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8000 \\ & 8000 \end{aligned}$ | 3 enth invasion. Gen. Covington wounded and retires, leaving the feld in possession ot Capt. Bfurray |
|  |  |
| 600 |  |
|  | Fort Niagara surreuders. Public stores to a large extent capt |
|  | The entire frontier in U. S. between Lakes Erie and Ontario chiefly, including Black Rock, was burned by |
| 2500 | Made a slight defence. |
| 4000300050005000 | leventh invasion. Being repulsed, ret |
|  |  |
|  | or. No defence, garrison. surrenderdes, British demolish stores, \&c, dc. |
|  | Gen. Riall, afterattacking eneny, retired within his own fortifcations, |
| 5000 | Gen. Shaft, U. S. Militia on a a number of sharp engagements, Queenston, St. |
|  | After a well fought hattle Amer'ns were repulsed and retreat up Niag. River- [Ret. from Ft. St. Geo, to |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1500 \\ 400 \\ 200 \\ 3000 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Lt. Col. Tucker returns to quay succeeds in his enterprise of destroying stores, shipping, \&e. |
|  |  |
|  | Lit. Col. Drummond repulsed and retreats to batteries. |
|  | Lit. Woisey R. N., captures two Am |
|  | Aftr alittle sharp shooting. Gen. Bissell retitres. Aftes and Gen, De Thivteenth nvasion. Liong Woods, W. District. Invaders retire. <br>  Sir Geo. Prevost, Comis ander-iin. Chief of the Brittish forces with $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 0 0}$ men, the flower of the Britith army. attempted a demonstration upon Plattsburg. D. S. Which unfortunately eventantad in the loss of our feet but to their bravery is thie successiul dofence of Canads to be attributed, in common with the militia nad regular forces with whom they were allies. It will be seen by this statement that different invasions wero made and fifty actions fought during 1812-13-14, and at the peace of Jannary, 1815, not an acre of her soil was |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

tant Adjutant General Militia, Niagara Frontier, during the war 1812-13 and '14.

## TORONTO :

PRINTEDEYJOHN LOVELL, YONGESTREET.


## REPORT.

## The Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of

 ROWLAND BURR, of the CITY of TORONTO, on the subject of a CANAL to connect the GEORGIAN BAY on LAKE HURON, with the Waters of LAKE ONTARID, at TORONTO, have the honor to Report :-That in obedience to the order of Your Honorable House, and in compliance with the prayer of the Petitioner, they have had Mr. Burr before them, and have obtained from him such evidence, verbal and written, as he was prepared to sulbmit ; a portion of which is hereto appended.

From Mr. Burr's testimony it appears, that he has, with commendable zeal, and in the exercise of a liberal public spirit, and at his own cost, within the month of May last, caused a survey to be made, by a competent engineer, of so much of the country in the line of the projected Canal as lies between Lakes Simcoe and Ontario, and is above the level of the former.

From this survey, which is eight miles in length, and embraces the most important difficulty to be overcome, it is found that the greatest depth of cutting to reach the level of Lake Simcoe will not exceed 175 feet, that throughout the greater part of this distance the depth will not average 40 feet, and that from the nature of the excavation, the cost will be much less than in ordinary heavy cuttings on the most important public works of this and the adjoining country.
The magnitude of the obstacles to be surmounted in uniting the waters of Lakes Huron and Ontario by a direct Canal communication, seems hitherto to have deterred those most deeply interested from such a thorough investigation of the claims of this project upon public attention as to Your Committee it appears to merit.

The present outlets to the trade of the Upper Lakes, through the Erie and Welland Canals, are already found inadequate, notwithstanding that trade is yet in its infancy. That sufficient facilities can be afforded by any probable enlargement of both those works, but few at all conversant with the resources of the interior of this vast continent, drained by our unrivalled Lakes and Rivers, will assert. New channels, more direct, and less dangerous and difficult, will be songht. Speed as well as safety is necessary to successful competition with our neighbours in the carrying trade. The shortest route, and that which presents the least interruption to the progress of vessels propelled by steam, or otherwise, in passing from the safe navigation of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to the equally safe navigation of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, will be found by a Canal crossing the neck of land between Toronto and Georgian Bay. The only obstacle which may at all be considered of an extraordinary character, is the ridge dividing the waters of Lake Simcoe from those of Lake Ontario. When the largest Canals did not exceed the dimensions necessary for the passage of boats carrying at most one or two hundred tons burden, the depth of cint necessary to pass that ridge might well be considered insurmountable; but at this day when channels are required for vessels of the largest class freighted for'Ocean voyages, a'nd with the aid of science and skill, reducing the labor of years to the effort of days, Your

Committee submit that a depth of cut not exceeding the greatest on this line cannot be looked upon as presenting an obstacle more formidable than the means in hand will justify.

Aside from the importance of the carrying trade of the North-western States of the Union, which Your Committee believe will, of itself, fully justify the construction of the work in question, there are other and, in our view, more patriotic considerations, favoring immediate and energetic action upon this subject. It is hardly necessary to say Your Committee now allude to the extensive tract of country lying to the North-west of Lakes Huron and Superior, and always recog. nized as Canadian soil, as well as to that portion of our patrimony hitherto held by the Hudson's Bay Company.
This extensive country, rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, will, by the ppening of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal, be at once far more than doubled in value. In this view of the subject alone, Your Committee respectfully sulmit will be found considerations fully justifying the most liberal effort on the part of the Government, and of Your Honorable House, for the construction of this work.
Should the system of granting public lands in aid of public works of a national character be continued, Your Committee respectfully submit that no work yet projected in Canada, has equal claims with the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal, to a liberal grant.

All which is respectfully submitted.

# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE. 

## JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esquire; in the Chair.

Wednesday, 27 th May, 1857.
Rowland Burr, Esquire, called in; and being interrogated, made some statements descriptive of the route, and relative to the practicability of the work referred to in his Petition.

Frmax, 29th May, 1857.
Rowland Burr, Esquire, again-called in; and being interrogated, produced a Chart of the proposed route of Canal, which was submitted to the Committee, and explained by him.

He then read, and handed in to the Oommittee, the following Statement, pre: pared by him, giving a descriptive and succinct view of the work under consi; deration, and the cost of construction:-

STATEMENT OF ROWLANDBURR.

## 1st--The néessity of a Ship Canal.

The enlarged Erie Canal cost 46 millions of dollars; is nearly 320 miles in length; its capacity is 7 millions of tons; will carry boats drawn by horses, of 150 tons:burden ; has passed 300 vessels through one lock in 24 hours; is crowded to its utmost capacity a greater part of the season; its tonnage in 1850 , was 1,842 , 754 tons,-its toll, $3,329,727$ dollars, nearly 2 dollars per ton.
The Welland Oanal passed more than 7000 vessels in 1856 ; is crowded to its utmost capacity most of the year; the damages claimed by Ship-owners for delays in passing the Welland Canal were 2 millions of dollars last year. Two millions of tons passed over the Lake St. Clair Flats in the year 1855, and three millions in 1856 ; the propellers charge $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per mile per ton, and railroads cannot pay working expenses at 1 cent per mile, and keep up the railroads; the Northern does not pay at 3 cents per mile; and the agricultural produce and goods that would go by the Georgian Bay Canal, were it made, now find their way to New York by way of the Mississippi River, at the extended distance of nearly 2000 miles, and a dangerous coast, on account of shoals, snags, and low water in the river, and must be taken by steam down the river instead of by sailing vessels, which doubles the cost on a long voyage. 100,000 people enfigratea west last year, who would do their trade by the Georgian Bay Canal were it completed. 6,600 vessels loaded at Chicago in the year 1855, and the half would come through this Canal, if completed; and judging by the last 10 years', the increase will be double in 3 years; and so on; and according to the returns of the last 10 years, in 10 years more an outlet would be required for more than there now is, of 20 millions of tons; then, if it doubled in ten yrears from that, 40 millions of tons per annum. The waste lands of the United States that would require trade sent through this Canal would be at least 250,000 square miles, and allowing the population on them to be equal to the State of New York, 52 to the square mile, would make 13 millions; but if like Ireland, which has 256 to to the mile, it would be 65 millions, and if like England and Wales, which has 302 to the mile, there would be millions of inhabitants: But ourtown Canadian territory, including the Hudson Bay territory, that would naturally come through this Canal, is a much larger territory than the British Isles, not so far north, and equally good for agriculture, iron, copper, coal; timber, and great waterpowers, and can in time support:as large a populationias Great Britain now does.

I refer you to a map of No. 3, now shewn, and if'a Canal is not made through Canada; the must of necessity be one made across the Peninsula of Miehtgan, of 220 miles, and cut through a great height of land, and anotherr around the Niagara Falls, from Tandewanda to Lewiston, which is now partly "diairteredy"atid will go on if one is not made through Canada.

## 2nd.-Of the practicability ofmaking the Georgian Bay and Toronto Camal

The only dificulty is the deep cut, to which I refer the Honorable Membere of this Coümittee to the diagram of the suryey on map No: 1, which I now prodtue
for your inspection. The number of cubic yards of earth may amount to 30 millions, which can be made into embankments from the deep cut, to the City of Toronto, at 25 cents per yard, not costing more than $7 \frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars, (the cost of the Victoria Bridge, the earth can be made into a straight line of embankment to Toronto, a distance of 23 miles from the centre of the deep cut, as easy as to lay it any where else; and then allow 2 locks at every side road from the deep cut to the City of Toronto; one track of railroad each side of the Canal on a proper descent, would remove the high ridge in five years; the cars would pass down themselves in trains with brakesmen on board, and only require an engine to bring them up. The coal costs the Alleghany Company, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per ton per mile to seud it down; allowing a yard to be one ton, and the aggregate distauce 12 miles, 6 cents a yard would send it down, 10 cents per yard would load the cars, leaving 9 cents for moving the rails, unloading and levelling; and allowing 2 locks at each cross-road of $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles distance, would allow an arch of stone for teams to pass under, and do away with the necessity of bridges; allow 50 pairs of locks at 100,000 dollars each, which would be 5 millions of dollars ; 2 millions would do the dredging of the Holland River and uther excavations, so as to. form a straight line from Toronto to the Georgian Bay, and through Lake Simcoe. I refer you to map No. 2, which gives the profile of the whole length of the straight line from deep water in Toronto harbour, to deep water in the Georgian Bay, which is 65 miles. The whole Oanal will not cost more than 24 millions of dollars. I refer you to the Schedule No. 1 for the items of cost.

## 3rd.-The Time required.

It would require 5 years to remove the heights, allowing as many men to work at loading the cars as could find room, and engines to bring back the empty cars.

## 4th.-The Income.

Estimating 100 Vessels of 1000 tons burthen to pass down every 24 hours, for 200 days in the year, it would amount to 20 nillions of tons in the season. Then allowing we save 450 miles travel from the Straits of Mackinaw, either to New York or Quebec, which will be fully shewn by referring to map No. 4 ; then allow for toll tor the Canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per mile per ton on the 450 miles so saved, that is 1 dollar and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton, allow 1 dollar for toll, making 20 millions of dollars a year, the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents amonnts to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars, that will do the towing of Vessels and repairs, and pay the yearly expenses. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per ton per mile is as low as propellers carry freight on the upper Lakes, in general. The difference in carrying freight on large Vessels and small ones varies from 50 to 100 per cent. The largest Steamers on Lake Erie are 350 feet long, 75 feet wide, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ feet water, carries 3000 tons burden; the Lock of the Lake Superior and Huron Canal are made large enongh to allow these Steatuboats to pass through, they will carry fruight for less than smaller ones.

## 5th.-The necessity, justice and good policy of a Land Grant.

If the Land is granted as petitioned for, the Stock can all be taken up in the United States and England within one year, but without a land grant it may be delayed until the charter has expired, and other and more difficult routes be made, and this remain as it is for another 'generation, and the trade from the Hudson Bay Territory find its way to the waters of the Mississippi, and over 45 millions of acres of fiue land, north of Lakes Superior and Huron remain a desert;' but if the land grant is made by Your Honorable House, the remaining part of the land will be worth more than it all is without a Canal, and if but one family of ten persons settles on each 100 acres, on these 45 millions of acres which will be brought into market by this Canal, it would give a population of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ millions; allow for custom duties on consumable goods, i dollar each, which would be an income to the Government of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars, notwithstanding the estimate of the large rate of interest that we show may be realized on the investment. Without a large grant of land it would be difficult to get the stock taken up; the people has been much disappointed of late with Stock-paying in Railroads. There are now 105 millions of dollars invested in Railroads in the State of New York, not paying one cent per annum, at the same time the 900 miles of Canal in that State; costing more' than 100 millions of dollars, will, at its' present income, pay off the whole expense, and the loss sustained by the Government of the State in Railroads, which amounts to more than the loss in Railroads to the Canadian Government. The route of the Georgian Bay and Toronto Canal is similar to the route of the Great Western Railroad as to its advantages, having a business already prepared, and the difficulties not greater for a Canal than the Great Western had for a Railroad. The Erie Canal is estimated as doing as much business in the season as 3 double track Railroads could do in the same time, and built for half the cost, and carried on at of the expense of the Ruilroads; and in that Canal there is a transhipment at Buffalo, and another at Troy, 20 cents per ton each, which the Georgian Bay Canal would save ;' but all these great advantages which would arise from the Canal, if made; must remain as they are, if not made, and the only sure way is the land grant. The Canal, if completed, would in all probability remunerate the Government for the lands, and pay up the loss in Railroads.

## ©th.-Different Routes.

The Chatham Ronte is 26 miles long, 110 feet deep part of the way, and dredging the whole depth of the canal most of the way that is below the level of Lake Erie, only saves going through the Flats of Lake St. Clair and 120 miles travel; and then vessels in Lake Erie must tranship at Butfalo to go through 320 miles of canal by horse-power, or go through the Welland Canal, and in either case it would cost more per ton to get to New York or Quebec than the pro posed tolls of the Georgian Bay Canal. This canal, is estimated at the cost of $\$ 3 ; 000 ; 000$, and when made would only collect a business for the State of New York, and would be an indncement to enlarge the Erie Canal, ercut a canal around the Niagara Falls, and by that means take away the remaining balf of the St: Lawrence trade and ruin the Grand Trunk and Northernarailroads, with no advantage for opening ap a great tract of the North west country, or bringing wood, coal, iron, copper, masts, timber, and lumber, and so increase the value of lands as the Georgian Bay and Toronto Canal would do.

2nd Route is the Niagara Lateral Oanal. In Mr. Shanley's Report, given by the Board of Works, the cost is set down at $\$ 4,000,000$, but is fully half the expense of the Georgian Bay and Toronto Canal, except the deep cat, which will not cost more than $\$ 7,500,000$; it requires the two canals for vessels to pass from Lake Euron to Lake Ontario, which will make as long a canal route as the Georgian Bay and Toronto, and cost half as much, and 330 miles further travel, and lose the fine Toronto Harbour, and 2 miles of city wharf, and an eastern Canal would be made to the Toronto IIarbour; and also lose the advantage of Lake Simcoe as a safe winter harbour for 10,000 vessels; and in case there should be war with the United States, the same objection that prevented the Welland Canal from going up the Niagara River would still remain, and the mouth of the Niagara River is a very dangerous harbour:-if a vessel at anchor, or fastened to a wharf, should get loose, the current would drive it into the Lake-but Toronto and Lake Simcoe have safe harbours in storms or winter.
The third Route contemplated is the Burlington Bay and Lake Huron, but that requires no comments to overthrow that scheme; the length and depth of cut and height of lockage must be a barrier at present.
The next Route is the Georgian Bay and Toronto, which is the only one practicable, and profitable at present.

The 5th Route is the Bay of Quinté, Trent, Simcoe, and Georgian Bay-the great objection is the length. The height of lockage is 236 feet more than the Georgian Bay, and then cannot get a sufficient depth of water for a ship canal, and lose 150 miles of open lake navigation.
The 6th is the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal.
The first objection to that is, Mr. Shanley reports that it can never be made with any reasonable outlay to more than the depth of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet of water, which will only answer for the local traftic: he has not completed the survey; in his Report he states that the survey will require a year longer, and cost $\$ 168,000$; and if we judge of the cost of making a canal by the cost of the survey, it would be great; he has only worked at the survey with three companies since last August, and has not made an estimate; but if it should be finished and do a business, it would destroy the Grand Trunk and Northern railways; and the St. Lawrence Canal, as well as the Lake trade through Lake Ontario', and the Lake: towns and cities.

## Cstimate of the Cost of the Georgian Bay and Toronto Canal.

|  | \$ cts. ${ }^{\text {' }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Engineering and levelling; \$10,000 per year for 10 years, | 100000.00 ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |
| Salaries of Clerks, Agents and ()fficers, office-rents and expenses, ................ | 100000.00: |
| Land purchase,-a piece of land, of 20 rods wide, through York, Vanghan and King, 120 lots amounting to 1,200 acres, at $\$ 80$ per acre, | -96000.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{3}$ miles through the City of Toronto, amounting to 80 acres, at $\$ 8,000$ per acre,.. | 240000.00 |
|  | 24000.00 |
| Clearing and stumping 1,200 acres, at $\$ 40$ per acre, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 48000.00 |
| Deep cut, -8 miles to average 75 feet deep, 120 wide in the bottom, 270 feet wide at the top, making 28 millions of yards, at 25 cents per yard, | $7000000.00$ |
| Excavating the Holland River,-12 feet deep, 120 feet wide, making 10 miles, at $\$ 10,000$ per mile | 100000:00 |
| Carried forward | 6708000.00 |


| Brought forward | ${ }_{7708000.00}^{\$ 8 t s}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fxravating and digging from Barrie to Georgian Bay, -20 miles, $\$ 10,000$ per mile, | 200000.00 |
| 7 Roads in York, 7 in Vaughan, 2 in King, 8 in Vespra and Sunnidale, 6 in Toronto, in all 25 , all stone arches and bottoms, 12 feet high and 12 feet wide, with side walls, at $\$ 4,000$ each, | $100000.00 \ldots$ |
| 6, Swing Bridges. at \$ 8,000 each, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18000.00 |
| Excavations and embankments in Tecumseth and Essa,-20 miles, at $\$ 50,000$ per mile, | 1000000.00 |
| 50 twin-locks, 250 feet long, 50 feet wide, and $12 \frac{1}{8}$ feet water, Ohio stone, at \$100,000, | 5000000.00 |
| 50 gate and toll-houses, $\$ 500$ each, | 25000.00 |
| Railroad iron, ties and labour, | 1000000.00 |
| Items and contingencies not mentioned, | 1000000.00 |
|  | 16051000.00 |
| 4 years, interest on Stock, to pay interest to stockholders, | 4000000.00 |
| $\$$ | 20051000.00 |

The advantage that the Georgian Bay and Toronto Canal has, is; that the great amount of water-power made by this route can be made use of in the City of Toronto and vicinity, and will bring good water for citizens, and that at a height of at least 40 feet above the City, and open up Lake Simcoe with all its small rivers and surrounding townships, and forty-five millions of acres of good land, with Lakes Huron and Superior, with all their Rivers and small Lakes, and connect the Hudson Bay to Lake Superior by 20 miles of railroad, and by the navigation of two Rivers, or thrce hundred miles, part Canal and part Railroad, and open a Ship Canal from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and bring in a direct emigration by the waters of the St. Lawrence, from the Eastern to the Western continents of the world, which cannot be done in any other way; and by this Canal we use the St. Lawrence Canals, the Grand Trunk Railroad, and the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, and make the City of Toronto like a New York, and all the line of Lakes, Cities and Towns flourishing.

The State of Indiana raised 100 millions of bushels of corn in the year 1856; and is capable of raising as much more, and the State of Illinois raised in the same year 200 millions of bushels of various kinds of grain, a great part of which has gone west to supply the new settlements that now consume the produce of these two States, which will have a large surplus themselves; and according to the increase of the last 10 years, in 10 years to come they will have a surplus of grain to come east, to the amount of 500 millions of bushels, amounting to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ millions of tons.

Then, if the copper and iron mines continue to send out ore as they have done for the last 10 years, that in ten years will amount to 2 millions of tons to go east; and the oak timber, when once commencement is made, there can be no bounds set to that trade-the oak trade that has been the principal business of the three Western counties of this Province for'twenty years past, is now nearly exhauted, and must be supplied from other parts." We may safely calculate on one million of tons of oak timber and staves to go through that Canal, and the same ressels go to Europe without unloading, and bring back emigrants and their baggage; and new vessels may be, built in the timber counties of Lake Huron and Superior, and loaded and sent away and sold, ship and cargo, and the time is just at hand when the east port of the State of New York, and all the Eastern States, must get their flour barrels, staves and hoops, through this Canal, as well as their wheat: and in fact, the products of the forest, the mines, the fields and the water; will soon crowd this Canal so as to require some other outlet; besides, it will raise the credit and standing of Canada among the nations of the earth.

If the Georgian Bay Canal is commenced, the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, and Hudson River Sliip Canal with a set of double locks, will be commenced at once,and will be completed long before the Georgian Bay Canal; then ships of 1000 tons burthen pass from the head of LakeSuperior or Michigan and Lake Huron to the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence Canals, either by Quebec or New York, and then sail to the East or West Indies during the winter, or return and winter in Toronto harbour, or in Lake Simcoe.
The Report of the late Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands shows there is 56 millions of unsurveyed lands in Upper Canada. Give 20 millions to the building of this Canal, and the stock can be taken up in one year, and within six years can be completed, and the remaining 36 millions of acres will be worth more to the Government than the 56 now are ; and then the Hudson Bay Territory must of necessity be added to Canada with its 500 millions of acres. There is no other way to get out that can ever be made to pay, so that that fine country can be settled. Ministers of the Crown will immortalize their names by granting immediately the land, and set the thousands of emigrants to work as soon as they arrive. There are no considerable public works now going on in America, and any number of laborers can be employed to the great advantage of employee and employer. I have taken great pains to procure a competent engineer to level the heights, and have gone with him all over the route, and I find a broad valley through the dividing ridge,-that valley extends from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, a valley of an aggregate of near 200 feet deep, even throngh the high ridge, and generally from 40 to 80 rods wide, and I have carefully made an estimate of the number of cubic yards through the ridge so as to make a Canal of 120 feet wide at the bottom, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and 156 feet wide on top. with the necessary fall from the level of Lake Simcoe, so to pass into the Bay of Toronto, and I find that 30 millions of cubic yards will do the whole, and make embankments from the deep cut to Toronto. The earth that comes out of the deep cut will make an embankment sixty-six feet wide and twenty feet high all through, and so allow two locks at every side road, and a stone arch and side walls so as to make roads under the Canal, instead of bridges over the Canal. I have spent the greater part of several months in searching and examining the different routes for Canals through the Province, and have travelled several thousands of miles, and taken great pains to know the best route, and I believe no other route can compete with the Georgian Bay and TorontoRoute, and'no other line will answer but the one I have levelled, and of which you have the protile; it is straight from the Queen's wharf to No. 2, in the seventh concession of King, and up the seventh concession, and near 5 chains for the distance of $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles in the eighth concession, that is, from Lot 15 to 20 , then straight down a broad valley to the line of West Guillimbury in the centre of the seventh concession, touching on the Holland River, then down the River to Lake Simcoe, then to Barrie, then to the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, a distance of nearly 20 miles from Barrie to the Georgian Bay, but little digging, one thousand men will dig out and load on cars 30 millions of yards of earth in 10 years, at 10 yards per day for each man, which they can average, and 4 locomotives carrying 250 yards at a load, 10 loads per day in 10 years, will make the embankment and carry out the earth from the deep cut.
I have thoroughly examined the Oommissioner's Report made to the Legislative Assembly of the State of New York on Canals and Railroads, of their cost, amount of business done, and income, and every thing pertaining to them; and also the Reports of Commissioners of Canals and Railroads, and of the Board of Works of the Province of Canada, of the costs and returns of Canada; arid have thoroughly examined the Western Statesy as to their present trade; and statements by the best authority of the amount or territory, and the income for the last 20

Years. I have also examined the lands, timber and water powers around the Western and Northern Lakes, as well as the difficulties on the Flats of Lake St, Clair. I have seen 30 vessels fast on the Flats at one time, 8 propellers at another time, and nften 2 and 3 fast on the diffërent sand-bars and shoals in the Rivers St. Clair and Detroit.
I have known vessels to lay in fleets for days and weeks, waiting for a fair wind to get up the river, and at last have to hire boats to tug them up; and this season I know one to be 4 weeks getting from Toronto to Detroit, and then saw the vessel leave Detroit for Lake Huron drawn by a tug, boat; and as business increases difficulties will increase; and after having examined all the proposed rontes, from the 220 mile ronte in Michigan to the Ottawa ronte, and say, without fear of contradiction, that the Georgian Bay and Toronto is the only rotite that will do the business that will be required, and will pay the stockholders and the Government; and this, I believe, can only be tone by a land grant of $10,000,000$, or more, of aeres of land north of the great Lakes,

ROWLAND BURR.
City of Toronto:

# A P P ENDIX. 

## PETITION OF ROWLAND BURR, OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

## To the Honorable the Legislative ofssembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Rowland Burr, of the Criy of Toronto, humbly sheweth: That Your Petitioner has had his attention directed, for several yeurs pasto to the necessity of a Canal across the Peninsula of Western Canada, to connect Fige Huron with Lake Ontario, of a capacity to admit the usual sized OqeinSinting Vessels and Steamers, and Your Petitioner has mado himself thoroughly ac quainted with the position of the various routes in contemplation, Mul of the pro bable cost, as well as the income of the different routeg, and the advantages arising to the Province by one being built, and with that olject in view has made himself acquainted with the localities, size, cost, lengths; capacities and returns of all the Canals of the State of Now York and Canda, also; the costs and proceeds of all the Railroads in these tro contries, so as to judge between tle two as to costs and income Your Petitioner has, with a wiew of demonstrating the necessity, as well as the practicability of constructing such a Gand prepared a state
ment which he respectfully craves the privilege of submitting to a Committee of Your Honorable House, should it be deemed advisable by Your Honorable House to appoint such Committee, in which Your Petitioner respectfully submits he is able to show that a Caunal, connecting the wateris of Lake Ontario, at Toronto, with the Georgian Bay, 80 miles in length, 120 feet wide at the bottom, 136 feet wide at tho water's surface, with a side slope on the banks $1 \frac{1}{2}$ slope to 1 foot in hoight, and wator 12 feot deep all through, 64 double locks, 50 feet wide in the clear loy 250 feet long, all of squared Ohio stone or other as good, and all leading roads, including two Railroads south of the deep cat, which is 30 miles from the Queen's Wharf, to pass under the Canal through stone arches, and build all the necessary bridges, watch, toll, and gate-houses, culverts, waste-weirs, ponds, feeders and basins, and bring the water of Lake Simcoe as a feeder and water for the City of Toronto, public and private use, and great water powers independent of the water of the River Humber, all to be completed within five years from commencing, can be built for the sum of Six millions of pounds currency; and Your Petitioner will show said Committee that a reasonable estimate of the returns will pay six per cent, and will increase; that all goods passing the Straits of Mackinaw could afford to pay two dollars per ton toll over the toll of the Welland Canal, or the toll of 300 miles of the Erie Canal, and that a much less toll will pay said interest; and Your Petitioner can further show that unsold Government lands will be greatly enhanced in value thereby; also there may be 15 or 20 Counties surveyed, north of Lake Huron, each containing 500,000 acres, on which a great portion of the timber is of the best red and white pine, and good water powers, and a great proportion of the lands are good, with a healthy cli. mate, a great part of which, by the building of the Canal, may immediately be brought into market at from 1 to 10 dollars per acre, which, without a Canal, may remain useless for the next generation. Your Petitioner would call your attention to the benefits arising from the proposed Canal in reference to connecting the Hudson's Bay territory with Canada, its settlement and future trade; and in anticipation of immediate steps being taken for its commencement, Your Petitioner further prays that Your Honorable House do amend the eighth clause of the Act $19 \& 20$ Victoria, chapter 118, chartering the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Company, wherein it is enacted that wherever any highway or public road shall be cut through by the Canal Company, they shall within one month make a bridge. Your Petitioner prays that said clause may be altered to put roads under said Canal where it is practicable instead of bridges, and where there are road allowances and but little or no travel, to allow the Company to establish ferries, and for six miles through the deep cut, instead of building bridges across the Canal, make a road each side of the Canal to intersect other roads, as the great number of bridges that the roads would require to cross the Canal, as the Act now stands, would greatly increase the cost, and so impede and endanger the passage of vessels as to make the construction of the Canal questionable.

Your Petitioner will further shew, that the building of this Oanal will greatly iugrease the income of the Northern Railroad, as all passengers, valuable merchiandize, and live stock, will be conveyed by Railway, travel will be double; and experience shews, that Railroads cannot compete with Canals for heavy freight; but light freight and passengers will not go by Canals. Your Petitioner further prays, that a grant of land be made by Your Honorable House to this Company, of half the unsurveyed lands north of Lake Huron, from latitude 45 to 48, and from longitude 79 to 84, every alternate lot, township, or county; on conditions of completing the Canal according to the Charter, or otherwise assist said Company, by a loan of Provincial Debentures, to the amount of $£ 3,000,000$, currency, and be secured by first mortgage, or take stock to that amount. And Your Petitioner further prays, that a Committee be appointed, with power to
send for persons and papers, and investigate and report thereon; and that Your Petitioner may have an opportunity of shewing that the height of 176 feet $1 \frac{1}{d}$ miles in length, instead of being an insurmountable barrier, is an advantage; it will furnish earth sufficient to make an embankment each side of the Canal, to the Oity of Toronto, a distance of nearly 27 miles, and 1 chain in width, 20 feet high, so as to require little or no digging, and 4 locks at or near the Bay, so as to raise the Oanal a sufficient height to allow locomotives and their trains, carriages, and waggons, to pass under the Oanal; and also allowing 2 locks at each of the principal cross-roads, so as to allow stone arches to be built under the Oanal of a sufficient width and height for all the necessary travel. Your Petitioner will further shew, that on the new system of embankment, the Canal may be made straight, or with very little curves, which will shorten the distance and allow vessels to go throngh in much less time than they would travel the same distance through a crooked Oanal.

And Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
ROWLAND BURR.
Toronto, March 23rd, 1857.

PRINTHD BY ROLHO OAMIAELL, CORNEH OF YONGE AND WELLANGTON BTREETG, TORONTO.


## 20 Victoria.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

OF THE

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

## PROVINCR OP CANADA,

FROM THE

## Period of the Union of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to the year 1856, inclusive.

## TOROINTO =

PRINTED BY ROLIO CATPBELI, CORNRE OF"YONGE AYD WELLINGTON STREETS.
$185 \%$.

GENERAL STATEMENT Of the REVENUE and EXPEN. from the period of the Union of Upper and Lower Amount collected from each source; the Net Amount classified under different Meads.-Watracted from the

REVENUE.


* The net Receipts only of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1847 are given in the Accounts, therefore the Gross Receipts and Deductions cannot be asceertained.

DHTURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, Canada, to the year 1856, inclusive; shewing the Gross arter deducting Expenses of Collection; and the Expenditure, Public Ifcounts laid annually before the Legislature.

REVENUE.


* Made apart of the Upper Cangda Building. Eund, by 13 \& 14 . Fic capd 68 and repealed altogether by 20 vic, cap. 8. This Account was not induded in the Pubbic Accountst thin 3844 .

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Canada to the year

## REVENUE.

| Year | TONNAGE DUTIES. |  |  |  | TAVERN LICENOEFEES. |  | Marriage <br> Licence <br> Fees. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For mainte- <br> nance <br> of Lrear <br> Hopsse in <br> Upper Ca- <br> nada, under <br> $7^{7}$ Will. <br> IV, cap. 95 ; <br> (repealed <br> by 14 \& 15 <br> Vic., cap. 52.$)$ | For relief of Sick MariNERS in Lower Canada, under 6 Will. IV, cap. 35, and amending Acts. | For im- provement of Sc. Law. RENCE, under 45 Geo. . III, cap. $12 ;$ (re- pealed by 12 Vic.. cap. 114.) | For support <br> of Quebec <br> River <br> Police, un- <br> der $14 \& 15$ <br> Vic., cap. 25. | Upprer Canada. (applicable to payment of the Rebel- | $\dagger$ Lower NADA. (Education- al Institu- tions, \&c.) |  |
| 1841 |  | $\boldsymbol{E}$ s. $\mathrm{s} . \mathrm{d}$ d | s. | s. d |  | E s. d. | £ 8. d. |
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|  |  | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|r\|} 1835 & 14 & 10 \\ 681 & 18 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1848$ |  |  | 71 |  |  |  | 5 |
| 1844 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c} 2904 & 3 & 9 \\ 1944 & 10 & 5 \end{array}\right\|$ | 186649 |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | $2270 \mid 4$ | ..... | - 7461510 | $17692{ }^{8} 10$ |  | 42 |
|  |  | $2067{ }^{9}$ |  | 2190 | $178337$ | 1212 |  |
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|  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|c} 1442 \\ 2027 & 9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 4 | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |

[^19] Vic, cap. 94, to the payment of the Principal and Interest of the Debentures issued for the erection of the Montreal Court House.

+ Subsequently paid to Municipalities.

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper
1856, inclusive, \&c.-(Continued.) 1856, inclusive, \&c.-(Continued.)

REVENUE.


[^20]20 Victoria. Appendix (No. 62.) 1857.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Canada, to the year


20 Victoria. $\quad$ Appendix (No. 62.)

## 1857.

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper 1856, inclusive, \&c.-(Continued.)


* The net Receipts only of the Conmissioner of Jrown Lands for 1847 are given in the Accounts, therefore the amount of the Deductions cannot be ascertained.
$\dagger$ This includes the cost of a Bill of Rxchange for $£ 11,919$ 18s. 7 d ., transmitted to London to the credit of the Librarian of the Assembly, for the purchase of books.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Canada, to the year

## EXPENDITURT.



20 Victoria.
Appendix (No. 69.)
1857.

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper 1856, inclusive, \&c.-(Continued.)

## EXPENDITURE.



* The Bureau of Agriculture was established in 1852. The payments prior to that year-are those connected with the Board of Registration and Statistics.
 16s. 11 d ., in 1856 .

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Lower Canada, to the jear



* The previous years' Annuities were paid by the Crown Lands Department, and form part of he Deductions from Territorial Revenue.

Crown.
Including
$£ 11880$ 15s. $4 d$. repaid to the Military Chest for Indian Annuities on lands ceded to the Crown. Court $\stackrel{+}{\text { House at Aylmer. }}$

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper and 1856, inclusive, \&c.-(Continued.)


GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Canada, to the



* Including cost of erection, defrayed out of Lunatic Asylum Tax
$\dagger$ Including Interest on Debentures issued jointly for the Lunatic Asylum and Normal School; Toronto.
$\ddagger$ Including a grant of $£ 20,000$, sterling, to the "Patriotic Furd," during the Russian War. In addition to Debentures issued to sufferers in Quebec and Montreal, by way of loan.
Including amounts expended (on Roads and Bridges, on account of the grants for promoting the settlement of vacant lands in Upper and Lower Canada, viz. :-In 1849, $514,850$. In $1858, \pm 2,000$ in Upper Canada, and $£ 2,593$ Os. 8d. in Lower Canada. In 1854, $£ 12,625$, and $£ 26,706$ 198. 9 d ., respectively. In $1855, £ 20,90814 \mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{~d}$, and $£ 6,2342 \mathrm{ss} .7 \mathrm{~d}$. And in $1856, £ 18,16516 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$., and $£ 4,000$. T The amount expended this year, and paid in Debentures, is not included.

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper year 1856, inclusive, \&c.-(Continued.)


GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Chuida; to the year

## 



[^21]20 Victoria. Appendix (No. 62.)
1857.

PROVINCE of OANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper 1856, inclusive, \&c.-(Continued.)



* Claims on Seigniory of Lauzon.
$\dagger$ Debt due Lessee of King's Pusts.
$\ddagger$ Re-payment of advances made by the Commissariat Department.
$\S £ 166881 \mathrm{~s}$. 3 d . of this being the bulance of a loan advance 1 to the Government of Lower Canadu, from the Impuriul Treasury, in 1837


[^0]:    N. Monaghan is in the Oounty of Peterboro'.

[^1]:    *This does not include the Salaries of Local Superintendents.

[^2]:    "Peace attend his shade,
    For many a zealous effort has he made To rouse the dull, the truant to reclaim, And on their interest build an honest fame."

[^3]:    "Tho Uppar Canada Mrunicipal Oorporation Act of 1840, 12 Viot. chap. 81, section 41, onnots that the municipal council of ench county shall have power and nuthority to make $n$ by-law or by-lans for

[^4]:    * The following are the "pass" subjects preseribed for those who are not candidates for Scholarships at Matriculation: Xenophon, Anabasis, B.I. Sallust, Catilina. Translation from English into Latin prose. Ordinary Rules of Arithmetic. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of Square Root. First four Rules of Algebra. [Colenso's Algebra.] Euclid, B. I. [Colenso's Edition of Simson's.] English Grammar. Outlines of English History to present time. [Chambers' History of British Empire.] Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero. Outlines of Greciun History to the death of Alexander. Outlines of Ancient and 'Modern Geography. [Putz' and Arnold's Manuals of Ancient and Modern Geography.] Candidates for Scholarships will be oxamined in the following additional subjects: Homer, Iliad B. I. Homer, Odyssey, B. IX. Horace, Odes B. I. Virgil, Fneid B. II. Translation from English into Latin verse. Algebra, Proportion and Progression. Simple and Quadratic Equations. Eudid, Bb. II., III, and IV. English Grammar and Composition. French Grammar. Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII. English History under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart. Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies. For list of scholarships and subjects of examination in other faculties and departments in the University see page 225.
    $\dagger$ The trustees can avail themselves of the recommendation on this subject, and the forms provided by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Caunda, in regard to Common Schools. See Common School Regulations, published in the Appendix to this Report, page 235.

[^5]:    * 1. This regulation applies to urion grammar and common schools, as the law provides for the union of common schools with grammar schorls, not the union of the latier with the former. In all cases, therefore, in which common schools are united with the graminar schools, the union selools are subjected to the regulations which are here preseribed in respece to grammar schools.

    2. It should be obseived that the several clan os of the eleventh section of the grammat sehool Aot empower boards of trustees to prescribe any duties, or make any regulations, in connection with their respective schonls, whichare not provided for by, or me not inconsistent with, the general regulatione prescribed by the Council of Public Instructiou, aud approved by the Governor in Council.
[^6]:    Soction of Filige from the Ereothoum.
    Small Acanthus Scroll.
    Rosettes from tho Onpitol (2.)
    Stele Top from the Brittah Musenm. .
    Large Soroll from Trajan Forum.
    Small Acninthus Leaf from the Temple of Jupiter Stator.
    Two Small Rosettes fiom the Tomb of the Scipios.
    Enriohed Moulding (Dohinus) from the Ereothoum.
    Lysiorates Scroll.
    Stele Top from the British Museum.
    Large Friese from Irajan Forum.
    Centre Rosette from Trajnn Scroll,
    Lenf Moulding from the Temple of Mars Ultor.
    Enriched Moulding from tho upper corner of the Pedestal of Trajan's Column.
    Rosette from the Capitol.
    Rosette from the Antique.
    Panel, with ciaquo cento arabesque, from the Martivengo Tomb, Brescia,
    Panel from ditto.
    Alhambra Pauel.
    Ditto.
    Pomegranate Portion of Erioze of Ghiberti Cates, Florence.
    Egg Plant and Pomegranate from ditto.
    Portion of the Architrave (with Eagle) ditto.
    Three Pieces of Architrave; Pomegranate, Fgg and Bird portions, ditto.
    Another, with Squirrel, ditto.
    Nest of Florentine Scroll, with Swan.
    Florentine Panel, with Swan.
    Pilaster from Florence.
    Diamond Rosette from Brescia.
    Pilaster from the Villa Medici, Rome.
    Nest of Scroll of Pilaster, from ditto.
    Rosette from the Cloisters of Santa Maria del Popolo.
    Panel from Bonn.
    A Griffin.
    Four Pilasters from the Tomb of Louin XII.
    Two Pilasters from ditto.
    Acanthus Leaf from St. Eustache, Paris,
    Portion of a Pilaster from the Madeleine.
    Section of the same, from ritto.
    Four portions of Pilaster, from ditto.
    Pilaster foom Notre Dame (Louis X.V.)
    Iron Seroll Work (hinge) from ditto.
    Another portion of ditto.
    Piece of Architrave, from St. Denis.
    Panel from the Chateau d'Arnot, with cartouche.
    Finial, from Lincoln.
    Capital, from the Temple Church,
    Capital, from Stone Church, Kent,
    Spandril, from ditto.
    Small Oarved Panel Tracery (2).
    Moulding Boss, from St. Stephen's, Westminster,
    Dancing Girl, with Wreath.
    Vases of different periods.

[^7]:    * The artistic beauty of these arms attracted the attention of the Committee on Fine Arts, who awarded to Mr. S. P. May, of the Educational Department, a prize and diploma in consideration of the skill manifested by him in the execution of the design.

[^8]:    *This Tuwnship being under a Board of School Trustees the Local Superintendent is appointed by that body.

[^9]:    * Local Superintendents in the Townships.

[^10]:    * In France this word has several acceptations very different from the one implied here.

[^11]:    * Statement G, 112 and following pages, gives 94,629 children in Elementary Schools under the control of the Commissioners; 10,590 in the Boys' Model Schools; 2,482 in Girls' Model Schools; 2,584 in Dissentient Elementary Schools; 11,283 in Independent Schools,-forming a total of 121,568. It is true that in Statement D, only 118,984 children are stated as attending Elementary Sohools; but this arises from our having deducted the junior classé, or preparatory schools, attached to some of the establishments for snperior education comprised in another part of the statement in order to aroid A re-addition of the number of children, which would have increased the difference above alluded to.

[^12]:    *Mr. Moreau de Jonnés in his work "Elements de Slatistique," published in 1856, states that the children between flve and ten years of age are in Ireland 1 in 7.35 inhabitants : in Great Britain fn 7.62. In Scotland, in 7.90 ; in Sweden, in 10.16 : in France, in 10.23 . Ohildren between ten añd fifteen years of age. In Ireland 1 in 8.20 : In the British Isles in $8.70:$ In Sweden in 10.17: in France in 10.67. Mr. Hutton computes the total population of Lower Canada on the 1 January 1857, at 1,220,514.

[^13]:    *Five of these teachers in Mr. Lanctot's district of Inspection, are omitted in Statement G.

[^14]:    －For Statistics of Protestant schools vide Reports of inspectors Bruce and Plees．

[^15]:    ＊ 12 practice composition，and 6 learn book keeping．

[^16]:    4
    whose name alone would give reputation to any institution in which she taught, (Madame Marmet, heretofore directress of the Nicolet Acaderny), is one of the teachers in this establishment. Several schools in this parish, and particularly the Model School in the village, are in great want of schoolffurniture. The school-houses are generally in a good state of repair.

    St. Celestin.-There were during the school-year, four schools in operation,two of which aro primary superior schools, and the two others elementary schools,attended by 141 children. I have already had occasion to speak to you of these schools, which really leave nothing to be desired. A voluntary subscription of £'70, besides the use of a house provided by the Rev. Mr. Marquis, greaty assisted the municipality, which could not rely upon more than about sixty pounds. for the support of its schools. I must add that the payment of the greater part of the amount subscribed is due to the generosity of Nir. Marquis. It is scareely necessary that I should state that the affairs of the Board are in good order.

    Nicolet.-In this parish there are nine elementary schools. One Model School, kept by Mr. Pinard, and the Academy for Young Ladies, heretofore undet the direction of Madame Marmet attended by 423 children giving an ingrease over the past year of 51 scholars. The number of pupils in the College is 130. The toital number of Children receiving Education in this parish is therefore 558: Several school houses need considerable repairs and are in great want of school-furniture. I am in hopes that this parish will not be more backward than its neighbours; in this respect.

[^17]:    

[^18]:    婎

[^19]:    * Balance (after payment of the Rebellion Losses) paid over to Municipalities. The proceeds of Licences issued for the District of Montreal, were appropriated, by 12 Vic., cap. 112, and 18 \& 14

[^20]:    U,

[^21]:    * tid towards the publication of Literary Works.

    To Colonel FitzGibbon, in lieu of land.
    $\ddagger \mathfrak{£ 1 , 5 0 0}$ for arrears due Mr. Speaker Papincau; and $£ 500$ to Lutheran Congregation of $\|$ Including an allowance of : $£ 500$ to the British North American Electric Telegraph Associa tion.

    IT Paid to the suifferers by the affray at the Indian Stream Settement.
    ** No Return for Upper Caanala nfter 1853, the Licence Fees appearing to have been, from that time, paid direct to the Municipalities.

