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# APPENDIX, No. 10,

TO THE

FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

# APPENDIX TO THE PIPILENTH VOLUME

OF THE

# **JOURNALS**

OF THE

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

of the

# PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the 26th February to the 10th June, 1857, both days inclusive, IN THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

# QUEEN VICTORIA.

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.

Department of Public Instruction for Apper Canada.

[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. RYERSON.

The Honorable

T. LEE TERRILL, M.P.,

Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

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Brant.		Prescott.
Bruce.		Prince Edward.
Carleton.		Renfrew.
Dundas.		Russell.
Durham.		Simcoe.
Elgin.		Stormont.
Essex.	The second of th	Victoria.
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Glengarry.		Welland.
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Grenville.		Wentworth.
Haldimand.		York.
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Kent. Lambton.		Brockville.
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Leeds.		Picton.
Lennox.		Port Hope
Lincoln.		St. Catharines.
Middlesex.	the section to be the property of the section of the	Whitby.
Norfolk.		Town Municipality.
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Ontario.		Villages.
Oxford.		St. Mary's.
Peel.		Stratford.
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR

AND

# COMMON SCHOOLS

IN

UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, BARONET,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

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 progress 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 their children, and their appreciation of the powers with which they are invested for that purpose, since the school system recognizes no power in the Legislature to levy 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, but a simple power in

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 grant apportioned 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 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 increase 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 amount of expenditure for all common school purposes, for the year 1856, was £269,527; to this may be added 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 reported 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 table 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 attending 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—increase, 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. TABLE D.—Schools, School Houses, Visits, Lectures, Time of Keeping.

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 118 in the number of brick school houses, and an increase of 128 in the number of stone school 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 rapid 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 Super-intendents, 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, 16,270—increase, 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 1s. 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, was 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 Schools.

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, 1,854—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, &c., 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, 103; 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 other 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 amount expended for books and contin gencies, £1,562—increase, £1,081. Total receipts for Grammar School purposes, £19,248—increase, £3,761.

From the necessary 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 therefore a little more than one-third of the pupils in the Grammar Schools studying Latin-a little more than one-twelfth 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 County, 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 objected 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 support; 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 Council 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 Trustees ought not to be placed in a position of inferiority 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 Trustees, with scarcely an exception, have employed all the means 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 the 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.—NORMAL 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 establishment of the school.

The increased demand for teachers trained in the Normal School-so much beyond the number of teachers trained there,—the 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 and governing children has a great advantage over one who undertakes that important and difficult work without having learned how to do it. There is undoubtedly 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 scholar-ship 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

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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 thus qualifying themselves for the higher departments of public instructions. A considerable number have established or engaged in private schools; a number also are employed as teachers in 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, &c., &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 into the 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 shillings 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 165 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. I do 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 usefulness—motives 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 more 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 efficient 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 contributing to the general education of so much of the population of the Province as attend that Institution.

### 9. TABLE M.—FREB PUBLIC 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 municipalities, 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. I think 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, &c., 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 REPORTS OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

These extracts are 150 in number—all that have been transmitted with the Reports 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 throughout 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 furnished, and the school efficient and well attended, and if the 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 must 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 103, will be found a statement of the rise, progress, and working of the system in a township. 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. EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, AND SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN.

    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. 28, 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 Museum, to be kept at the Normal School buildings." In the Act 12 Vic., cap. 88, 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 purpose 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 facilities for the economical establishment 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 Council on 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 Marlborough-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, &c., and physical training." To this collection, which will probably be the most popular of the whole exhibition, the 'Commissioners of Patents' Museum' form a sort of supplement. In this department the history of the steam engine is copiously illustrated.

<sup>&</sup>quot;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, Bell, 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 students' 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 6d. 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 obtained 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 Arm. to 9 P.M., except Saturday, when it is closed at 4 P.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 1s. 6d., and an annual admission for 10s.

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 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 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 City and Town in the United Kingdom to establish a Provincial Museum; and these local Museums 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 element of 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. Col. 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 Glyptothek 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 minds 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 imitations of other works of art as could most readily be made by a staff of artists employed 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 mansions. 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 extent, 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 Architecture. But these are not yet exhibited as there is no room for them 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 PUBLIC 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 Grammar 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 Schools.

- 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 depository—24,689 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 Scripture, being statues and busts of personages and characters celebrated in ancient and modern history. (For List see Appendix.)

9. Grounds surrounding 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 REMARKS.

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 irregularities, and live in poverty by their indolence and vices. As well might it be objected, 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 them. 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 know that the youthful criminals of our cities and towns, or of country places, have ever been attendants, 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 allowed 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 upon 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 and 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 achievement 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.

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PART II.—Table A.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

		1	R					
	FR LEGISLATIV		Two Section 1975	FROM LOC	AL SOURCES.	'v .	Total	
COUNTIES. *	For	For Maps	Municipal	Trustees'	Trustees'	Balances	Receipts for Common	
	Teachers' Salaries.	and Apparatus.	School Assessment.	School Assessment.	Rate-bill on Children	and other sources.	Schools, 1856.	
Glengarry Stormont Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Renfrew Frontenae Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterborough Victoria Ontario York Peel Simcoe Halton Wentworth Brant Lincoln Welland Haddimand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Essex Total	\$38 \$ 3 11 120 0 6 691 7 1 554 10 3 780 1 5 602 1 5 602 1 5 7513 1 7 407 9 4 170 10 0 456 15 3 780 0 4 170 10 0 456 15 3 780 0 9 409 19 1 382 10 5 776 16 3 1428 0 9 409 19 1 382 10 5 776 16 8 808 17 11 474 12 2 615 8 13 453 14 3 2 64 10 15 65 16 3 785 16 3 785 16 3 785 16 3 785 16 3 785 16 3 785 16 3 785 18 3	1 5 0 4 5 0 5 18 6 3 10 0 5 1 3 2 13 0 1 5 0 20 9 9 4 1 5 0 20 8 9 9 28 3 9 28 7 6 20 8 9 9 28 7 6 20 13 16 0 5 10 3 6 24 14 5 38 5 10 0 20 18 3 21 0 10 16 17 0 16 17 0 16 17 0 16 17 0 16 17 0 17 10 3 20 11 14 10 3 3 21 15 0 20 11 14 20 11 14 20 11 14 20 10 3 21 15 0 20 10 10 3 21 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	562 0 3 704 3 6 209 13 11 908 12 1 660 9 1 491 12 8 938 10 4 466 19 1	\$51 18 2 1510 26 6 1016 16 7 287 15 6 2117 15 2 1461 13 1 2536 0 16 2743 0 4 987 17 1 1321 12 8 2533 7 1 3505 8 6 4510 6 6 4537 3 9 2105 1 6 1931 16 9 5070 16 1 1931 16 9 5070 16 1 1931 16 9 2563 8 6 2065 8 6 23028 11 4 2443 10 8 3506 10 8 3506 10 8 3506 10 8 3507 15 11 5060 9 1 4718 14 3570 15 7 5897 15 11 5060 9 1 4718 14 3570 15 7 6820 10 3570 15 15 5897 15 15 5897 15 15 5897 15 15 5897 15 15 5897 15 16 5897 15 17 5897 17 5	321 12 4 103 18 9 14 3 5 932 3 3 441 12 7 1406 9 2 208 1 10 574 10 1 206 10 5 832 9 3 796 9 2 208 1 6 6426 11 10 574 10 1 206 10 5 479 7 140 14 8 1102 10 5 419 1 6 209 1 1 4 140 1 2 0 109 6 7 6 410 1 2 0 109 6 7 6 410 1 1 6 209 1 1 4 140 1 2 0 102 4 1 1 567 1 1 1 120 1 7 4 120 1 7 4 130 1 9 6 209 1 3 122 1 9 6 209 1 4 1 120 1 7 4 130 1 9 6 24 3 3 7 4 1	7 8 11  75 17 0 133 17 8 173 15 5 159 14 0 237 11 1 250 18 6 160 8 10 101 4 3 70 13 5 301 2 0 41 0 10 130 0 0 0 501 17 3 303 18 0 327 14 9 363 18 0 327 14 9 273 6 6 145 10 0 87 15 6 762 17 6 736 14 1  86 8 11 533 10 1 540 4 11  87 15 6 736 14 1  88 8 11 533 10 1 540 4 11  89 18 10 87 15 6 736 14 1  80 81 13 13 73 13 11 75 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 10 75 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	## 8. d.  2420 13 6  2308 11 9  2761 2 8  1805 19 5  556 7 6  45181 17 7  3136 0 4  5602 17 5  5075 4 6  2125 19 11  2707 16 10  1619 16 9  4518 0 0  5999 18 8  7833 19 16  7637 14 9  3666 7 6  3451 7 6  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 1  3551 7 7 7 1  3551 7 7 7 1  3551 7 7 7 1  3551 7 7 7 1  3551 7 7 7 7 1  3551 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
Cipies.				h				
Toronto Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa	. 444 0 0 529 10 0 . 333 0 0	10 0 0 1 14 5 16 10 0	5980 0 0 4582 16 9 900 0 0 2100 12 0 947 17 8		570 6 5 264 0 10 6 0 0	528 19 6	10639 11 10 10002 19 4 1891 19 8 2085 1 6 2292 16 9	
Total	3219 9 1	81 1 3	14511 6 5	652 13	866 15 7	8481 3 3	27812 9 1	

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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PART II.—Table A.

# EXPENDITURES.

Paid Teachers' Salaries.	Paid for Maps and Apparatus.	Paid for Sites and Building School-houses.	Paid for Rents and Repairs of School-houses.	Paid for School Books, Stationery, Fuel, and other expenses.	Expenditure for Common Schools,	Balances.
## 8. d. 1023 3 4 2140 3 8 1563 13 2 1561 10 5 3471 11 2 2850 3 10 4164 8 8 4021 10 7 1821 13 2 2756 12 3 2221 8 2 1303 18 9 3453 11 6 4543 18 5 6271 8 6 4543 18 5 6271 8 6 4549 16 5 5631 8 0 6271 8 6 276 3 9 2971 10 7 6370 1 8 8785 0 4 5990 6 8 3916 4 4 44672 3 3 4397 1 8 3609 1 1 2 4526 9 6 4449 16 5 5031 7 0 3495 16 5 5031 7 0 3495 16 5 5031 16 5 5031 7 0 3495 16 5 5031 16 5 5031 16 5 5031 17 0 3495 16 5 5031 16 5 5031 17 0 3495 16 5 5031 18 6 4416 18 2 3614 17 8 6 4416 18 2 3614 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 7 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6 4416 19 2 3615 17 8 6	£ s. d. 6 70 6 70 10 0 10 10 0 11 17 0 0 80 2 6 6 6 0 0 12 10 0 16 12 6 0 19 15 11 40 17 6 0 15 18 4 15 0 179 6 9 18 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 8 76 11 8 76 11 8 76 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	2 4. d. 357 18 4 101 10 0 448 6 5 5 147 5 1 105 0 2 4 852 2 1 405 2 1 157 15 10 199 12 8 804 10 0 221 5 0 656 19 3 1033 15 5 868 7 0 621 17 4 1423 13 4 1423 13 4 1423 13 4 1424 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	## S. d.  39 4 8  39 4 8  89 2 7  94 16 0  97 1 6  210 15 6  91 1 4  71 12 4  95 15 6  21 8 8 0  215 0 5  138 1 0  213 11 9  85 4 5  138 1 0  213 11 9  85 6 0 1  101 1 1  81 15 5  257 6 7  151 1 2  257 6 7  151 1 2  257 6 7  151 1 2  257 7 7  151 1 2  252 2 8  257 10 10  247 3 4  60 17 0  527 1 1  544 1 8 0  547 18 0  547 18 0  547 18 0  547 18 0  547 18 0  547 18 0  547 18 0  547 1 1  544 1 6  548 11 7  557 6	£ 8. d.  32 7 0  49 15 11  20 8 2  76 18 5  113 3 2  158 18 7  122 9 8  72 8 7  129 9 8  71 13 6  57 11 97 2 4  370 3 2  823 15 7  120 9 6  355 7 11  97 2 4  370 3 2  823 5 7  247 12 5  258 3 3  353 8 4  227 18 10  572 18 10  572 18 10  572 18 10  572 18 10  574 14 0	£ s. d. 2558 19 1 2193 8 2 2761 2 8 1834 19 7 516 11 7 5136 0 4 5367 10 10 4703 0 11 2125 19 11 5239 14 10 2797 16 10 1619 16 9 4462 13 2 5896 3 1 7893 0 6 7519 0 6 8518 5 10 3441 3 10 8191 9 1 12705 14 2 7003 12 5 8133 11 5 8131 11 5 6400 15 3 6389 2 0 5522 8 6 4647 18 8 5510 8 8 6061 5 9 4978 13 7 94455 17 3 7047 17 4 7027 13 4 4619 14 3 4297 3 10 5914 9 2 2218 2 0 10308 17 11 8141 18 11 6640 17 0 5332 12 5	2 s. d. 61 14 4 115 3 7 60 19 10 30 15 11 703 11 10 325 6 7 872 3 7 94 16 10 55 7 8 103 15 7 0 19 0 18 14 3 148 1 8 10 3 8 1046 0 104 259 17 2 13 16 6 13 0 3 9 75 7 14 410 16 3 823 10 4
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10798 9 4	162 8 7	1003 17 1	2894 5 5	4455 1 2	19314 1 7	8498 7 8

PART II.—Table A.—(Continued.)

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THE COMMON SCHOOLS

-		9	R	ECEIP	TS.		1			
TOWNS,	PRO LEGISLATIV			FROM LOC	AL SOURCES		Tota)			
MUNICIPALITIES,  AND  VILLAGES.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps and Apparatus.	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment	Trustees' Rate-bill on Children.	Balances and other sources	Receipts for Common Schools, 1856			
Towns.	& s. d.	£ s. d.	' & s. d.	.b .a O.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	& s. d.			
Belleville Brantford Brantford Brookville Chathaen Cobourg Cornwall Dundas Godorich Godorich Grulph Niagara Paris Perth Peterboro Picton Port Hope Prescott St. Catharines Whitby Total	208 1 7 182 13 0 123 13 0 127 10 6 88 17 10 44 0 0 85 0 5 64 15 0 127 1 0 127 1 0 55 15 0 57 15 0 58 15 15 0 5	8 15 0 5 0 0 2 10 0 9 16 8 2 1 8 8 0 0 61 10 6 6 19 2 8 2 6 30 4 4 156 10 0	150 0 0 553 15 0 743 0 1 214 4 0 643 5 11 522 18 2 250 0 0 180 0 0 241 15 7		208 6 0 0 13 6 4 146 17 6 192 19 3 88 10 0 0 83 2 4 110 116 3 10 138 1 3 155 7 8 141 1 7 2073 1 1	960 10 0 874 12 0 1053 7 2 62 10 7 92 4 5 170 0 0 145 0 0 109 0 11 150 10 0 49 12 5 62 7 6 811 18 5 109 2 8 109 2 8 114 10 4 123 0 8 270 19 6	1835 % 2 1812 6 2004 1 0 1292 10 3 720 3 7 720 3 7 720 3 7 1134 10 0 453 19 8 770 1 5 1492 7 1 5 1492 7 1 1 415 7 0 1007 1 5 1195 5 2			
Town Municipalities.				'	1 '					
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Total	257 9 8	2 11 7	1009 0 0	15 0 0	315 17 5	846 12 7	2508 11 8			
Jincorporated Villages. Berlin Bowmanville Brampton Caledonia Chippewa Gait Ingersol Napaneo Oshawa Preston St. Mary's St. Thomas. Smith's Falls Stratford. Thoroid Trenton Windsor Vienna. Yorkville.	26 12 9 24 4 9 24 4 9 31 14 7 64 2 1 1 46 5 0 33 17 2 2 24 12 0 9 20 19 5 39 17 4 30 10 7 39 13 0 0 20 19 5 25 1 4 32 7 6	2 10 0 21 11 6 2 15 0 5 0 0 2 10 0 3 10 8 25 0 0 16 5 8	453 1 4 775 0 0 140 18 10 150 0 0 330 0 0 130 0 0 275 0 0 120 0 0 80 13 0 150 0 0 270 1 11 125 0 0 187 10 0	858 13	93 7 11 58 8 11 42 5 7 65 16 11 122 16 3 45 8 9	183 10 2 2 6 11 66 3 9 8888 18 0 158 18 10 41 16 8 119 19 0 15 3 11, 717 15 11 62 17 3 271 10 8 38 5 11 10 19 6	282 19 7 1728 8 10 679 6 8 389 9 11 397 10 5 4388 2 6 1070 6 9 280 1 2 1905 12 1 549 5 8 179 8 1 1534 2 11 268 6 0 437 19 6 281 11 9 189 14 6 300 1 4 157 1 7 238 3 6			
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Increase		1 491 12	7 9402 18	25643 8	7 4159 2	6878 10 1	51970 1 4			

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II.—Table A .— (Continued.)

# EXPENDITURES.

Paid Teachers' Salaries.	Paid for Maps and Apparatus.	Paid for Sites and Building School-houses,	Paid for Rents and Repairs of School-houses.	Paid for School Books, Stationery, Fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for Common Schools,	Balances.
2 s. d. 887 12 10 989 9 6 580 2 0 619 17 16 203 1 8 280 0 0 376 16 5 571 10 7 351 14 2 413 10 0 659 7 6 620 0 0 289 18 9 483 7 1 205 7 0 601 13 4 424 18 11	## s. d.  7 10 0 10 0 0 15 0 0 19 13 8 4 3 8 6 0 0  123 18 11 26 12 6 7 7 6	88 8 1 1238 8 3 12 10 0 48 0 0 17 17 0 259 5 8 2 10 0 200 0 0 654 3 11	2 s. d.  43 8 11 87 1 10  77 10 0 7 18 6 5 11 6 84 1 0 59 15 7 105 0 0 24 15 8 73 13 2 15 17 9 40 18 8 10 1 2 55 1 5 107 10 8	## 8. d,  871 0 0  185 12 10  84 16 10  82 4 1  78 7 0  54 5 4  166 12 5  59 13 8  62 5 6  48 12 0  146 13 8  27 1 1  48 10 0  15 0 0  15 0 8  126 18 3  247 5 8	8 s. d.  1259 11 9 1210 12 2 1908 7 1 811 15 3 650 5 9 288 18 6 717 8 4 1072 2 6 1458 19 8 724 2 6 492 7 10 730 14 8 852 7 2 626 5 0 885 13 7 899 10 2	8 s. d.  575 15 5 101 14 7 95 14 5 480 15 0 75 17 6 48 2 0 85 0:11 75 0 3 62 7 6 45 18 11  948 0 10 48 6 11 79 14 2 107 11 8
385 0 0 183 8 8 225 18 3 545 0 0	2 10 0 2 13 2 20 0 0 25 <b>3</b> 2	29 5 4 29 5 4	912 7 6 6 10 0 8 0 7 43 5 2 57 15 9	187 19 2 31 18 8 50 18 5 840 10 1 611 5 11	525 9 2 253 15 5 304 17 8 928 15 3	2829 19 7 85 18 8 100 9 7 807 6 4 493 14 2
211 5 0 342 0 0 258 5 0 271 17 1 193 15 0 409 13 4 380 3 4 166 10 7 118 15 0 162 8 2 368 13 4 160 0 0 290 4 1 206 17 10 137 12 4 190 18 6 116 10 0 197 10 0	25 0 0 	1200 0 0 0 348 11 4 61.19 5 121 10 10 8764 18 11 6 10 0 2 17 6 1046 15 3 109 2 1 8 17 6 48 8 9 6809 11 7	22 10 0 14 18 10 10 10 7 24 13 10 28 0 9 2 18 5 16 15 7 81 1 0 16 15 0 49 1 3 4 14 0 77 11 3	38 0 5 23 0 0 57 11 6 28 9 7 30 3 3 48 9 9 681 5 0 83 17 6 45 4 9 27 8 10 1019 13 4 10 16 0 53 13 5 14 13 7 13 3 8 26 17 7 13 3 8 26 17 7 18 4 5 24 4 1	274 11 5 1677 10 0 679 6 8 873 5 8 875 2 11 4884 5 9 1076 6 9 280 1 2 1265 16 0 462 4 8 179 3 1 1436 6 8 221 11 5 150 16 0 221 14 1 1 14206 8 11	8 8 2 45 18 10 16 4 8 22 7 6 3 16 9 641 16 1 87 1 0 97 16 3 60 0 4 58 18 6 5 0 0 8 1 9 1 9 5 1 069 18 10
194920 16 9 170027 7 6	2440 5 6 2064 7 3	42807 9 1 84272 11 7	10196 16 6 5920 19 10	19162 2 11 12583 7 1	269527 10 9 224818 18 8	19894 11 10 19185 8 0
24898 9 8	875 18 8	8534 17 6	4275 16 8	6628 15 10	44708 17 6	7261 8 10

PART II.—Table B.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

F	_											
		,	, ,		,	Pυ	PI:	LS A		NDI	NG	тпв
COUNTIES.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of children attending school.		s:	Indigent children.	No. of children attending school less than 20 days during the year.	No. of children attend- ing school between 20 and 50 days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 50 and 100 days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 100 and 150 days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 150 and 200, days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 200 and the whole year, 260 days.
County to	<u>E</u> a		Tot	Boy3	Girls.		S <sub>EE</sub>	Na a z	No. ii w	SH ST	NE SE	NH 88
Glengarry Stormont Dundas Proscott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Renfrew Frontenac Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterboro' Victoria Ontario York Peel Simcoe Halton Wentworth Lincoln Wentworth Lincoln Welland Morfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Middlesex Eigin Kent Lambton Essax	3111/1022011 3121 3121 3121 3121 3121 3121 31	5224 400 9131 132(63 3121 633 116 164 120 117 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	356352 24100 6770 47784 47	1866 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186	20512 20012	207 600 1144 1142 1142 1142 1142 1142 1142 11	34444 1110 12644 1110 12644 1022 1201 1201 1201 1201 1201 1201 12	637 637 6466 1388 64.4 64.1 64	947 914 914 914 182 1339 1839 1838 987 1727 2233 1844 1865 1201 1809 1201 1809 1201 1809 1201 1809 1201 1809 1201 1809 1201 1809 1201 1201 1201 1201 1201 1201 1201 12	971 8770 540 142 1153 888 1554 1250 224 402 1027 1303 1224 1320 621 1088 1080 1763 1763 1793 1793 1793 1793 1793 1793 1793 179	82 744 822 911 873 224 472 534 176 615 961 967 1423 833 772 559 468 630 574 574 574 874 874 874 874 874 874 874 874 874 8	839 187 66 464 588 878 770 249 803 224 127 230 478 864 761 502 225 787 1002 378 408 322 491 401 171 626 648 648 668 868
Total	197868	20733	218101	119237	98864	3315	25409	44769	55275	42875	27105	17142
Cities.  Toronto Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa.  Total	4238 3197 2037 2192 1434 13098	1086 187 77 87 23 1360	5324 3534 2114 2229 1457	2510 1986 1229 1227 890 7842	2814 1348 885 1002 567		582 164 130 317	831 198 193 181 658 2061	1108 536 369 302 154 2469	678 529 391 348 113	668 487 423 454 101 2133	871 1584 574 814 114 8437

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

20 Victoriæ.

PART II.—Table B.

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i majernanie		Readin	g,							66	يا			Nat.		ing.	83	of Populati	en not hool	g.5
First or low- est class.	Second or next to low-	hird or middlo	Fourth or exttohigh-	lest iest	Arithmetic.	mar.	Geography.		ng.	Book-Keeping.	Mensuration	텯	etry.	Elements of Na	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Other Studies		o, of children tending school	to. of children attendance is ported.
First est	Sec	Third or middlo class.	Fourth o	Fifth or highes	Arith	Grammar	l light	History	Writing.	Book	Mens	Algebra	Geometry	Elem	Vocal	Linea	Other	Per cent. not able	No. of tend	No. of cattend
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579 716 791 <b>4</b> 98	590 664	704   719	784 800	518 650	1321 1540	418	41:	30	162	4 31 8 7	1 1	2 2	) 4	3	9	3	2	10	76	64
152 817 840		138 1271	124	407 98 780	28t 228t	710	13 1009 809	13 4 20 21	201	5 28 2 68	5 11	1 11	li 8	10	120	j;	2 0	2 20	105	237
1350 817 358	1500 1030 374	1093 1260 497	1625 1263	1287 1214	3203 2070	1104 957	1263 1045	218 176	3080	64 3 0:	2 4	1 33 0 31 7 23 0 35	25 25 31	123 06 55 16	140		2	8	111	660
827 736 277	940 746 315	1005 725	818	612 701 878	1767 1767	636 811	781 939	109	1898 1741	31 1 130	10	14		49	93	163	. 7	11	95	87
728 1425 1515 1200	874 1226 1673	1575	1116 1330 1423 1448	1144	3162	1084	1818 1986 1712	510 489 190	2768 3399 3584	90 90 1 09	10 10	70	33	214 157 109	533 241	7	200	8 14	1601	452
665 792	1296 757 680	815 796	719 621	510 518	1625 1382	1470 870 431 446	614	158 228 - 149	3581	135	48	65	30 13 19	44 91 79	52 99 60	20	20 14	9 15	1502 1013 904	20
1308 1795 959 1395 680 1120	1437 2283 1004	1710 2380 1304	1595 1937 1034	1324 1734 894	6465 2554	1344 2373 887	1950 4123 1877	875 828 282 200	6478	210 272 121	12 88 128 73	150	. 85	318 394 63 85	328 514 148 72	163	241 307 87	12 13	2431 2043	
680 1120 933	1520 847 1123 820	1810 955 1137	1236 809 968	765 860 845 734	2962 2440 2870 2327	845 1024 1077	1189 2072 1373	581 300	2113 8030	79 150	44	70	15 44 44	135 187	327 268	125	73	14 8 8	2425 967 1592	811
709 712 905	677 798 974	882 771 868 1004	968 763 781 899 918	601 884 608	1917 1890 2102	943 702 930 803	2129 1080 1328 1146	334 309 202	2340 2014 2109	134	12 47	112	37 34	117 297 187 62	203 308 298	90 85 64	152 257	11 16	948 1804 907	309
1075 1479 1435	1130 1707 1590	1230 1700 1567	1173 1569 1014	1187 1398 657	2730 3901 3396	1081 1332 1035	1546 2278 1519	393 412 302	2280 2020 4203 8813	91	2 41 42 9	52 69 35	14 42 51 41	298 246 158	273 156 569 1043	133	177 177 222 86	10 11 6	798 624 1655	288 185 1288
1957 905 975	1399 915 998	1534 980 1021	1208 743 708	884 816 589	3244 1648 1676	1281 568 573	1835 546 875	827 240 119	3282 1783 1930	55 45	49 16 6	52	50 10	143 163 71	14 252 76	72 65	65	6 8 15 26 13 17 8 11	1443 1957 1350 1455	172 437 109
1117 365 1463	1390 388 1070	1517 379 1892	1319 297 1723	752 128 2212	2688 639 4507	864 155 1762	1342 218 2841	162 24 762	3090 595 4872	17 8 292	13 4 55	150	8 84	278	64 230	3	80 78	17 8 11	2306 389 2303	178
1231 707 773	1215 754 880	1375 948 1037	1316 774 814	1545 929 585	3465 2452 1820	1280 826 768	2072 999 933	538 333 53	3025 2382 1908	144 88 27	49 24 6	118 32 11	24 7 5	141 90 8	121 60 273	39 55	207 84 28	10 15 10	1263 1267 837	286
706 89762	620 41873	753 96926	587 41398	352 34197	1396 98779	705 36674	685 52447	11836	1579 1069 <b>2</b> 7	29 3558	3 1826	2 1976	_1	34 4851	86 7505	8 1594	71 2866	26 14	800 54018	5528
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1360 897 358	957 1060 413	1013 640 461	498 507 367	501 140 279	2838 2243 1031	2170 1078 656	3451 3234	7518 800	2863 2243	114 104	109 82	138 70	78 44	394 186	3234	1222 2243	20 2168	N.R.	2509	1086
743 448	544 527	597 240	337 137	198 94	1376 711	934 387	598 2219 251	281 423 75	1077 1381 901	30 24	16 108 9	218 11	15 25 7	108 128	810 2219 163	423 5	182 58	N.R. N.B. N.B.	,	
3815	3501	2951	1846	1212	8199	5225	9753	3197	8465	313	324	448	169	766	9513	<b>3</b> 893	2368		2500	1086

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

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		4		٠	1,	PU	PII	SA	тте	NDI	NG	тне
TOWNS, TOWN MUNICIPALITIES, AND VILLAGES.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of children attending school.	<b>31</b>	is.	ndigent children.	No. of children attending school less than 20 days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 20 and 50 days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 50 and 100 days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 100 and 150 days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 150 and 200 days during the year.	No. of children attending school between 200 and the whole year, 260 days.
	E	콘	I P	Boys	Girls.		Sig	Sin a s	S = = =	Sig at	Sign and	No. Sen ing.
Towns.  Belleville Brantford Brockville Chatham Cobourg Cornwall Dundas Goderich Guelph Niagara Paris Petth Poterboro' Pleton Port Hope Prescott St. Catharines Whitby	344 230 588 732 497 641 302 488 310	455 544 449 8 8 8 29 27 7 10 16 80 27 10 30	1108 1055 850 590 532 873 230 589 754 528 668 309 498 320 595 597 537 521	493 447 343 323 244 170 323 407 268 378 140 281	562 403 247 209 129 60 260 347 260 290 163 217	17 38 34 52 14 65 21 21 21 24 64	40 4 20 26 22 48 55	67 71 43 60 90 143 67 68 27	30 141 148 131 125 35 20 171 86	116 100 1100 87 96 85 144 8 184 118 5 5 6 107 8 107	197 25 120 101 56 45 93 104 89 76	485 5 159 106 65 80 64 13 118 20 113
Total	10096	454	10550	5849	4701	504	45 L	1009	1742	1835	1507	2115
Town Municipalities.  Amherstburgh Barrio Simcoe Woodstock Total	321 241 302 800 1604	9 132 89 45	330 373 391 845 1939	162 200 198 445 1005	168 173 193 400	24 12 72 108	10 61 74 ———————————————————————————————————	19 83 98 116	44 72 113 150 879	73 57 166	52 40 37 186 324	142 33 12 182 369
Incorporated Villages.  Berlin Bowmanville Brampton Caledonia Chippewa Galt Ingersoil Napanee Oshawa Preston St. Mary's St. Thomas Smith's Falls Stratford Thorold Trenton Windsor Vienna Yorkville	240 644 250 293	9 2 14 33 30 10 15 20 38 8 4 8 8 10 3 3 3 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	375 446 314 347 273 674 260 308 170 214 378 408 1253 253 253 253 303 238 334 6097	205 250 150 2188 153 353 156 70 107 166 224 92 363 169 154 166 123 183	170 196 164 129 120 321 104 123 100 107 212 184 102 137 115 151	16 15 13 0 12 46 8 10 19 23	93 44 16 500 39 10 52 43 8 9 34 32 7 27 35 10 509	50 58 12 95 47 47 102 40 85 61 27 19 90 49 30 60 66 60	45 112 23 84 64 63 111 70 87 20 100 87 30 119 87 70 107 68 89 11 1374	39 95 60 71 29 124 90	077 98 777 34 47 100 50 11 55 34 85 19 9 9 9 29 27 24 21 21 3	58 69 85 25 38 266 30 0 95 16 111 38 35 22 20 4 4 72 1002
Grand Total	227992 211629 16363	23153 16235 6918	251145 227864 23281	137420 125678 11742	113725 102186 11539	4095 8059 1036	27707 Not	49121 reporte	61239 d last y	48265 ear	81960	24085

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II.—Table B.—(Continued:)

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			teading			,					ng.	d			Nat.	et.	ving.		Popu read	children not ng school.	E.9
Riret or low.	est class.	Second or next to low- est class.	Third or middle class.	Fourth or next to high-est class.	Fifth or highest class.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-Keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Elements of Nat. Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Other Studies.	Per cent. of not able to write.	No. of children tending school	No. of childr attendance ported.
	372 240 200 125 78 58 15 127 144 158 207 108 79 62 133 50 120 120 127 2377	287 303 154 111 116 97 20 153 146 105 86 74 97 30 112 68 98 110	217 321 189 124 129 89 40 157 194 170 154 56 125 20 108 92 132 22 92	132 90 89 60 110 99 86 119 45 132 30 125 102 185	115 120 172 62 62 95 48 49 102 20 45 63 111	640 531 415 243 190 195 609 417 358 363 201 323 7406 258 337	883 485 138 140 143 195 132 234 228 109 127 298 82 174 140 170 229	234 174 166 215 309 289 217 305 352 44 357	101 92 80 44 82 71 82 71 177 6	653 628 548 403 246 213 309 5363 361 201 220 247 202 247 5619	34 17 20 41 4 30 6 19 15 10 26 4 		17 5 3 10 15 14 7 2	22 2 5 16 4 8 6 8 2 1 215	120 70 48 39 195 52 13 61 84 26 12  59	276 146 309 38 205 163 108 335 1955	15 60 8	182 18 60 10 195 12 133 2 136	N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B.	110 400 60 393 64 239 66 198 511	668 40 34 188 216 498 247
	52 105 143 290 590	74 67 86 75 302	34 93 72 68 267	87 58 45 102 292	20 50 44 100 - 224		87 115 35 420 657	92 117 57 165 481	28 122 150	129 248 100 420	9 1 2 76	74	8 5 38 51	3 14 21	16 177 193	800 800	350 350	130 134	15 8 18	200 364 60 624	2- 45 47
	111 78 72 77 32 84 40 56 56 58 88 66 7 73 38 124	61 768 63 81 59 86 86 86 40 71 63 24 75 56 54 54 54 54	59 124 73 91 78 60 49 24 69 72 31 54 60 51 64 64	80 110 58 71 91 59 60 76 40 18 71 47 43 59 50 50 50 50 50 71	65 38 48 27 125 76 55 32 25 36 60 36 25 52 40 53 88 885	263 350 225 171 209 216 160 187 166 165 101 180 113 147 141 3124	97 153 150 522 140 145 100 39 40 73 111 89 22 25 34 104 121 1541	128 302 209 89 257 674 130 60 182 236 169 26  98 170 89 178 141	26 22 48 18 18 35 15 18 44 13 24 14 377 392	249 340 225 168 192 218 179 114 190 114 114 110 120 149 150 210	10 35 6 3 4 25 25 14 5	6 11 14 4 2 2 8 3	7 7 9 5 10 14 19 14 19 2 5 5 2 2 10 115	660 662 4 200 22 22 22 22 22 22 33	126 48 3 59 10 40 12 33 56 17 18 17	214 273 674 78 1239	25 10 50	12 39 25 28 43 43 38 200	3 N.B. N.B. 1 N.R. N.B. N.B. 10 10 10 10 75 N.B.	271 16 30 166 483 334 210 50	176 176 2
4	7631 2151 5480	48917 44502 4415	53661 49656 4005	46474 42350 4124		117040 103866 8174	48124 40660 7464	71312 58291 13021	17851 13960 3891	125033 111172 13681		1879 1810 69	2890 2699 191	1279	6195	21016 18248 2778	6510 7220  710	6270 4981 1289	18 13 5	60931 N.R.	8768 N.B.

PART II.—Table C.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

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$\label{eq:constraint} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}} = \{ (1, 1), \dots, (1, n) \}$	1	TOTA	LL.				1	REL	igi	ous	DEI	юмі	NATI	ONS.			u	
COUNTIES.	7	T	T		ics		T	- 1		٠	<u> </u>	T	Ė	Pro	ī	ī	ns	ī
	Common School	ź		of Eng-	Roman Catholics.	Prochartoniona	SUB	ė		Congregational ists.			Christians and Disciples.	102		sts.	uasio	5
And the second s	mon.	ache	ale.	o up		1	Jyter Selice	Office	ists.	regai	utherans.	ers.	tian	rted ant.	rian	rsali	Pers	apor
3	3	Yale.	Female.	Church	Rom	Dans	Mothodista	Tan a	Baptists.	Cong ists	Luth	Quakers.	E S	Reported a	Unitarians.	Universalists.	ther	Not Reported.
Counties.		1		1	7	T	T	Ť	1			1	i –	i –	F	1	10	leg I
Glengarry Stormont Dundas. Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Ronfrew Frontenac Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterborougli Victoria Ontario. York Peel Sincoc Halton Wentworth Brant Lincoln. Welland Haldinand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Bigin Kent Lambton Sssex	5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5	2 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277	18 22 21 21 19 21 19 20 16 10 29 8 11 10 11 19 11 11 19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	18 16 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	11 12 23 33 10 11 12 23 33 10 11 12 20 21 11 20 21 12 20 21 13 20 21 14 20 21 15 20 21 20 21 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	7 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4	2 8 7 8	11 15 11 12 22 22 23 31 33 33 33 33 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 9	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1,	2 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 2 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 3	81 55 531265 .63 15 .1 .60 341251
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loronto Hamilton Lingston London Uttawa Total	52 30 18 14 22 136		35 21 8 7 5	10 6 6 2 3	16 5 6 2 13	7 14  3 4 28	3 8 2 5 2 15	1		3 2 6						1	1 12	

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II.—Table C.

# TEACHERS.

20 Victoriæ.

TRA	LINE	) IN	T	·	CER		CATI	es.			45.5	ng er.	<u> </u>	AVER	AGE AND	TITAT, SA	T.A DIER	
Sci	hool.	her Institu-	tal holding cer-	ovincial certifi-		T		1	ied.	rtificates an-		of schools	Highest Salary paid.	Lowes Salary paid male	Male teacher with	Male teacher withou	Fomale teacher with	Female teacher without board
3 2 2 3 2 3 1 7 7 2 1 3 5 5 3 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12131214411316459007803250081511013823222	2	66 67 51 10 47 77 83 13 10 4 4 5 8 13 11 7 7 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	42 2 33 27 2 2 34 2 2 6 6 1 1 3 3 2 2 3 4 4 2 2 6 6 1 1 1 2 2 1 7 4 4 5 6 6 6 1 1 1 2 2 1 7 4 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8 8 3 16 15 3 10 10 10 10 11 1 1 7 25 8 8 5 3 3 11 1 31 20 5 15 14 6 11 1 4 12 10 3 3 9 18 11 1 7	49 211 80 6 7 7 49 85 85 85 85 121 20 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 45	6 6 38 24 31 5 5 9 7 7 7 3 33 3 4 4 4 5 5 9 5 1 2 1 1 8 8 2 2 1 8 7 2 1 1 8 4 8 1 1 5 5 5 1 2 2 6 4 8 1 1 5 5 5 1 2 2 6 4 8 1 1 5 5 5 5 1 2 2 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	13552228661 1332228661 133244 14324 15324 153227			2 6 4 2 8 2 6 7 5 1 2 2 1 3 6 5 8 2 1 1 1 1 6 7 2 0 1 5 4 2 3 6 5 8 2 2 1 3 6 5 8 2 2	3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 4 1 0 3 3 2 2 1 3 5 2 2 4 4 5 1 1 3 8 5 5 3 2 2 1 1 4 5 5 6 4		teacher  2 s 33 15 42 0 28 16 24 15 25 10 37 10 38 10 38 10 31 10 32 0 43 10 33 10 33 10 34 0 35 0 36 0 38 10 35 0 46 10 44 10 36 0 37 10 38 10 30 0 30 0 30 0 30 0 30 0 30 0 30 0 3	£ s.  34 10 41 0 81 5 29 0 40 0 41 0 89 10 42 0 89 10 45 18 49 15 849 15 849 15 849 15 849 15 849 16 85 10 45 18 85 6 85 10 45 18 85 10 45 10	board.  £ s. 51 0 64 10 55 0 46 18 60 0 47 12 51 0 53 51 0 65 10 65 3 60 10 72 10 65 3 60 10 75 10 65	board.  24 0 26 17 28 0 19 10 23 10 127 0 31 2 20 0 32 10 30 10 31 0 22 10 30 10 31 0 22 5 23 10 30 10 31 0 22 5 25 0 26 5 39 10 27 35 10 35 0 26 5 38 10 27 35 10 35 0 28 7 38 0 22 10 22 10 22 10 23 5 24 15 33 10 42 11 32 0 28 18	board.  £ 5. 20 5 5 39 0 44 3 34 0 36 10 42 19 32 16 34 13 35 0 54 10 45 10 45 10 65
5 2	11 6	5	26 5 22 13 19	2	2	13	2	5 6 11 8			8	14 2 2 3	350 0 108 18 220 0 125 0	92 16 111 8 75 0		140 0 168 0 91 2 142 5 79 0		50 5 75 3 43 5 63 10 40 0
	Noc Scot 1800 3222323177213353144396 86 120411 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Normal   School	School	Normal   School   Holl   School   School   Holl   School   Holl   School   Holl   Ho	Normal   School   Page   Pag	Normal School	Normal School.   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Normal   School   High   County Bo   School   High   County Bo   School   High   High	Normal School	Normal	Normal   School.	Normal School.	School   1   1   1   1   2   1   2   1   2   3   3   3   4   2   3   3   4   3   3   1   2   3   3   3   4   3   3   3   3   3   3	School   The part   The par	School	Second   S	School   1	Second

A. 1857.

PART II.—Table C.—(Continued.)

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

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VILLAGES.	School		alc.	and	an	by	iodi	ists	S. C.	e la	cers	stia	tan	aria	ers	괍
	Common School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Church of land.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Methodist.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Quakers.	Christians and Disciples.	Reported as Pro- testant.	Unitarians.	Universalists.	OtherPersuasions
Towns.										1						
lleville	6	4	2	ì	2	2			1							
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igara	3	5	2	2	2		••••••	1	2	•••••			•••••			•••
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erboro':	4	2	2		2 2		2									
tont Hope	4	2	2		2		2	1								
Prooft	5	3	2	1		2 2	2						•••••		,	
Catharinas	2	3	2		2	3	1		••••••		•••••	•••••	••••	•••••	•••••	•••
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mcoe	3	2 1 1	2 2 3	l î	\1	1 2										١
oodstock		3	2	2	******	4	•••••		- 1	•••••	******	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	
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Total	17	7	10	4	3	. 8		1	1							
Incorporated Villayes.											-					
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wmanville	4	2 2 1	2				. 2		2			.,			.,,	
ledonia	2	1	1			1	1	•••••	••••••	•••••		*****				ļ
ippewa	2	. 1	1	- 1	•••••	1		- 1				******		•••••		•••
lt	3	î	2	1		2								*****		
gersoll	4	1	3	1		1	1						,			١
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ratford orold enton indsor ents rkville  Total	52	34	18		-	1	15	2							<i>r</i>	
ratford orold enton indsor sina rkville  Total  Grand Total	52 3689	34	1 18	684	414	905	1702	294	92	11	9	18			14	44
ratford orold enton indsor ents rkville  Total	52 3689	34	1 18	684	414	905	15	294		11	26	18	40		14	44
ratford orold enton indsor sina rkville  Total  Grand Total	52 3689	34 2622 2568	1067 997	684 716	414	905 998	1702	2 224 183		11 13	26	18 20	56		14 6	48

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II.—Table C.—(Continued.)

# TEACHERS.

TRAINED IN	CERTIFCATES.	which nanged r. iving cacher.	AVERAG	E ANNUAL SALABIES.	1 11
Normal School.	Total holding Certificates Provincial Certificates First Class. Second Class. Third Class. Unclassi. Fig. 2 Unclassi. Unqualificates au. Certificates au.		Highest Lowest Salary	Male Male Female teacher teacher	Female teacher
Male. Semale. Solutions. The tions.	Total holding Certificates. Provincial Certificates. First Class. Glass. Class. Third Class. Unclassified. Unqualified. Unqualified. Unqualified.	of sol uring of sol ore the	Salary paid male teacher.	with without with board board.	without board.
Total. Male. Fema Other		Sza Sa	beacher.	board. board board.	board.
2 2 1 6 4 2 1 1	4 4 2 10 5 3 2 6 1 2 3 1 9 3 5 1	1 2 2	£     s.     £     s.       125     0     100     0       175     0     85     0       380     0        125     0     100     0       131     0     65     0       100     0     69     10	£ s.     £ s.       125 0	# 8. 40. 0 78. 0 125. 0 58. 0
1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	4 2 2 3 1 1 1	1 1	127 10 127 10 120 0 110 0 180 0 103 0 151 15 70 0 125 0 75 0		100 0 62 10 80 0 67 0 61 15 60 0
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23 13 10 18	95 11 40 34 10 5	11 15	200 0 42 0	150 10	68 2
2 2 2	5 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2 125 0 100 0 100 0 50 0 125 0 125 0 137 0 137 0	112 10	64 0 55 0 60 0 68 15
	3 1 2 4 2 1 1 4 3 2 1 1 3 2 1 1 3 2 1 1 3 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2	2 3 1 1	120 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 130 0 80 0 112 10 110 0 110 0 125 0 100 0 80 0 125 0 125 0 125 0 125 0 150 0 85 0 150 0 85 0 150 0 150 0	110 0	75 0 85 0 85 0 80 0 45 0 60 0 70 0 65 0 68 0 79 0
13 12 1 5	48 4 20 21 3 4	1 8	150 0 80 0	112 0	66 10
430 264 166 214 374 307	7 3427 169 501 1644 1113 138 6	8 468 23 695 11	0 350 0 20 0	42 1 90 6 28 5 43 5 83 14 81 15	
93	3 27 98 96	3 12	9	6 12 3 10	2 1

PART II.—Table D.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

		ani di kiny a ami'na	SCF	100	LS,	1				4.4.4	'.	١.	SCI	100	L H	ous	ES.			,		
	tions.	÷	losed I.	ols.	rtly	1s. 3d. outh.	at a less	School		I	CIND				Ti	ILE.	,				URIN EAR.	
COUNTIES.	No. of School sections.	No. of Schools open	No. of Schools closed or not reported.	No. of Free Schools.	No. of Schools partly free.	No. of Schools at 1s. 3d rate hill per mouth.	No. of Schools at a rate bill than 1s.	Total No. of S houses.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Freehold.	Lease.	Rented.	Not reported.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Total.
Counties.		,		,																		
Glengarry Stormont Dundas Prescott Russell Garleton Grenville Leeds Lauark Ronfrew Frontenae Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterborough Victoria Ontario York Peel Simcoe Hotton Wentworth Braat Lincoln Wentworth Braat Lincoln Wellington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Essex	71 522 71	105 79 68 42 800 130 116 51 51 74 105 51 71 64 83 77	5111264554 55 72 55 26 57 3 3 5 5 2 2 16 7 7 11 1	17 144 238 21 187 220 235 24 227 24 254 254 254 254 254 255 254 255 255	7 51 1 22 1 20 1 1 6 6 7 31 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	477 116 114 112 223 233 50 244 112 111 244 124 130 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	25 15 11 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 11 11 14 16 12 17 17 15 18 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	64 600 750 100 100 133 104 133 104 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	26 1 13 19 14 14 15 13 19 14 14 15 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	95 : 27 38 5 1 1 1 6 6 4 1 2 7 4 4 2 7 7 4 4 2 1 3 8 5 5 1 1 2 2 8 9 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 144 155 144 671 158 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159	451 764 411 851 421 221 301 422 440 303 422 424 155 401 401 402 401 403 404 404 405 405 406 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407	100 44 4 4 12 23 3 3 7 7 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	37 457 516 899 557 66 44 66 44 68 64 64 65 66 64 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 66 65 65	13 10 6 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	70 10 21 22 23 3 3 4 4 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 6 6 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14 14 10 6 6 8 11 22 23 23 10 11 40 11 11 12 10 9 4	21	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1	1 2 3 3 3 1 8 2 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 4 4 2 2 2 1 1 3 6 3 5 3 5 1 1 1 4 3 6 3 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 2 1 2 1 2 4 3 3 3 1 1 5 5	42321 574243354322793742141 51 772211534 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	3482	3320	162	1199	1543	1092	536	3291	264	<b>32</b> 9	1079	1396	223	2351	458	278	204	7	52	74	43	182
Cities. Toronto	14 7 10 2 19	10 2 19		14 7 10 2	19			14 77 10 2 19	2 2 2	2 3	1 1 2 17 24		3	2	<b></b>	1 9 17 27						

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

Part II.—Table D.

		sc	H 00 L	visi	TS.	-		LE	OTUR	ES.		TIM	E OP	EN.	
Total.	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Mombers of Parliament.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other persons.	No. of Schools whose time is reported.	Total of Montl Days	f is and	Mont	ge No. f hs and open.
471 577 817 320 186 680 1124 1449 97 1390 2063 1234 569 122 1138 2082 2082 1292 125 1459 1050 1112 532 1125 1459 1064 1112 138 1064 1138 1064 1138 1064 1138 1138 1138 1138 1138 1138 1138 113	104 146 127 210 22 27 210 157 262 111 131 105 542 236 143 85 15 186 206 214 133 161 124 137 124 137 128 129 120 131 131 151 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 16	30 33 50 20 32 58 60 47 56 42 48 128 52 63 81 33 59 66 80 101 116 165 170 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	8 2 2 32 177 177 311 227 34 42 21 34 43 42 42 42 43 44 34 43 44 34 43 44 44	21 77 29 6 26 26 35 45 51 13 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	13 2 89 74 2 10 7 1 34 1 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	201 246 347 128 39 312 618 760 325 210 325 327 424 424 728 601 312 291 201 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 3	107 143 226 226 223 110 100 100 145 226 223 114 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140	89.235 775 544 133 282 868 101 125 26 282 8772 558 88 772 558 88 7	844 20 32 22 21 25 42 22 21 25 42 22 21 25 32 22 21 25 21 25	5 3 3 43 28 2 3 3 3 2 2 4 16 6 14 14 40 40 4 40 4 40 17 7 7 3 3 4 4 1 1 7 20 17 17 9 3 3 4 4 16 6 1 4 16	50 58 68 69 15 81 147 86 122 50 50 95 138 75 68 62 69 72 80 740 140 75 75 75 10 9 9 10 10 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	503 579 649 490 150 199 99 176 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 19	18 24 27 20 20 15 10 27 18 11 17 1 27 14 15 15 22 21 21 21 16 11 2 16 11 2 20 20 20 20	Mons. 10 910 18 111 10 99 111 10 99 11 10 99 11 10 10 10 10 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10	Days.  11  17  10 6 15 11 4 20 3 24 17 1 5 25 2 1 8 19 11 10 16 4 18 17 11 2 1 15 4 2 2 1 10 2 1 10 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
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Appendix (No. 58.)

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

			CHO	ols.						1	3 C I	по	ОL	но	υs	ES	•			,		- '
TOWNS,	Sec	1 2		utily	3. 3d.	s.3d.	School		K	IND.	<del></del>	1		Titl	В.					URI EAR		_
TOWN MUNICIPALITIES AND VILLAGES.	tions.	No. of Schools open.	not reported.	No. of Schools par	No. of Schools at 1s. 3d.	No. of Schools at a 1	uber of	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Freehold.	Lease.	Rented.	Not reported.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Total	*****
Belleville Brantford Brockville Chatham Cobourg Cornwall Dundas Goderich Guelph Niagara Paris Petrboro Picton Port Hope Prescott St. Catharines Whitby Towns, Total	1 2 4 5 3 3	52354136331245		3	3	5 5	3 1 2 4 5 3 3	5 2 2		2 1 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	1	1 1 1 4	4 4 2 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2	1 2 3 3 1 1	1	1				1	1 1 3
Municipalities. Amherstburgh Barrie Simcoe Woodstock Total	2 3 2	3 2 3 2		3 .				ī		2 2	1	1	1 2 1	2	1 1 1 3		:: ::: :::					
Incorpor. Villages Berlin Bowmanville Brampton Caledonia Chippewa Galt Ingersoll Napanee Oshawa Preston St. Mary's St. Thomas Smith's Falls Stratford Thorold Trenton Windsor Vienna Yorkville Total	12 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 2 2		3 2 1 1 2	1	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1			1	1	1 1 1 1 5		1 1 2				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4	1 1 1 1 1 2
Grand Total Total, 1855 Increase Decrease	355	34 3 47 25 33: 09 1	25 20	2 1263 0 1211 52	1567 1665  98	1149 1153 	543 34 544 33	362 1	99 2	50 114 22 131 28 15	0 152	18	6 25 35	43	9 32 5 14 4 17	6 23	4 3	1 10	52 49 3	74 46 28		193 195 

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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PART II.—Table D. (Continued.)

	1	801	IOOL	VISI	TS.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	. • .	LE	OTUR	ES.		TIM	E OPI	en.	7. 1.
Total.	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Members of Parliament,	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other persons.	No. of Schools whose time is reported.	0	ns and	Avera O Mont Days	of hs ar
Ì		* 1	, T	1		,	""				1 11	Mos.	Days.	Mos.	Day
450 304 88 242 46 66 35 121 119 55 102 54 233 73 177 51 130	154, 42 12 19 30 11 27 16 2 6 7 23 64 3	63 26 4 110 4 111 3 21 3 18 12 63 27 30 24 6	3 36 1 5 2 3 9 6 1 8 5 2 9 2 9 2 9	7 18 1 2 2 2  6 1  6 24 2 27  4 2	6 1 1 9	185 68 20 20 14 44 15 29 31 87 46 24 80 28 40 19 19	38, 112 47 14 38 5 42 22 22 11 46 6 47 1 27 59	11 1 2 2 3 2 3	7 1 4 1	2	552854186881845888	60 60 24 36 44 12 36 67 36 27 12 24 48 55 36 36 36	21	12 12 12 12 12 11 12 12 11 12 9 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	10
2367	398	475	126	102	81	741	493	27	20	7	61	707	21	11	1
51 100 75 160 386	3 3 18 36 60	14 20 3 24 61	25  17 46	7  10 17	1	19 49 51 28	4 3 2 45 54	2 3 1 6	2 3 1		8 22 1 8	\$2 23 13 12 81	10 15 20	10 11 6 12	2: 2: 2:
82 34 26 81 17 33 87 70 10 90 24 36 65 64 90 69 886	6	4 9 8 1 13  5  8 12 3 3 2 4 3 2 77	2	6	10 1 1	17 15 9 12 11 14 20 5 15 7 10 15 15 11 36 237	12 45 10 9 38 2 42 40 65 2 14 40 22 8 21	2 1 2 3 5	2 2 2 2 2	1 3 5	123111111222211 25	11 24 33 11 12 21 21 21 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	14 19 9	0 11 12 11 11 12 12 10 9 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 11	1
11106 10704	7544 6916	3417 3335	1838 1396	1406 1309	852 865	16270 15899	13189 11394	2423 2342	1995 2082	428 260	8381 3275	34069 31537	12 9	10	5
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THE COMMON SCHOOLS

counties.	No. of Schools reported.	School opened and closed with maver.	using the Bible estament.	REA	рыц	s.	ARI	W ci	ietto:	3.	-	I SOI		G	EOG:	
counties.	o. of Schools reporte	l opened and clos h maver.	sing the Bi			-	<del></del>				<del></del>		<del></del>			
	o. of Scho	d open	Z.		ŀ	11 11 1	.	s, a			and sur			and Na		171
		a go	Schools and Te	National.	English.	Various.	National.	Walkinzham	Thomson's.			Lennie's	Nirkham S.		,	florse's.
Counties.		00	<i>Ø</i>	-	-	_	M		H		4. I			1	,	FE 2
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Cities.	1	14 14	14			, N	14		1.4	14		14		1.4	1.4	1
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OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II.—Table E.

iooks	AND	APPARATUS,	
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Oberi	Various.	Mavor's.	Canada.	Sullivan's and Na-	Various	England.	Greece and Rome.	Скпада.	Various.	National.	Various.	National.	Various.	Bri dge's.	Vari	Buchd.	Various.	Natural Philosophy.	Music	Other Books.	aps.	Blackboards	Holbrock's App -	Tablet Lessons.
2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 4 3 10 2 11 1 12 1 12 1 1 1 1	1 12 2 28 1 1 28 1 1 28 1 1 28 1 1 28 1 2 1 28 1 2 1 28 1 2 26 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	99 10 11 11 13 13	44 97 46 76 88 16 41 76 88	28 111 25 17 18 28 28 18 26 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11:	22 31 11 44 11 13	11 77 10 18 5 1 1 8 4	0 1 2 1	16 14 14 15 17 18 16 6 6 2 1 1 2 2 7 8 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 12 8 2 8 8 16 8 1 2 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 1 1 0 4	0	4 2	1	190	, 8 1	122 1115 1211 122 122 123 141 168 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 18	111 112 113 114 115 115 116 117 118 1111 118 1111 118 118 118 118 1		231211154254014331125472355761567517284894.8	312 122 131 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	411 413 413 413 413 413 413 413 413 413	18 8 14 11 15 15 17 17 18 18 14 19 18 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	16 18 14 8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
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THE COMMON SCHOOLS

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TOWNS,	orted.	Ser.	Riple L	ne.	ADET	ıs.	ARI	TIIM	втіс		<del></del> ;	LAM!	MATE		GEO	RA.
MUNICIPALITIES  AND	No. of Schools reported	opened an with prayer.	schools using the L and Testament.	25	-			nam.		٠. ١	and Sul		, ,		and Na-	1.50
VILLAGES,	of 26	closed	and 7	National.	English.	Various.	National.	Walkingham	Thomson.	Various.	National livan	Lennie.	Kirkham	Various.	sullivan tional.	01.36
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Bolloville	. 5 5	1	4 2	5			5				1	4			2	8 5
Brockville Chatham Coboting Cornwall	2 3 5 4	2 2	4 8	3 5			3 5				2 3	ī 4		9	1	8
Dundus Goderich	1 3	2	2 5	1 3 5			1 2 5				 	1 2 5		 	2 1	1 2 4
Ningara	3 3 1 2	2 1 1	2027	2		1	8 3					8 1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		991
Parti Pettriboro' Picton	24.5	1		2 8 5			3 5				1	2	````i	6	, 5	8
Port Hope. Prescott. St. Oatherines. Whithy	333	1	2 2 3	38			8			191919 19169 1911	1	<u>.</u>	1	1	1	1 3
Total	61	26	33	51		4	55	1		2	8	34	. 8	14	18	87
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Simcoe. Woodstock	3 2		i	2			1			1	•••••	<u>1</u>	1	1		2
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Nápanee Oshawa	1	2  1	i	1			1 1					1	ĩ			1
St. Mary's. St. Thomas. Smith's Falls. Stratford.	1	,		1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		1 1					1 1 1				1 1
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Increase	136	2	109	72	94	66	83	55	68	28	435	89	32	4	211	188

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

20 Victoriæ.

PART II. Table E. (Continued.)

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04 7	78 48	32 525 37 550		488	870	·	·	213 428	-	-	357 303			280 405	47 81	803	89 40	*****			2480 2399	520 305
45 11	111	25	119	47	96		71	215	25	78	54	69	44	ν,	16	88	40		40	196	~ 81	155

PART II.—Table F.

20 Victoriæ.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE

				M	ONEY	S	10 To	811
municipalities.	No. of Separate Schools.	Amount of the Legislative School Grant	Amount raised from Local Tax on supporters.	Amount raised by Rate-bill from supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters.	Yotal Amount received.	Amount Paid to Teachers.	Amount Paid for other purposes.
School Sactions.  Arthur, No. 1		8 s. d.  38 10 0  2 4 0  9 7 0  10 2 0  9 8 18 0  14 0  4 7 0  8 10 3  1 4 0  8 10 3  1 4 0  1 11 6  3 1 0  2 1 0 0  2 1 0 0  7 1 10  4 18 7  7 10 0  18 12 6  15 10 6  15 11 11  18 12 6  15 11 11  18 12 6  15 10 6  15 11 11  18 12 6  15 10 6  15 11 11  18 12 6  15 10 6  15 11 11  18 12 6  18 0	## State   ## State	## 8, d, 30 0 5 12 1 0  9 8 3  47 2 0 0 0 0  15 0 9  20 0 0 47 7 7  16 10 0 37 10 0 5 12 6  20 0 0 17 0 0 10 5 0 28 5 0 18 0 0 9 15 0 33 8 9	## s. d.    18 7 0     10 2 0     35 0 0     13 15 0 0     23 8 5     7 0 0 0     4 4 9     21 11 2     1 5 0     N. R.     N. R.     7 0 0 13 0 0 0     71 5 0	2 s. d.  136 11 10 23 5 0 9 7 0 10 2 6 40 0 0 0 35 17 10 20 0 6 20 15 0 20 15 0 11 11 6 25 0 0 11 11 6 31 7 7 3 1 6 41 6 80 18 9 24 6 10 4 18 7 7 10 0 0 41 12 1 110 10 0 79 0 6 43 16 7 2 13 6 0 14 7 2 13 6 0 7 10 30 0 0 32 0 0 0 142 14 0 51 11 8 0 46 2 0 74 18 9	## S. d.  ## S.	2 s. d. 87. 3 G 0 7 0 10 2 6 28 1 1 77 4 0 44 4 1 18 0 6 11 7 7 3 1 6 6 6 6 6 2 3 0 4 6 10 4 18 7 7 10 0 11 2 1 10 0 0 1 1 4 9 3 17 7 2 13 6 0 13 17 7 2 13 6 0 11 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 11 11 1 1 3 1 2 1 3 2 3 9

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

20 Victoriæ.

PART II.—Table E.

PUP:	LS E.		re <i>l</i>	roi	Œ	ls.	RR	Ligior Roisi	28				ST	ÚÙ	IE	s.	* 4/4		-	A	PP/	MA RA	PS, PUS,	Ero.	es i
No. of Pupils.	No. of months open.	No. of Teachers.	Male,	Female	Brothers of Religious Orders.	Sisters of Religious Orders.	No. of schools opened	No. of schools reading the Bible	No. of schools teaching	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboard	Library.	When first established.	A POLY
100 56 45 61 36 38 26 72 30 57 65 44 105 40 75 125 44 70 121 38 100 60 69 69 64	12 9 9 12 11 12 9 9 10 10 10 11 12 12 12 12 12 19 10 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1 1 2 2 4 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 12 2	2	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	N.R. 1	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	i			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		1		1855 1856 1856 1856 1856 1856 1856 1856	
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THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE

	CITIES,	Ī	1		N	IONEYS.			
M	TOWNS,  TOWN  UNICIPALITIES  AND  VILLAGES.	No. of Separate Schools.	Amount of the Legislative School Grant	Amount raised from Local Tax on supporters.	Amount raised by Rate-bill from supporters.	Amount subscribed by supportors.	Total Amount received	Amount Paid to Teachers.	Amount Paid for other purposes.
2 101	Cities. ingston ttawa pronto Total	-6	178 0 0 243 9 1 893 0 0	N. R. 428 0 0 224 13 6	N. T.	N. R. 11 18 9 421 14 4	178 0 0 683 7 10 1039 7 10	N. R. 337 2 6 550 0 0	178 0 0 346 5 4 489 7 10
2 B 3 B 4 G 5 N 7 P 9 P 10 F	Towns.  celleville crantford crockville habham uclph crant certh certh certh crockville	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d. 75 5 0 14 15 0 21 18 0 12 10 0 38 5 0 9 10 0 7 13 11 11 1 3 40 14 0 7 18 0	2 8. d. 67 0 0 7 7 6 40 0 0 0 23 2 2 58 14 0 0 101 16 3 58 10 0 22 0 0 103 380 9 11	£ s. d.  16 15 8 25 0 0 17 0 0 17 7 0 10 10 0  18 10 0 58 0 0 58 10 0	# s. d. 37 10 0 91 11 3 27 5 0 23 4 5 47 0 0 52 0 0 5 18 8 48 17 6 21 12 6 7 10 0 63 0 0	£ s. d. 170 15 0 180 9 5 114 3 0 75 16 7 161 6 0 95 17 0 110 10 11 70 1 5 149 3 9 137 14, 0 70 8 0	£ s. d. 104 12 6 95 11 1 100 0 0 6 7 8 0 135 18 2 78 3 9 100 0 0 48 10 0 110 0 0 60 18 0 991 8 6	£ s. d. 75 2 6 34 18 4 24 3 0 18 8 7 25 7 10 17 13 3 16 19 11 21 11 5 39 3 9 27 7 0 10 0 0
1/4	Town Municipalities. Amherstburgh	: 1		50 0 0 50 0 0	46 G G G 15 O O	150 1 5 20 0 0	263 12 2 42 2 0	95 0 0 32 2 0 127 2 0	168 12 2 10 0 0
1 7	Villages.	. 1	16 10 0	17 11 8	10 0 0	4 5 0	48, 6 3	48 6 3	
1 2 1 2	Grand Total Total 1855 Increase Decrease	41	737 10 4	1736 11 7 1257 4 9 479 6 10	697 19 11 522 5 6 175 14 5	1284 17 2 1034 0 6 250 16 8	5118 1 9 3445 6 6 1672 15 8	3085, 3 1 2280 11 4 804 11 9	2032 18 8 1047 13 4 985 5 4

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

20 Victoriæ.

PART II.—Table F.—(Continued.)

*;	PUPII AND TIME	s.	Ţ	EA(	н	rs		RRLIG			2 ( ) ; 1 ( ) ; 4 ( )		s	ΤŪ	DΙ	es.	No.		al.		AP	M PAR	APS ATU	s, 1	eto.
,	No. of Pupils.	No. of months open.	No. of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Brothers of Religious Orders.	Sisters of Religious Orders.	No. of schools opened with Prayer.	No. of schools reading the Bible.	No. of schools teaching Reading.	Writing.	Arithmotic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboard.	Library.	When first established.
	695 1332 1286	11 11 12	8 15 16	4 88	4 7 8	8	8	8	8 15	8 15	8 15 6	8 15 6	8 15 6	8 15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	6 ———		8	8 15 1	8	8 15 1	) 	1858 1856 1843
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Part II.—Table G.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

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	THE	1	1 1/4	RECEI	PTS.		1
COUNTIES.	GRAMMAR	From the		LOCAL BOX	RCES.		Total Receipts
	SCHOOLS.	Grammar School	From Fees.	From Municipal	From other	Balances from	for Grammar School purposes
**		Fund.		Grants.	sources.	last year.	1856.
Stormont, Dundas and S	1 †Cornwall	£ s. d. 155 0 0 104 0 0 100 0 0	£ s. d. 63, 15 0 55 0 0	£ s. d. 450 5 1	£ s. d. 2 13 0 2 10 0	£ s. d. 32 0 0	£ s. d. 671 13 1 136 0 0 157 10 0
Prescott and Russell {	4 tL'Orignal 5 Vankleekhill	100 0 0 75 0 0	27 17 6 33 18 0			1 0 0	128 17 6 108 18 0
Carleton	6 †Ottawa	200 0 0 0 60 0 0 156 0 0	145 0 0 41 7 91 209 8 0		14 4 8	84 15 5 26 14 5	424 0 1 101 7 93 392 2 5
Leeds and Grenville	9 Prescott 10 Kemptville 11 Gananoque	80 0 0 70 0 0 49 0 0	98 13 5 60 0 0 31 4 4 30 0 0	128 0 0 20 0 0	2 0 0 66 10 0 9 15 0	44 13 4	353 6 9 216 10 0 89 19 4
Lanark et Renfrew	12  Smith's Falls   13  †Perth   14  Lanark   15  Carleton Placo	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 40 & 0 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	5 0 0	80 0 0	161 1 13 33 4 11	65 0 0 39 12 9 5 3 2	150 0 0 275 0 0 245 13 10 191 16 3
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	16†Kingston 17 Newburgh 18 Bath 19 Napanee	150 0 0 90 0 0 60 0 0 80 0 0	113 8 21 158 8 10 15 9 0 25 5 41 67 4 91	50 0 0 54 1 63	0 5 0	9 13 6 42 12 14	365 18 10 165 2 6 128 2 6 201 6 4
Prince Edward	20 Picton	100 0 0 70 0 0	42 9 6 42 0 0	20 17 9		33 16 5	163 7 3 145 16 5
Hastings	22 †Belleville 23 Port Hope	58 0 0	86 10 3	108 4 5		25 0 0 61 0 4	225 0 0. 613 15 0
Northumberland and Durham	24+Cobourg 25 Bownauville 26 Colborno 27 Brighton	120. 0 0 80 0 0	105 - 0 0 37 10 0 45 0 0 18 15 0	282 10 0 100 0 0 30 0 0	200 0 0 40 0 0 15 0 0	52 10 0	707 10 0. 257 10 0 142 10 0 55 15 0
Peterborough & Victoria.	28 †Peterborough	160 0 0 50 0 0	358 2 2 29 7 6	250 0 0 50 0 0	981 8 3 173 18 7	10 15 6 44 10 0	1760 5 11 347 16 1
Ontario	30 TWhithy	160 0 0 256 0 0	118 15 0 325 1 8	250 0 0	20 0 0	156 5 0	455 0 0 831 1 8
York and Peel	32 Newmarket 33 Streetsville 34 Richmond Hill 35 Brampton	125 0 0 104 0 0 104 0 0	125 11 9 34 5 6 48 0 0 58 5 0	37 10 0 37 10 0 37 10 0 20 0 0	9 12 6 3 15 3	26 0 0 10 5 0	323 14 3 175 15 6 103 5 8 192 10 0
Simcoo	36 Bond Head 37 Barrie	10 0 0 160 0 0	8 6 3		9 15 3	5 7 7 30 0 0	33 9 1 198 15 0
Halton	39 Oakville	50 0 0 100 0 0	16 12 6 56 5 0		103 0 7		60 12 6 259 5 74
Wentworth	10 †Hamilton 11 Ancaster 42 Dundas	100 0 0 80 0 0 100 0 0 80 0 0	3 10 0 148 5 0 38 0 0	75 0 0	25 0 0	18 7 3 113 12 6	E-MADE TA A
Brant	44 Paris 45 †Niggara	80 0 0 100 0 0 150 0 0	38 0 0 53 2 0 121 10 0	520 0 0 12 13 1		3 3 9 13 8 4	641 3 9 179 8 5 271 10 0
Lincoln and Welland	40 St. Catharines	. 100 0 0 70 0 0	483 3 9 30 8 4		12 12 7	19 17 2	606 10 11 120 5 6
Norfolk	49 Woodstock	184 0 0	98 2 6 102 1 3 28 13 9	97 71 6		11 2 10	289 5 4 286 1 3
Waterloo	51 †Berlin	140 0 0	28 13 0 12 0 0 257 13 5	27 11 3 20 12 3	126 16 0	2 0 0 1 13 4 3 5 2	118 5 0 84 5 7 527 14 74
Wellington	53 †Guelph	. 160 0 0	32 13 9 38 18 9	119 16 3 30 0 0	120 10 0		312 10 0 168 18 9
Perth	56   Goderich 57   London	150 0 0. 180 0 0 300 0 0	65 12 6 251 3 9 155 18 9	60 0 0	0 5 6 588 16 8	231 7 41 65 12 1 54 14 9	497 1 4 1099 10 24
Elgin Kent Lambton	58 †St. Thomas 59 Vienna 60 †Chatham	100 0 0 100 0 0 180 0 0 150 0 0	147 0 5 1 12 6 129 1 6 46 7 6	115 0 0 100 0 0	8 7 9 22 10 0	12 1 11 50 0 0	370 8 2 236 4 5 359 1 6 227 7 6
TRUITOLOII	Total Total for 1845	8661 0 0	46 7 6 4990 11 9 5122 3 5	3447 1 7 <del>3</del> 1030 0 11	2721 12 8 1625 10 7		19248 1 9
	Increase	ļ	131 11 9	1817 0 81		-	
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<sup>+</sup> Senior Grammar Schools.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

Part II.—Table G.

	The same of the same
EXPENDITURES.	NAMES
For Building, Maps and Contingen-Rent and Apparacies and Repairs.  For Building, Maps and Contingen-Grammar Schools.  Books.  Total Expenditure for Grammar Schools.  1856.	OFTHE EAD MASTERS.
136	en, A.B., Queen's Coll Kingston.  10, M.A., Cambridge.  11, M.A., Victoria College, Cobourg.  11, M.A., Victoria College, Cobourg.  11, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto.  11, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto.  11, M.A., Queen's College, Kingston.  11, Ster, B.A., University of Toronto.  11, M.A., University of Toronto.  11, M.A., University of Toronto.  12, M.A., University of Toronto.  13, M.A., University of Toronto.  14, M.A., University of Toronto.  15, Oberlin College, U. States.  16, M.A., Hamilton College, U.S.  16, A.B., Trinity College, Dublin.  16, A.B., Trinity College, Dublin.  16, A.B., Queen's Coll., Kingston.  16, A.B., Queen's College, Kingston.  17, A.B., Queen's College, Kingston.  18, Queen's College, Kingston.  19, A.B., All, University of Toronto.  19, M.M., Aberdeen.  10, M.A., University of Toronto.  10, M.A., Aberdeen.  11, M.A., Aberdeen.  12, M.A., Aberdeen.  13, M.A., University of Toronto.  14, M.A., Aberdeen.  15, M.A., University of Toronto.  16, M.A., University of Toronto.  16, M.A., University of Toronto.  17, M.A., Aberdeen.  18, Aberdeen.  19, M.A., University of Toronto.  10, M.A., University of Toronto.  10, M.A., University of Toronto.  10, M.A., University of Toronto.  11, M.A., Aberdeen.  12, M.A., Aberdeen.  13, M.A., Aberdeen.  14, M.A., Aberdeen.  15, M.A., University of Toronto.  16, M.A., M.A., M., M., M., D., D., D., D., D., D., D., D., D., D
11563 16 7 1427 16 4 01 11 2 480 12 8 18535 1 4 1951 13 11 †Certificat	es from the Committee of Exa-

PART II.—Table H.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

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OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

Part II.—Table H.

#### PUPILS IN-

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PART II.—Table H.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

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OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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PATR II.—Table H.—(Continued.)

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PART II.—Table I.

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THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

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OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II. - Table I.

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PART II. Table K.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Abstract No. 1 —Gross Attendance of Students—

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SOHOOL	Applicants for admission,	Rejected.	Admitted.	Admitted by Pocs,	Who had been Teachers for admission.
FOR UPPER CANADA.	Total. Male. Female.	Total. Male. Female.	Total. Male. Feurale.	Total. Male. Female.	Total. Male. Female.
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Abstract No. 2.—Counties FROM WHENCE

NORMAL SCHOOL	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	Prescott and Russell.	Carleton.	Leeds and Grenville.	Lanark and Renfrew.	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.	Prince Edward.	Hastings.	Northumberland and Durham.	Peterborough and Victoria.	Ontario.	York and Peel.	
yor UPPER CANADA.	Total. Male.	Total.	Potal. Maic.	Total. Male.	Total.	Total. Maie. Female.	Total. Male. Female.	Total. Male.	Total. Male. Female.	Total. Male.	Total. Male.	Hafe.	Pegnale.
First Session, 1847-48   Second Session, 1848-49   Second Session, 1848-49   Third Session, 1848-49   Third Session, 1848-49   Third Session, 1849-40   Sixt Session, 1850-51   Seventh Session, 1850-51   Seventh Session, 1850-58   Third Session, 1859-58   Third Session, 1859-48   Third Session, 1851-48   Third Session, 1854-48   Third Session, 1854-48   Fourteenth Session, 1855-56   Sixteenth Session, 1855-56   Sixteenth Session, 1856-57   Seventeenth Session, 1856-57   Total	36211:::232219:51 36211:::232319:51 36211:::2332319:51 362111:::2332319:51	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1113327 3327 35527 2122 33221 343321 4128	3 3 1 1 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 7 7 7 6 6 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3	114 4	4 4 1 5 5 5 4 2 2 2 1	3 2 1 1 1 1 3 5 6 5 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 3 3 7 8 5	444-011-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01	in the	3 3 7 7 6 7 7 7 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 89 2 48 2 48 2 45	0 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16

FOR UPPER CANADA.

PART II.—Table K.

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THE STUDENTS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME,

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Sincor. Wentworth. Halton.	Brant.	Lincoln and Welland Haldimand	Norfolk	Oxford, Waterloo,	Wellington. Grey.	Perth. Huron and Bruce.	Middlesex, Blgin,	Kent. Lambton.	Rotex
Male. Female. Total. Male. Female. Female. Total. Male.	Yotal, Male, Female,	Total Male. Female. Total. Male.	Total. Male. Female. Total.	Male. Female, Total, Male,	Total. Male. Female. Total. Male.	Total. Male. Female. Total. Male.	Total, Male, Female, Total, Male,	Total. Male. Female. Male. Female. Total.	Pemale.
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Part II.—Table K.—(Continued.)

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Abstract No. 8.—Religious Denominations of the

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FOR UPPER CANADA.

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PART II.—Table K.—(Continued.)

STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

	I	Baptist	s.	Congi	regatio	nalists.	Lu	thor	ans.	Q	uake	rs.	Uni	vorsa	lists	Un	iltar	lans.	1	Disci	ples	P	Ot ersu	her usions.
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PART II.—Table L.

THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL

				COLLEG	ES.	Δ	CAI	DEMIES.	•	PR	IVATE	oa	HOOLS.		то	TAL.
π.	IUNICIPALITIES.	No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.	Annual Income or Legisla- tive aid.	Amount recoived from Fees.	No.of Private Academies.	No. of Pupils.	Amount received from Fees.		No. of Private Schools.	No. of Pupils. No. of months open.	No. of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Private Schools and Academies.	Total Students and: Pupils.	Total Amount received from Fees and Legislative aid.
12 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 1 11 2 3 1 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 1 11 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Counties.  Glengarry. Stormont. Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds. Lanark Renfrew Frontenae Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland. Durham Peterborough Victoria. Ontario York Peel Simcoe Holton Wentworth Brant Lincoln Wentworth Brant Lincoln Welland Hadimand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron Brune. Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Essex			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1 3	100		o 0	21	40 10 20 8	1 1 1 2 2 2 5 5 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 5 3 3 3 1 1	58 10 0 10 0 0 0 13 0 0 0 0 13 0 0 0 0 159 10 0 0 177 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	221 :: 1 :: 2521 :: : 1224 :: 11772888588331 :: 54911 :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	40 ::0 ::0 ::0 ::0 ::0 ::0 ::0 ::0 ::0 :	28 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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Institutions of Upper Canada, 1856.

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PART II. Table L. (Continued.)

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PART II.—Table M.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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PART II.—Table M.

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OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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PART II.—Table M.—(Continued.)

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THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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Wellington:     Arthur, No. 2     Eramosa     Guelph, No. 4     Do No. 5     Do No. 6     Do No. 7     Nichol     Puslineth, No. 6     Do No. 9     Do No. 12     Grey:	2 0 0	2 0 0	12 10 0  4 0 0	50 0 0 6 7 6 36 5 0 43 17 6 25 0 0 40 0 0	12 10 0 50 0 0 6 7 6 36 17 0 43 17 0 25 0 0 40 0 0 0 40 0 0 0 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	120 448 65 348 415 195 301 28 176 336	27 60 18 31 65 43 86 8
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OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II. Table M .- (Continued.)

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Number of Libraries established, 289—sub-divided into about 1000 sectional Libraries.

PART II.—Table N.

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N. Monaghan is in the County of Peterboro'.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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PART II.—Table N.

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Richmond Hill, G. S Scarboro', No. 6	8 1 8 1 10 0	3 1 3 1 10 0	6 2 6 8 0 0		1 1	1	ï	1	
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SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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PART II.—Table N.—(Continued.)

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PART II. - Table N. - (Continued.)

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Simcoe.—(Continued):  Tecumseth, No. 2  Do. No. 6  Do. No. 7  Do. No. 8  Do. No. 11  Vesprt, No. 5  Oro, No. 3.  Hatton:	2 0 0	£ s. d. 1 5 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 11 3 2 0 0 1 5 0 1 5 0	C s. d. 2 10 0 4 0 0 3 2 6 4 0 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
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Wentworth: Ancaster, No. 9 Do. No. 15. Do. G. and C. S. Barton, No. 6 Boverley, No. 3. Do. No. 10 Do. No. 13 Do. No. 13 Do. No. 17 Flambore' No. 3 Glanford, No. 1	5 5 3 4 6 3 5 5 7 1 9 85 1 5 0 2 0 0 3 10 0 5 7 6	7 15 0 5 5 3 4 6 8 5 5 7 1 9 8 1 5 0 2 0 0 3 10 0 5 7 6 2 1 8	15 10 0 10 10 6 8 12 6 10 11 2 2 10 5 2 10 0 4 0 0 10 15 0 4 3 4	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1
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Pelham, No. 1.  Do. No. 3.  Stamford, No. 3.  Do. No. 5.  Do. No. 6.  Do. No. 11.  Thorold, No. 1  Do. No. 2	1 5 0 3 0 0 1 17 2½ 2 7 6 2 11 2 4 5 7₺	1 10 0 1 5 0 3 0 0 1 17 21 2 7 6 2 11 2 4 5 71 1 5 0	3 0 0 2 10 0 6 0 0 3 14 5 4 15 0 5 2 4 8 11 3 2 10 0	. 1					11112111
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SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

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PART II.—Table N.—(Continued.)

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PART II. Table N. (Continued.)

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THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

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Walpole in County of Haldimand.

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II. Table N. (Continued.)

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PART II .- Table N .- (Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

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AND SCHOOLS SECTIONS.	Local Contribu-	Legislative Apportion- ment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.
Middlesex; Adelaide, No. 11. Delaware, No. 1 Do No. 3 Do No. 3 Do No. 7 Nissouri, West, No. 9  Blgin  Bayham, No. 2 Do No. 13 Do No. 16 Do No. 16 Do No. 20 Dorchester, South, No. 5 Dunwich, No. 12 Malahide, No. 3 Do No. 8 Do No. 11 Do No. 18 Southwold, No. 11 Do No. 18 Southwold, No. 10 Do No. 15 Do No. 16 Yarmouth, No. 4 Do No. 16 Yarmouth, No. 4 Do No. 18  Kent: Chatham, No. 2 Do No. 8 North Gore Chatham, No. 1 Harwich, No. 5 Do No. 11 Howard, No. 14 Oxford, No. 6 Raleigh, No. 6 Raleigh, No. 6 Do No. 8 Do No. 7 Lambton: Bosanquet, No. 11 Dawn, No. 4 Euniskillen Township Do No. 6 Euphemia, No. 3 Do No. 6 Euphemia, No. 3 Do No. 6 Euphemia, No. 5 Plympton, No. 8 Plympton, No. 9 Po No. 11 Warwick, No. 3 Do No. 11 Warwick, No. 3 Do No. 2	1 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 s, d, 15 0 0 2 10 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0	## s. d.  ## s.	1	1111 :: :1 ::1 ::1 ::1 ::1 ::1 ::1 ::1			1111 :: :1 :1 :11 ::1 :: :11111 :1 :: :21 ::1 ::	1 :1 :8 :: :1 :111111 ::11 ::1111 ::1 :1 :: : : :11111 :: :11
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Cities: Toronto Do R. C. S. S. Hamilton Kingston R. C. S. S  London Ottawa Do Grammar School	1 16 6 6 7 6 10 0 0 1 14 4½ 8 5 0 44 12 0	1 16 6 6 7 6 10 0 0	3 13 0 12 15 0 20 0 0 3 8 9 16 10 0 89 4 0 25 16 6	3 :: 8	3 :: 8	3 	2  3	 6  16	1 4 10 2  3

<sup>\*</sup> The sum of £8 5s, was also expended for the Scparate School of London, but afterwards returned,

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II.—Table N.—(Continued.)

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0 B		,		,	'	APA	PARA	rus.			OI	JECT	AND T	ABLET	LESSO	ns.	
British Isles.	Classical Maps.	Hemispheres.	Other Maps.	Globes.	Complete sets of Holbrook's Apparatus.	Orreries.	Tellurians and Lunarians.	Numeral Frames.	Geometrical Forms and Solids.	Other Apparatus.	Natural History and Phenomena.	Scripture History.	Other Object Lessous,	National Tablet Lessons.	Other Tablet Lessons.	Prints and Rules.	Varions articles.
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THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

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MUNICIPALITIES		MONEYS.	ľ					M	APB
AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	Local Contribu- tion.	Legislative Apportion- ment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America,	Canada.
Towns:  Belleville Brantford Brockville. Chatham, R. C. S. S. Cobourg. Cornwall Dundas Goderich Port Hope. Prescott, R. C. S. S. St. Catharines Whitby. Town Municipalities: Amherstburgh, R. C. S. S. Barrie, R. C. S. S. Guelph, G. and C. S. Villages: Chippawa Galt Ingersoll Napanee Preston St. Marys St. Thomas Stratford Vienna  Total for 1856 Total for 1855	7 17 8 1 28 1 2 3 2 6 3 8 9 30 4 3 1 5 0 0 1 1 6 7 1 1 4 1 2 15 0 0 2 1 1 1 4 1 2 1 5 0 0 2 1 1 5 5 4 4 7 0 3 1 1 5 2 2	2 10 0 21 11 4 2 15 0 5 0 0 2 10 0 3 19 8 45 0 0	5 0 0 43 2 9 5 10 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 7 19 5 90 0 0	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1
Increase Decrease	583 3 4	583 3 4	1166 6 8	1	124	93	91	116	161

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.

20 Victoriæ.

PART II.—Table N.—(Continued.)

0 B						API	ARATI	US.		- 1	OF	JECT .	AND T	ABLET	LESSO	NS.	
British Isles.	Classical Maps.	Hemispheres.	Other Maps.	Globes.	Complete sets of Holbrook's Apparatus.	Orreries.	Tellurians and Lunarians.	Numeral Frames.	Geometrical Forms and Solids.	Other Apparatus.	Natural History and Phenomens.	Scripture History.	Other Object Lessons.	National Tablet Lessons.	Other Tablet Lessons.	Prints and Bules.	Various articles.
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196 95	78 41 87	267	192 467 275	103 48 55	14	10 5 5	15 8 7	26 14	81 14 67	83	5046 3000 2046	1480 1100 480	316 30 286	4726 8000 1726	941 300 641	791 260 531	152 807

20 Victoriæ.

THE SUPERANNUATED

STATEMENT IN DETAIL OF THE SUPERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL

		1			•				1
No.	Name.	Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipal- ity.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1856.	Years of teaching in U. C	Subscriptions.	Pensions.
1 2	John McAulcy Dead.	Ch. Scotland.	Ireland	Innisfil	Age & Infirmity	74	22	£ s d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 16 10 0
3	Robert Mason	Presbyterian.	Scotland	Lanark	Age & Infirmity	76	28	100	21 0 0
4	Magnus Swanson Dead.	Baptist	Scotland	Markham	Age & Infirmity	73	18	100	13 10 0
5 6	Donald Currie	Ch. Scotland.	Scotland	Aldboro'	Age & Infirmity	68	18	100	13 10 0
7	*James Baird	Baptist	Scotland	Lanark	Age & Infirmity	84	16	100	12 0 0
8	John O'Connor	ì		Charlotten-			35	100	26 5 0
.9	Anthony Lewars	Baptist	Scotland	burgh. Augusta	Age & Infirmity	75	32	100	24 0 0
10 11	Dead. Thos. J. Graffe	Universalist .	Ireland	Arthur	See Abstract	49	18	100	13 10 0
12	Don'd McDermid	Ch. Scotland	Scotland	Cornwall	Age & Infirmity	79	261	1 0 0	19 17 6
13	James Benton	Ch. Scotland	Scotland	Finch	See Abstract	60	25	100	18 15 0
14	Henry Gough	Ch. England	Ireland	Barton	Age & Infirmity	71	30	100	22 10 0
15	Jas. Breakenridge		l			1	32	100	24 0 0
16	John Gillon	Ch. Scotland.	Scotland	Ramsay	Age & Infirmity	74	251	100	19 2 6
17	Robert C. Mills	Ch. England.	Ireland	Packenham	Age & Infirmity	70	23	100	17 5 0
18	John W. Leonard	, -		1		i	22	100	16 10 0
								1	
. 19	Peter Stewart	Ch. Scotland.	Scotland	Perth	Age & Infirmity	73	22	100	16 10 <b>0</b>
20	David Thompson		Scotland	Niagara	Age & Infirmity	67	38	100	28 10 0
21	John Price	Ch. England .	Ireland	Brockville .	Age & Infirmity	64	24	100	18 0 0
22	Wm. Gordon	Presbyterian.	Ireland	Horton	Age & Infirmity	69	30	100	22 10 0
23	Crawford Rainey	W. Methodist	Ireland	Ernestown	See Abstract	45	17	100	12 15 0
24	Benjamin Warren	Ch. England .	Ireland	Augusta	Age & Infirmity	72	27	100	20 5 0
25	Thos. McMaster	Ch. England	Ireland	Grev	See Abstract	. 60	20	100	15 0 0
20	Inos. Morason	On. England			. 500 12000 110	"	-		10 0
26	Ronald Smith	Ch England	Scotland	Longrk	Ago & Infirmity	72	20	100	15 0 0
20	Konaid Similii	On. England	Scotland	Danark	. Age a Imminio	1"	20	100	10 0 0
27	Wm. McEdward.	Ch. Scotland.	Scotland	Lancaster	Age & Infirmity	66	261	100	10 17 6
28	Wm. Dowling	W. Methodist	Ireland	Augusta	See Abstract	. 57	20	100	15 0 0
29	Geo. Fieldhouse	. Soc. Friends .	England	Murray	. Age & Infirmity	70	80	100	22 10 0
		·····	·			<del></del>		·	

<sup>\*</sup> Now dead.

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

PART II.—Table O.

Teachers in Upper Canada for 1855, with the Pensions Paid.

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
No.	For the year.	Abstract of Case.	Certificates signed by
1	1856	Was a Teacher 50 years. Taught in West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Essa and Innishl. Holds also a certificate from the Earl of Dalhousie, as Teacher in Nova Scotia, where he taught School from 1817 to 1829.	Rev. F. L. Osler; T. S. Stephens, J. P.; William Strong, J. P.; H. A. Clifford.
3		Taught the same School in the Village of Lanark for 28	J. A. Murdoch; J. Shaw, M. P.; M. Lock, J. P.
4	1856	Was a Teacher for 35 years. Taught in Scotland, Lower Canada, and for 18 years in Markham.	Rev. W. Case; J. King; G. Buchanan.
6	1856	Was a Teacher for 50 years: 22 years in Scotland, and 18 years in Aldboro', Oxford, Howard, Chatham and Mosa, U. C.	Rov. R. Burns, D.D.; Rev. D. McMillan; G. Gardiner, J. P.; G. Duck, junior.
7	1856	Commenced in 1825, and ceased teaching in 1842, from age	Rev. M. Harris; J. Robertson, J. P.
8	1856		
, 9	1856	Was a Teacher for 53 years; 18 years in Ireland, and 35 in Glengarry, Stormont and Prescott, Taught in the County of Grenville 32 years.	M. D.; A. Chisholm. Rev. R. Blakely; H. W. Morton, M. D.; J. Clapperton, J. Jessup, G. Malloch
11	1856		perton; J. Jessup; G. Malloch. B. R. Church, M.D.; E. H. Whitmarsh; R. Waugh.
12	1856	a predisposition to apoplexy and spinal disease." Commenced in Scotland in 1794, and ceased in Upper Canada in 1843. Taught in Stormont and Glengarry 264 years	i in mcDonaid, M. D.; Billdsvil before H (line.
13	1856	Commenced in 1822, and ceased 1850. Taught for 35 years in Township of Lochiel; was afflicted with Epilepsy and compelled to desist.	Rev. J. R. Mcade; J. Stirling, M.D.; D. Catta- nach, J. P.; J. Murray.
. 14	1856	Was a Teacher for 33 years; 3 years in Nova Scotia, and	P. Spaun. J. P.; B. P. Spohn. Former certificates
15	1856	Was a Teacher for 33 years; 3 years in Nova Scotia, and 30 in various parts of Upper Canada.  30 in various parts of Upper Canada. Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Grenville and Leeds, for the full period of 32 years, besides 2 years in Lower Canada. Is so afflicted with cataract as to be compelled to desist.	T. Brady: A. Sherwood: S. Hart: T. Keeve
16	1856	Commenced in Ramsay in 1821, opened the first school at Car eton Place in 1825. Taught also in Beckwith and Packenham.	W. Henderson. Rev. J. McMorine; D. Campbell, J. P.; Rev. A. Mann; Rev. M. Harris; J. Wylie.
17	1856	Commenced in 1824. Taught in Huntley, Fitzroy, Packen-	Rev. J. Thompson; A. Fowler, M. D.; Rev. M.
18	1856	ham, Ross and Bromley. Commenced in U. C. in 1817. Taught in the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington, Kent and Lambton, as he states subsequently to his application being approved, 30 years. Ceased in 1853.	Harris; Rev. A. Mann. Hon. S. Washburn; Thos. Cross, M. D.; A. La- zier, J. P.; T. McRea, J. P.; O. Ingalis, J. P.; E. H. Carlatt, J. P.; C. Pier. J. P.
19	1856	Taught in county of Lanark from 1831 to 1853. "Has done a good deal of good in his day."	Rev. M. Harris; J. A. Murdoch; J. Young.
20	1856	Commenced teaching in 1815. Has taught in Counties of Frontenac, Lincoln and Welland. Pains from old wounds	Rev. T. Creen.
21	1856	received in the war of 1812 force him to desist.  Commenced in 1827. Taught in Leeds and Grenville 24 years.  Commenced in 1823, and taught in Lanark and Renfrew for 30 years.	Rev. E. Denroche; Rev. W. Smart; G. Sherwood, M. P.; T. Revnolds. M. D.; T. F. McQueen, M. D.; A. Sherwood; W. Buell; J. Jassup.
22			
23	1856	Taught in Kingston, Ernestown, Camden and Portland. Disease of the heart and liver renders him unfit for teach-	Rev. P. Shirley; R. McLean, M. D.; J. Scouten, M. D., J. Miller, J. P.; J. Asseltime, J. P.; J. J. McDonald; S. Warner.
24	1856	Commenced in 1824, and tanght school in Leeds and Grenville 27 years.	Rev. W. Smart; G. Sherwood, M. P.; T. Reynolds, M. D.; J. Brouse; R. Waugh; J. Reynolds, J.
25		! !	Rev. W. Smart; G. Sherwood, M. P.; T. Reynolds, M. D.; J. Brouse; R. Waugh; J. Reynolds, J. P.; N. Horton, J. P.; R. Ease, J. P. Rev. E. Patterson; Rev. D. McPherson; D. Waugh, M. D.; A. Monteith, J. P.; W. P. McCullough, J. P.; J. Hyde; W. Rath; A. McGregor; J. Stewart. Former certificate signed by Bishop
26	1856	Commenced in 1812, and taught in the County of Lanark 20 years.	Strachan.  Rev. M. Harris; A. Munro, M. D.; J. Robertson, J. P.; J. McDonald, J. P.; T. McCaffry, J. P.;
27		Commenced in 1812. Was a teacher 38 years; 11 years in Scotland, 26 in Lancaster, and 6 months in Williamstown.	E. Byrne. Rev. J. McKenzie; Rev. D. McPherson; Rev. J. McLaurin; A. Beattie, M. D.; R. S. McDonald,
28	1856	years, in hearth, occasioned by close application, lenders	J. P. Rev. W. Smart, B. R. Church, M.D.; W. Garvey; J. Howard, J. P.; M. Read, J. P.
29	1856	him unfit to continue. Commenced in 1819, and taught in Prince Edward and North Cumberland 30 years.	

Appendix (No. 58.)

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Appendix (No. 58.)

THE SUPERANNUATED

No.	Name,	Faith.	Conntry of Birth.	Residence. (Municipal- ity.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1856.	Rears of toa"hing in U. C.	Subscription.	Pension.	
30	*Olmsted Gates	Ch. Scotland.	U. States	Longueuil .	Age & Infirmity	79	- 11	1 0 0	8 5 0	,
31 32	John McKenzie Patrick Benson	Rom. Cathone	remma	Morth	1	65 75	17 <del>1</del> 30	1 0 0	13 2 8 22 10 0	, ,
33	Francis Sharp	Congregation-	England	Asphodel	Age & Infirmity	78	181	100	14 1 2	
34	*John McDonell .	Rom. Catholic	Scotland	Charlotten- burgh.	Age and debility	65	30	0 10 0	11 5 0	
35	Francis Foster	Ch. England .	England		Age & Infirmity	75	18	100	13 10 0	
36	Donald McDonald	Rom. Catholic	Scotland	Lochiel	Age & Infirmity	70	13	100	9 15 0	- 1
37	John Ker		1.	1	Į.		14	100	10 10 0	1
	-	'			' '				22 7 0	٠,
38	James Brenan	. Rom. Catholic	Ireland	. Ennismore	. Age & Infirmity	72	35	100	26 5 0	
39	Thos. Hudson	1	1	1	1	1	19}	1 0 0	14 12 6	
40	Wm. M. Hynes	Presbyterian	. Ireland	Brockville	. Age & debility	. 62	34	1,00	25 10 0	
41	Jane Johnston .	Ch. England	Ireland	Thorold	See Abstract	52	21	1 0 0	15 15 0	
42	W. R. Thornhill.	1	1	ŀ	}	1	22	1 0 0	16 10 0	
43 44		Ch. England	Ireland	Kingston . Tilbury E.	Age & Infirmit	y 74 48		1 0 0	13 2 6 13 10 0	r P
45	T. D. Hanong	i	i .		1	1	27	1 0 0	20 5 0	į E
46	1	1	1	1	1	ı	24	100	18 0 0	,
47	John Nowlan	Ch. England	Treland	Mountain	Age & Infirmit	v 72	1	1 0 0	17 5 0	,
48	W. P. Huston George Reynolds	Presbyterian	Ireland	Camden I	Age & Infirmit	y 61	281	100	21 7 6	\$
49 50		. Rom. Cathor	IC Ireland					, ·		,
51	1	1	1	i	Age & Infirmit	- 1		100	10 10 0	)
52	John Blek		Ireland	Ross	Age & Infirmit	y 77		100	19 2 6	ė .
58	Michael Koen	Rom. Cathol	ic Ireland	Kingston	Age & Infirmit	ty 6	5 25	100	19 2 6	
	Alex Miller	Presbyteria	n. Scotland	Walford	Age & Infirmit	ty 70	28	100	21 7 6	
5:	John Donald	Presbyteria	n. Scotland	Dalhousie	See Abstract	57	1	100	15 7	
5	Angus McDonel	1 . Rom. Cathol	lic Scotland	Kenyon	Age & Infirmi	ty 6:	1 33	100	25 2 (	
5	James Forde	Ch. England	I . Ireland	Elmsley	N. See Abstract	5	16	100	12 0	Ü
5	1		1 '	1	Age & Infirmi		5 25	100	19 2	8
. 5	9 Gilbert McAula	y. Ch. Scotlan	d. Scotland	Sunnidale	e Age & Infirmi	ty 7	6 18	100	13 10	0,
_								-		

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

PART II.—Table O.—(Continued.)

A. 1857.

	For the year.	Abstract of Case.	Certificates signed by
*30	1856	Commenced in the U. States in 1796, in Lower Canada in 1810, and in Longueull in 1816. Taught in L. C. 4 years, was assistant in a public school 22 years, and teacher of a	Sheriff Treadwell : A. Murray, M. D.; J. Higgir son, J. P.; Jos. C. Waters.
31 32	1856 1856	Taught 2 years in Lower Canada, and 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	and Prescott for 30 years. Ceased in 1845." Commenced in 1835, and continued teaching in county of Peterboro' for 188 years.	Rev. T. Searight . W Scott J D . H Powler
34	half1856	Peterboro' for 18% years. Commenced in 1810, and continued teaching in Stormont and Glengarry for 30 years.	Rev. J. McLaurin; J. Grant, M. D.; D. McDonel J. P.; A. Fraser, J. P. Former certificate vigua
35	1856	Commenced in 1832, and continued teaching in the Gore of Toronto and Chinguscousy for 18 years.	Rev. J. G. Armstrong; T. Deasely, M. D.; J. M. Chafee; R. Wright J. Price
36	1856	Commenced in 1806. Taught in Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. Is unable to procure certificates of teaching	O. Quigly. J. P.; C. McDonald, M. D.; J. Murray; A. McMillan.
37	1856	for more than 13 years. Ceased in 1353. Commenced in 1835, and taught in Stormont and Dundas for 14 years.  Was a teacher for 50 years; 35 years in Glengarry, Prince	Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay; Rev. H. E. Plees, Rev. Harris; W. H. Brouse, M. D.; J. J. Blacklock M. D.; J. Blaird, M. D.; H. L. Cook, M. D.;
38		Telement and 37: and	The state of the s
30		Commenced in 1832, and taught in the County of York for 193 years. Censed in 1821, hernia and general debility	
<b>4</b> 0	1856	having forced him to desist Commenced in 1818, and taught in the County of Leeds 34 years. Commenced in 1833, and taught in Dundas, Ancaster, Cayuga and Thornld, 21 years. Disease of the chest compels her to desist.	Rev. M. Smart; T. Reynolds, M. D.; R. Edmond son, M. D.; G. Sherwood, M.P.; S. Reynolds,
41	1856	Commenced in 1833, and taught in Dundas, Ancaster, Cayuga and Thorold, 21 years. Disease of the chest compels her to desist.	Rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D.; G. Keefer, J. P.; R. Ironsid. M. D.; Dr. H. Rally; J. Keefer, D. D'Everarde
42	1856	Commenced in 1829, and taught in Leeds 22 years. "Sight so imperfect that he cannot follow the profession any longer."	H. James, Rev. J. B. Worrell; J. Atchison, M. D., Rev. I Tremayne; S. Soper, J. P.; J. O'Neill; H. I Washburn; R. Johnson, J. P.; W. Webster, J. I Ven. Avplageon Struct, P. G. B. G. Struct, P. G.
43	1856	Was a teacher for 52 years; 17½ in Upper Canada.	The state of the s
15	1856	Commenced in 1830. Taught 6 years in Scotland, and 18 in 1 Igin and Kent. Is afflicted with hip joint disease, and quite unable to do duty.	Marks, J. P.; G. Rutledge. Rev. J. Fraser; J. R. Robertson, M.D.; A. McGreg or; J. Coutts.
16	1856	Commenced in 1827. Has taught in the Counties of Fron-	F. Codd, M. D.; J. Stewart; J. Keays; J. Conway J. P.; J. Mattice, J. P.
47 48	1856	general debility and partial paralysis.  Commenced in 1812. Taught 18 years in Newfoundland and 24 years in Lann'ts and Carleton.  Commenced in 1832. Paught in Mountain and South Gower 23 years.	Rev. J. B. Worrell; G. Nisbet, M. D.; J. Shaw, M. P.; Rev. E. Morris; G. Gilhuly, J. P.
49	1856	23 years.  Commenced in 1826, and taught 28½ years in Brockville, Lennox and Addington, &c.	P. M. Rev. P. Shirley; F. V. Cory, M. D.; R. McLean, M. D.; D. Roblin, M. P.; J. Stevenson, J. P.;
51	1050	22 years. Commenced in 1826, and taught 23½ years in Brockville, Lennox and Addington, &c.  Commenced in 1817 in Nova Scotia. Taught in Grenville	Miller, J. P.; D. C. Smith, J. P.; W. Whelar J. P.; S. Reynolds, J. P.; F. Murray, J. P.; J. F. Hawley, J. P.; C. H. Miller, J. P.
52			
53	1856	14 years. Commenced 1806. Taught 33 years in Ireland, and 15 in Lanark and Renfrew. Commenced in Ireland in 1814, and taught 251 years in Frontenac.	Fitzpatrick; M. Mulligan; P. McPeak, R. S. Henderson; W. Beamish, M. D.: J. W.
54	1958 1	Commenced in 1900 Houseld Odd wares in the start and a second	a service of the serv
55	1856	Taught in Palhousie. Chronic inflammation of the liver	E. H. Whitmarsh; G. McEwen, P. M. Rev. J. B. Duncan; A. Munro W. D. T.
56	1856	Commenced in Scotland in 1814, and taught in Glengarry.	M. D. A. McDonald: J. Simpson M. D. A. Chinhalm
		Commenced in 1827, and ceased 1850. Taught in Lanark and Frontenac 16 years. Defective evesight compelled	A. McDonnell. Rev. M. Harris; J. A. Neilson, M. D.; J. Young.
[	1856	him to desist. Commenced in Scotland in 1810. Taught School No. 6, Dathousie, 251 years. Commenced in Scotland in 1812, and in Upper Canada 1833	Rev. M. Harris; J. S. Nichol, M. D.: Rev. J. R.
58		Dalhousie, 251 years.	Duncan; J. A. Young; J. A. Murdoch, A Mar

20 Victoriæ.

THE SUPERANNUATED

A. 1857.

No.	Name.	Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipal- ity.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1856.	teaching in II. C.	Subscription.	Pension.
60	Gideon Gibson Wm. Begg	Ch. England. Presbyterian.	Ireland Scotland	Emily Goderich	Age & Infirmity	71 62	19 17	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 14 5 0 12 15 0
62	John Bradley Notfully approved	Episcopalian.	l .		1	77	20	1 0 0	15 0 0
64	Henry St. Leger	Ch. England	}	ł	1	1 1	21	100	15 15 0
65	Robt. Thompson	l	İ	ı	·i	1 1	20	100	15 0 0
66 67	Johnston Neilson Dead.	1	1	1	1	1 1	18	100	13 10 0
68	Patrick McKee .	Rom.Catholi	c Ireland	. Osnabruck	. Age & Infirmit	y 83	17	100	12 15 0 18 7 6
. 69	John Brennan .	Ch. England	. Ireland	Wolford .	bility.	d 68	24\} 16	100	13 / O
70	Margaret Jessop	.Ch. England	Ireland	Elmsley	hearing.	u 08	10	, ,	
71		i alist.				- 1	232	100	17 16 4 16 10 0
72	Joshua Webster	Methodist		Brighton .		3	16	100	12 0 0
73	Norman McLeo	1 Presbyteriar	Scotland .	Locinci	Ago & Infirmi	ty 72	40	100	30 0 0
7	Samuel P. Stiles	1	1	}	1	- 1		ļ.	
7	M. Kineborough				n. Age & Infirmi		31	100	23 5 0
7	Berd. 7 Arch'd Campbe	ll. Presbyteria				1	7	1 2 3	5 5 0
` 7	8 Wm. Foster		Ireland	Elizabeth town.	- See Abstract	56	22	23 10 0	
٠ ٦	9 Wm. Glasford	W. Method	ist Canada	Glouceste	r . See Abstract	46	183	20 0 0	31 13 9
٠ ٤	John Hoyt	Baptist	U. States	Haldimar	id. Age & Infirm	ity 83	25	26 10 0	46 17 6
	Wm. Powers	W. Method	ist Canada	Camden	See Abstract	57	30	31 10 0	56 5 0
ī	John Vert	Presbyteric	ın. Scotland	Albion	See Abstract	46	3 21	22 10 0	32 5 0
٠.	83 Wm. Benson .	Sec'nd Adv	ent Scotland	Dunwich	See Abstract	5	23	22 0 0	34 10 0
	84 Wm. Kearns	Ch. Engla	nd. Ireland .	Augusta	Age & Infirm	ity 6	4 25	100	18 7 6
					ns'r Diseased Lu		7 20	100	15 0 0
	James Levs	Ch. Scotla	nd Scotland	Goderich	1   See Abstrac	t   C	4 1	7 16 0 0	25 10 0
					ı Age & Infirr	nity 6	7 20	3 25 0 0	39 0 0
	1		- 1	1	en- See Abstrac	- (	30 20	21 0 0	30 0 0
	89 Wm. Campbel	1 W. Metho	dist Ireland	1 "	irgh Age & Infiri	nity 7	71 3	0 81 0 0	45 0 0
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COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

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

- 140 7			
No.	For the Year.	Abstract of Case.	Certificates signed by
GQ	1856	Commenced in Ireland in 1817, and in Upper Canada in	Rev. W. Hooper; T. Ray, M. D.; E. Ingram; J
dl	1856	1833. Taught 19 years in Furham and Peterboro'. Commenced in Scotland in 1813, where he taught 20 years. Commenced in Upper Canada in 1837, and taught School	Rev. A. McKid; Dr. Cole; G. Elliott, J. P., and others.
52	1856	in Gollerich 17 years. Commenced in 1639, and taught 20 years in the County of Prescott.	
41	1856	Commenced in Ireland 1623, and in U. C. 1832. Taught in Welland, Middlesex, Cornwall, Drummond and Oakville	Rev. T. Creen; H. Hanson, M. D.; Rev. A. Morti- mer: J. B. Strathy: W. Elliof: W. Miller, S. A.
<b>35</b>		21 years. Afflicted with paralysis. Commenced in 1831, and taught for 20 years in Stormout and Glengarry. Chronic inflammation of the eyes units	Coon.
66	1856	him for duty. Commenced in Ireland in 1813, and in U. C. 1836. Taught 18 years in Lanark, Leeds and Grenville.	Rev. J. McMorine; Rev. J. Pyne; Rev. J. Padfield; Rev. A. Mann; A. Fowler, M. D.: J. Shaw. M.
68	1856		
69	1856	Commenced in Ireland in 1823, and in U. C. in 1830. Has	bald, J. P.; O Pugh, J. P., &c &c. Prv. J. H. Andrews; B. R. Church, M. D.; S Soper, J. P.; R. W. Ferguson; J. A. Brown
70 71	1856 1856	Commenced in 1828, and has taught 25 years in County of Storment.  Commenced in Ireland in 1823, and in U. C. in 1830. Has taught in the County of Leeds 24½ years.  Commenced in 1829 and censed in 1846. Has taught in Perth, Smith's Falls and Kitley, 16 years.  Commenced in 1821, and has taught in Hawkesbury 232 years.	Rev. M. Harris; J. A. Ichison, M. D.; Rev. J. Padfield; C. H. Scribe; E. S. Weeks. Rev. W. Abbott; W. Erving, M. D.; Rev. W. Mair.
72	l .	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	T 13
73	1856	Commenced in 1812 and ceased 1847. Taught 3 years in U. S. and 22 in P. Edward and Northumberland. Commenced in 1807 and ceased in 1819. Taught 10 years in Scotland and 16 in Glengarry.	Powers, M. D.; J. A. Keeler, J. P. Rev. T. McPherson; J. Sterling, A. M. & M. D.
74	1856	vens in Middlesex.	
75	1	Commenced in 1817 and ceased in 1850. Taught in Fron-	ory: E. Handy, &c. Ven. Archdeacon Stuart; H. Yates, M. D.; D. P. Yeomans, M. D.; S. Clark, J. P.; M. Palmer, J. P. &c.
77	5	Ins taught 57 years 50 years in Lower Canada, and 7 in U. C. under appointment of Sir J. Craig. Has taught 22 years in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville.	1 J. P.: COL MATCHANG I. J. DEISTERVE MAYOR &
78 79	i	Paralysis of the bladder incapacitates him.  Has been a teacher 24 years, Has taught 181 years in Townships Charlottenburgh, Cornwall, Gloucester, Nepcan and	J. Grant, M D.; G. Archibald; Rev. T. Wardrone
80	1855-50	Montague. Is epileptic. Commenced teaching in 1818, ceased in 1845. Taught 25 years in Counties of Northumberland, Prince Edward and Hastings.	
31	<u>1855-56</u>	Hustings. Taught school in the Township of Marysborough 25 years and in Camden East 5 years. Has hip joint disease and	Allen Ruttan, M. D.: J. Harrison; J. Lane, J. P.; Rev. G. Miller; S. Hayden.
82	1855-50	bad sight. Commenced in Scarborough in 1834, and taught in York, Ontario and Peel 214 years. Lungs much diseased.	The Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. J. Jennings, D.D.; Rev. J. C. Geikie; H. Warbrick; J. S. Ro-
83	1856	Commenced in 1833, and has taught 23 years in the Townships of Dunwich and Southwold. Is paralytic.	R. W. Travers, M. D.: Rev. D. Campbell; T. Mc Coll. Local Supt.; J. Hidden, Trustee; Major
81	1856	Commenced 1822. Taught 25 years in Counties Stormont,	Rev. D. Monro, W. D. Scott, M. D. , J. W. Ridley
5.5	1856	Dundas and Glengarry.  Commenced in 1819, and has taught 20 years in Middlesex, Elgus and Oxford, and 9 years previously in Sociand. Commenced in 1833, and has taught 17 years in Salifiet and Sombra, and Counties Huron and Bruce. Has chronic	Rev. M. Burnham; G. Southwick, M. D.; H. W. McIntyre, J. P.; J. Strathy, Supt., and others.
86	1856	Commenced in 1833, and has taught 17 years in Saltfleet and Sombra, and Counties Huron and Bruce. Has chronic	M. Hamilton, M. D.; Rev. R. F. Campbell; J. Nairn; W. Johnston; Jas. Watson.
87		rheumatism. Commenced in 1811. and has taught 26 years in Grenville, Loeds, Frontenac and Dundas.	1 Sheineid: P. Green.
88	١	ships of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh. Has chronic	Chas Mallory M D . Eldon McDonnett 35.
89	1856	Commenced in Ireland in 1809, and in Fredericksburgh, U. C., in 1822. Taught 30 years and ceased 1856.	Lennan, Grant, Campbell; Hon. J. Sandfield McDonald, M. P. Rev, W. McFadden: Rev. J. C. Slater: T. Moore, M. D.; P. Gross, M. D.; Capt. D. Hutchinson J. Ellis, Senior. A. Ham.
90	<b>₹1855-5</b> 6	Commenced in Township of York in 1824, and taught with the exception of 5 years till 1853.	J. Ellis, Senior, A. Ham. Roy. R. Burnet, W. L. Billings, M.D.; A. Wright M. D. C. O. Counsell; R. Brown, J. P.; P. Lawrence, J. P.; H. Beasley.

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	56 5 0
Walter Hiefe   Ch. England   Elizabeth   Ch. England   Elizabeth   Ch. England   England   Ch. England   England   Ch. England   England   Ch. England   Sandwich   Age & Infirmity   Ch. England   Ch. England   England   Ch.	27 15 0
1. Higginotham Ch. England Ireland Trafalgar Age & Infirmity 63	46 17
T. Jones	
T. Jones   Ch. England   Ch.	36 0 0
W. H. King   Charstand   Charlotten   See Abstract   See	36 0 O
Win. Leonard   Ch. England   Ireland   Innisfii   Age & Infirmity   71   13   14   0   0	36 11 3
Thos. Mordue   Ch. England   England   Brantford   Age & Infirmity   70   19   20 0 0 0	19 10 0
Thos. Mordue   Ch. England   England   England   Brantford   Age & Infirmity   70   19   20 0 0 0	31 17 0
Samuel Peterson   Episcopal Methodist   U. Canada   Elizabeth town.   See Abstract   51   17   18 16 0	28 10 O
103   Benj. Spillsbury   Ch. England   England   Gosfield   Age & Infirmity   68   10½   11 10 0     106   R. Williams   Ch. England   Ireland   Lancaster   Age & Infirmity   61   14½   15 10 0     107   Daniel Wing   W. Methodist   U. Canada   Lansdowne.   See Abstract   53   26   27 0 6     108   Wm. Taylor   Ch. England   U. Canada   Mariposa   Age & Infirmity   70   31   33 0 0 0     109   Wm. Kane   Ch. England   Ireland   Etobicoke   Age & Infirmity   74   36   37 0 0 0     110   Matt. Devereux   Ch. Scotland   Ireland   Charlotten lungh.   Winchael O'Kane   Rom. Catholic Ireland   Winchester   Age & Infirmity   64   20½   21 10 0     112   T. Q. Clendennan   Ch. England   U. Canada   Louth   Chronic Bronchitis.     113   McKinnon   F. Presbyter'n   Scotland   Murray   Age & Infirmity   64   21   22 0 0     114   Alex   Jenkins   Ch. England   Ireland   Whitby   Age & Infirmity   62   18   19 0 0     116   Henry Livesley   Protestant   England   Charlotter   See Abstract   54   22   23 0 0     117   William Millar   Protestant   England   Leeds   Age & Infirmity   70   22         118   Robert Beattie   Presbyterian   Scotland   Pelham   Age & Infirmity   61   20½         119   Robert Beattie   Presbyterian   Scotland   Pelham   Age & Infirmity   64   25           110   Robert Beattie   Presbyterian   Scotland   Pelham   Age & Infirmity   64   25	31 17 6
106   R. Williams	15 15 O
108   Wm. Tayloc   Ch. England   U. Canada   Mariposa   Age & Infirmity   70   31   33   6   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	21 15 0
Wm. Kane Ch. England   Ireland Etobicoke Age & Infirmity   74   36   37   0   0	39 0 0
Matt. Devereux   Ch. Scotland   Ireland   Charlotten lurgh.   Age & Infirmity   59   23   24   0   0	46 10 0 54 0 0
Matt. Devereux. Ch. Scotland hurgh. Michael O'Kane Rom. Catholic Ireland hurgh. Winchester Age & Infirmity 64 20\frac{1}{20} 21 10 0  T. Q. Clendennan Ch. England . U. Canada Louth Chronic Bronchitis.  Neil McKinnon F. Presbyter'in Scotland Murray Age & Infirmity 64 21 22 0 0  Louth Chronic Bronchitis. Age & Infirmity 64 21 22 0 0  Matt. Deverage Ch. England Ireland Whitby Age & Infirmity 62 18 19 0 0  Isab. Kennedy Ch. Scotland Scotland Charlotten burgh.  Henry Livesley Protestant England Woodhouse Age & Infirmity 70 22  William Millar L. Canada Leeds Age & Infirmity 70 7 7  Robert Beattie Presbyterian Scotland Pelham Age & Infirmity 61 20\frac{1}{2}	
111 Michael O'Rane doin. Catalone February Michael O'Rane doin. Catalone February doin. Catalone February doin. Chronic Bronchitis Age & Infirmity 64 21 22 0 0  113 Neil McKinnon F. Presbyter'n Scotland Murray Age & Infirmity 64 21 22 0 0  114 Alex. Jenkins Ch. England . Ireland Whitby Age & Infirmity 62 18 19 0 0  115 Isab. Kennedy Ch. Scotland Scotland Charlottes. See Abstract 54 22 23 0 0  116 Henry Livesley Protestant England Woodhouse. Age & Infirmity 70 22  117 William Millar L. Canada Leeds Age & Infirmity 70 70 7  118 Robert Beattie Presbyterian . Scotland Pelham Age & Infirmity 61 20	34 10 0 30 15 0
113 Neil McKinnon F. Presbyter'n Scotland Murray Age & Infirmity 64 21 22 0 0  114 Alex. Jenkins Ch. England . Ireland Whitby Age & Infirmity 62 18 19 0 0  115 Isab. Kennedy Ch. Scotland . Scotland Charlottenburgh.  116 Henry Livesley Protestant England Woodhouse Age & Infirmity 70 22  117 William Millar L. Canada Leeds Age & Infirmity 70 7 7  118 Robert Beattie Presbyterian . Scotland Pelham Age & Infirmity 61 20 7	30 10 0
114   Alex. Jenkins Ch. England   Ireland Whitby Age & Infirmity   62   18   19   0   0     115   Isab. Kennedy Ch. Scotland Scotland Charlotters burgh.   116   Henry Livesley Protestant England Woodhouse Age & Infirmity   70   22	30 0 0
115 Isab. Kennedy Ch. Scotland . Scotland Charlotten-burgh.  116 Henry Livesley Protestant England Woodhouse Age & Infirmity 70 22  117 William Millar L. Canada Leeds Age & Infirmity 70 7 7  118 Robert Beattic Presbyterian . Scotland Pelham Age & Infirmity 61 20 7	31 10 0
burgh.  Henry Livesley Protestant England Woodhouse Age & Infirmity 70 22  William Millar L. Canada Leeds Age & Infirmity 70 7 7  Robert Beattie Presbyterian . Scotland Pelham Age & Infirmity 61 20 7	27 9 0
William Millar L. Canada Leeds Age & Infirmity 70 7 7	33 0 O
William Millar L. Canada Leeds Age & Infirmity 702 7	
Ch Scotland Brantford Age & Infirmity 64 25	*** *** ***
The Scotland Scotland Brantford Age & Infirmity 64 25	··· ··· ···
119 John L. Biggar Oh. Scotland	
120 William Corry Ch. England . Eugland Derby Age & Infirmity 66 17	*** *** ***

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

20 Victoriæ.

PART II.—Table O.—(Continued.)

=	<del></del>		
No.	For the Year.	Abstract of Case.	Certificates Signed by
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91	1	Commenced in Adolphustown U. C. 1819 Tanget 97 years	O C Wood W D. A Workers T. D. T. W.
92	1856	Commenced in Adolphustown, U. C., 1819. Taught 27 year and ceased 1850. Commenced in Cornwall, U. C., 1827. Taught continuously till August, 1855, when her defective evesicht obliged he	Lane, J.P.; Charles L. Wood.  Rev. C. Poole; Rev. G. A. Hay; R. McDonald, M.  D. A. Risckwell W. D. A. McLean; J.
93	1856	and ceased 1800.  Commenced in Cornwall, U. C., 1827. Taught continuously till August, 1855, when her defective eyesight obliged he to cease.  Commenced in Ireland, 1814, and in U. C. 1842, and taugh till November, 1855. Has been a teacher 43 years, Deaf ness and debility.  Commenced in Township of Lansdowne in 1824, and taugh 30 years till 1851. Is afflicted with irreducible hernic.	Pringle; J. McDonald, J. P., &c. t Rov. R. Rodgers; H. Yates, M. D.; J. W. Cooper, L. S.; R. V. Henderson; C. C. Johnson, L. S.
91	1856	ness and dehility.  Commenced in Township of Lansdowne in 1824, and taugh 30 years till 1854. Is afflicted with irreducible hernia.	J. Strachan, L. S.; G. Rutledge, L. S. &c. Rev. R. Garrett; J. Fidler, M. D.; M. Cowen, J. P.: J. Sempter; J. Gibbs; D. Spence; D.
95		G	Graham; D. Brown, &c.
96	}1855 <b>-</b> 56	Commenced in Fredericksburgh in 1830, and taught in U.	M. P.; and A. Yielding, M. P. Rev. P. Shirley; T. Chamberlain, M. D.; J. Ben-
97	1856	Commenced in Ireland 1803, in U. C. 1837. Taught 16 years in Ireland, 16 in Lower Canada, 18 in Upper Canada, and is now quite worn out.  Commenced in Fredericksburgh in 1830, and taught in U. C. ever since.  Commenced in Pathurst, U. C., 1832, and has taught 22 years in Bathurst, Eliusley and Sherbrooke.	son, J. P.; R. Esson, J. P; L. Sharp &c. Rev. J. B. Worrell; J. S. Nichol, M. D.; M. Harris; J. A. Murdoch, M. McCormick: A
98	1856	Commenced in Trafalgar 1831. Taught in Trafalgar, Ea- quesing and Toronto 24 years. Is troubled with chronic	Bain; M. Fisher; J. Bradford, &c. Rev. W. Willoughby; C. O. Counsell; J. Barn- hart, M. D.; D. Frazer, L. S., &c.
99	1856	rheumatism and liver complaint. Commenced in England 1815, and in Etobicoke, U. C., 1831. Ceased December, 1855.	Rev. T. Elliott; Rev. E. H. Dewar; A. R. Dewson, M. D.; C. Elliot; D. McArthur; G. Patterson,
100	11855-56	Commenced in Chinguacousy 1834, and has taught in the	Rev. W. Willoughby; W. B. Geikie, M. D.; J.
101	1856	Commonced in Chinguacousy 1834, and has taught in the Counties of York, Peel & Simooc 191 years. Ceased 1853. Comnonced in Ireland 1809. Taught in Lower Canada 9 years, and 13 years in U. C., in York, Ontario and Simcoe from 1843.	Rev. W. S. Darling; A. Pass, M. D. F. S. Dillon, M.A.; Rev. J. Fletcher, L. S.; T. Drury; A. Gaviller, &c.
i	£1835-56	Commenced in Charlottenburgh 1831. Taught 17 years in Glengarry and Stormont. Ceased 1852. Constipation and	Rev. H. Urquhari; J. Grant, M. D.; A. Frazer; W.N. Frazer, L.S.; N. Eastman, L. S.; J. Pringle, &c.
102	1856	Commenced in England 1813, and in Canada 1836. Taught in Brantford and Onoudaga 191 years and general 1855.	Rev. A. A. Drummond; A. Digby, M.D.; W. West-
104	1855-56	Commenced in England 1813, and in Canada 1836. Taught in Brantford and Onondoga 19} years and ceased 1855. Commenced in Killey 1829: taught 17 years and ceased 1853. Is afflicted with paley.	Rev. F. Tremayne; Rev. J. W. German; Rev. D. Wilson; B. R. Church, M.D.; J. A. Brown, L. S. &c.
105	1856	Commenced in 1. C. 1818, and in U. C. 1845. Taught till 1855 in Gosfield, Raleigh and Tilbury Fast.	J. King, I. S.; G. Coatesworth, M. D.; T. Marlatt; J. Russell; J. P. Hughson; J. Rae; J. Simons, &c.
107	1856	Commenced in 1. C. 1818, and in U. C. 1845.  1855 in Gosfield, Raleigh and Tilbury Fast. Commenced in Ireland 1820, and in U. C. 1837. Thought 14 years and ceased 1856. Suffering from asthma. Commenced in Bastard 1829, and taught continuously till 1855. Health much disordered.	G. Cumeron; J. Craig; P. Grant, &c. H. P. Washburn, L.S.; T. Sheffield, J.P.; W. W. H. Howard, M. D.; T. Reynolds, M. D.; P. Sabo.
105	1856 (	Commenced in Township of Sidney 1824, and ceased 31st	field. M. D., &c. James McPherson, J. P.; C. T. Noble, M. D.;
109	1856	December, 1855. Commenced in Township of Kingston 1819, and ceased in Saltfleet 1855.	Rev. T. Green; W. Gamble, J. P.; J. Thornburn, M.D.: J.G. Stevenson, J. P.; G. Chevne, L.S.;
110	1856(	Commenced in Charlottenburgh 1832, and ceased October.	Rev. J. Porteous, L. S.; D. Lewis, J. P., &c.
111	1856 (	1855, having taught 23 years in Glengarry. Commenced in Ireland 1820, and in U. C. 1833, and taught in County of Glengarry till December, 1855, except two years.	Rev. W. Lochead : Rev. B. toyle : J. Pringle : J. J. Ker, L. S. ; D. Æ. McDonell, &c.
112	1856	Commenced in Louth, 1826, and ceased in Clinton. 1850.	P. Gregory, L. S.; Rev. W. Hewson, L. S.; T. R. Graham, M. D.
13	1856 0	Commenced in Township of Charlottenburgh, 1829, and previously in Scotland, 1811, where he taught 11 years. Has congestion of brain.	Rev. J. A. thompson; E. W. Meyers, J. P.; S. Cooley, J. P.; W. H. Fox, J. P., &c
14	1956	Commenced in Gore of Toronto 1838 ceased 31st Dec.	Rev. R. H. Thornton; W. T. Boate, L. S.; D. Coate, M. D.; G. W. Tempest, M. D.
- 1	•	1655.  John Helmann, 1620, and U. C. 1633. and taught No. 9, Charlottenburgh, 22 years, ceased 9th December, 1855. Incapacitated by rheumatism, debility, &c.	Rev. F. McPherson; Rev. J. McLaurin; Rev. D. Clarke; Hon. J. S. McDonald, M. P. Sc.
- 17	ın 1857.l	Commenced in Ruleigh, 1834, and taught till 22nd Sept.	Rev. A. Ferrier, D. D.; J. B. Culver, M. D.; Judge Salmon, Sheriff Rapelje,
17	Do C	U. C. Leeds and Grenville.	Salmon. Sheriff Rapelje, Rev. W. Smart; Rev. C. Turner; T. G. Dowsley, M. U.; R. McCrum, M. D.; Jeffrey Hale, &c.
18	Do C	commenced in Scotland, 1831, and in Queenston, U. C.,	Rev. J. B. Mowat, Supt.: David Thornburn; D. Deverardo; J. McKinlay.
19	Do C	commenced in Township of London. C W., 1825, and taught in Counties Middlesex, Elgin, Brant and Haldimand 25 years.  Sommenced in L. C., 1817, and in U. C., Township of Township of Township of Township of Township of Township of Township of Township of Township of Township of Township	Rev. E.R. Sumson; Rev. G.Goodson; Rev. E. Greig. J. Skinner, M. U.; A. Crooks, J. P.; H. Phelps; J. P.; A. R. Smith, J. P.; H. Biggar, J. P.
20	Do C	commenced in L. C., 1817, and in U. C., Township of To-	Rev. J. Porteous; Allan ameron, M.D.; C. Ayl-

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No.	Name.	Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipal- ity.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	re i	Years of teaching in U.C.	Subscription.	Pension.
121	Marianne Ed-	Ch. England .	Ireland ,	Goulbourn.	See Abstract	45	20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	Rom. Catholic	Ireland	Douro	Age & Infirmity	61	23	*** *** ***	*** *** ***
123	James Guthrie	Presbyterian.	Scotland	Darling	Age & Infirmity	65	14	*** *** ***	*** *** ***
124	Matt. Handcock	Ch. England	Iroland	Emily	Age & Infirmity	60	22		
125	Woodus Johnson James Kehoe						19		
126 127	William Leahy	i	1	1 .		1	12		*** ***
128	James McQueen	l			'	}·	1		
129	John Miskelly	Ch. England	. Ireland	Wolford .	Age & Infirmit	y 59	121		, ,
130	Wm. McIver	. Rom. Catholi	c Ireland	Whitchure	h Age & Infirmit	y 67	16		
131	Patrick Wood	Ch. England	. Ireland	Smith	Age & Infirmit	y 68	16		
132									
133	James C. Hay	U. Presbyte	n Scotland .	. Wainfleet.	Age & Infirmit	y 50	16		*** *** ***
134	James McCabe .	Rom. Cathol	ic Ireland	Thurlow	Age & Infirmit	ty 70	0 33		"
135	1						3 17		
136	1						1 17	,	
13	7 Catherine Snyd	er Episcopalia	u. Canada	Osnabrucl	See Abstract	4	7 18	£906 10 0	£2100 0 0

#### GENERAL

	Countries in which Sup	ERANNUATED TEAC	CHERS RESIDE.	 
13 in 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Glengarry. Stormont. Dundas. Prescott. 'arleton. Grenville. Leeds. Lanark. Renfrew. Frontenac. Addington. Lennox. Prince Edward Hastings. Northumberland. Peterboro'. Victoris. Ontario. Vork.	2 in 3 a 2 a 2 a 3 a 1 a 2 a 3 a 1 a 3 a 4 a 3 a 187	Simcoe. Wentworth. Halton. Brant. Lincoln. Welland. Norfolk. Oxford. Wellington. Grey. Huron. Middlesex. Elgin. Kent.	

#### COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

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# PART II.—Table O.—(Continued.)

			Markey and the control of the contro
No.	For the	Abstract of Case.	Certificates signed by
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		Commence of the second property of	
121	Payable in 1857.	Commenced in Nepenn, 1836, and taught in Carleton and Grenville 20 years till 17th Dec., 1856. Nervous debility, dyspensia and asthma, oblige her to desist.	Rev. C. P. Pettit, Supt.; Rev. J. Flood; Rev. E. Morris; F. Codd, M. D.; D. Chambers, M.D.; Judge Armstrong; Jos. Hinton, Warden, &c.
122	Do	Commenced in Ircland, 1810, and Brockville, U. O., 1832. Taught in Brackville, Cavan, Peterborough and Dummer, till 30th Dec., 1856, besides 22 years proviously in Ircland.	T. Reynolds, M. D. ; S. Reynolds, J. P.; W. East- land, J. P.; M. Lavell, M.D.; T. Bradburn; John Kennedy, J. P.
123	Do	Commenced in Durling, 1848, and taught 2 schools in that township only.	Rev. T. Frazer; A. Munro, M. D.; J. Murdoch, Supt.; D. H. Mann; H. Mair; P. Guthrie, Reeve; W. Scott, J. P.
121	Do	Commenced in Township of Emily, 1835, and taught in Cavan, Emily and Manvers till 31st Dec., 1856.	Rev. W. Logan; Rev. R. Harding; Rev. E. Burnham; M. Howes, M. D.; J. Trons, M. D.; W. Cottingham, Warden, &c.
125	Do	Commenced in L. C., 1833, and in U. C., 1837. Taught in Nepean, March. Gloucester and Goulbourn, 19 years.	
126	До	Commenced in Ireland, 1825, and in U. C. 1835. Taught in Leeds, Grenville and Frontenac, 19 years. Disease of the eye incapacitates him.	Roy, J. P., Foley, W. W. Howard, M. D.; Benj, Tett, J. P.; W. Whelan, J. P.; Jos. M. Taggari, J. P.; Wm Taylor.
127	Do	Commenced in Township of Huntingdon, 1844, and taught in Counties of Hastings and Peterborough till 31st Dec., 1856.	Rev. R. McKey; Amos McCrea, M. D.; W. L. Conger, M. P.; Jas. Hogan, Reeve, T. Short, &c.
128	-	Commenced in Trafalgar, 1834. Taught there 14 years, and S S, No. 1, Nichol, 21 years. Disease of the heart, &c., incapacitates him.	M. D.; J. Cadenhead, Supt.; A. D. Fordyce. Supt.; A. D. Forrier, J. P.
120		Commenced in Ireland, 1817, and in Township of Wolford, 1813. Taught in Wolford, Elizabethtown and Augusta, 121 years.	Rev. R. Brewster; R Waugh, Supt.; B. R. Church, M. D.
130	Do	Commenced in Ireland, 1809, and in County of Prescott, 1834.  Taught in Counties of Prescott, Grenville and York, 16 years.	M. D.
131	Do.	Commenced in 1816, and in U. C. Township of Smith, 1830, and has taught in that township 16 years.	Sharidan : E. Roberts, Sunt. Dr. Lavell.
132	Do	Commenced in Ireland, 1836, and in U.C. 1839. Taught in County of Prince Edward till 6th April, 1852.	D. B. Stevenson, M. P.; H. Vaudusen, J. P.; T. Wellbanks, J. P.; T. Moore, M. D.
133	Do	Commenced in Scotland, 1815, and in Township of Clinton, U. C., 1840. Taught 16 years in Counties of Lincoln, Halton, Haldimand and Welland.	G. Robertson, Supt.; W. Dunn, J. P.; J. Frazer,
134	Do	Commenced in 1812, and in U. C. 1821. Taught in Counties of Hastings, &c., for 33 years.	Rev. J. Grier; Rev. W. Legg; F. McAnnany; H. Hope, M. D., Fidley, M. D.
135	Do	Commenced in Ireland, 1834, and in Whitchurch, U. C., 1840. Taught till 31st Dec. 1856, in same Township.	Rev. S. F. Ramsey; Jos. Hartman. M. P., T. Pyne, M. D.
136	Do	Commenced in Township of Stamford, 1830, and taught in Welland, Oxford and Brant, 17 years. Constitution en- tirely broken up	Rev. David Carr; L. McCosh, M. D., &c.
137	Do	Commenced in Township of Osnabruck, 1639. Taught there and in Cornwall till 24th Dec., 1956. Palpitation of the heart incapacitates her.	Rev. Matthew Ker: W. H. Wagner, M. D., Henry Shaver, J. P.

#### ABSTRACT.

Religious Denominations.		NATIVES OF
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		MATIVES OF
	٠.,	
Clausely of Handland	4 11	Ireland 62
Church of England	26	
Presbyterian	18	Scotland 44 England 18
Thurch of Scotland		Upper Canada
Methodist	ำัว	United States4
Baptist	4	Lower Canada 3
Congregationalist	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Protestant	2	137
Universalist	1	
Society of Friends	1'	
Christian Disciple	1	Total subscription in 1856 £ 906 10 0
Second Advent		Total pensions paid in 1856 2499 0 0
Not given	7	
	- 04	
	137	1

The average length of service as Common School Teachers in Upper Canada is 22 years. The average age of each pensioner is 65 years. There are 131 Males, and 6 Females.

PART II.—Table P.

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANTS BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER

THE	AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID.								
MUNICIPALITIES  OF  UPPER CANADA.	For Common School purposes.*	For Grammar School purposes.	For Public School Libraries.	To Poor Schools.	To Normal School Students.	To Superan- nuated Teachers.	Total Legislative aid, 1850.		
Counties.  Clengarry Stormont Stormont Dundas Prescott Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Carleton Leeds Lenax Lanax Lanax Lanax Lannox Lennox Lennox Carleton Carle	377 2 5 6 8 8 9 7 5 1 6 8 1 9 8 7 5 5 16 3 8 7 8 7 9 8 4 5 5 16 8 8 7 8 5 16 8 1 9 8 7 8 7 9 8 9 8 7 8 5 16 8 1 9 8 7 8 7 9 8 9 8 1 9 1 9 8 7 8 9 8 9 8 7 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 8 9	100 0 0 175 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 10 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 5 0 0 17 5 0 17 5 0 17 5 0 17 5 0 17 5 0 17 5 0 17 10 0 17 10 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 12 10 0 12 10 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 9 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 12 10 0 8 5 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9	12 0 0 0 7 10 0 8 0 0 0 25 0 0 0 42 10 0 0 10 10 0 0 0 17 10 0 0 25 0 0 0 12 10 0 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5 10 0 0 14 10 0 0 5 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 12 15 0 0 0 12 15 0 0 0 12 15 0 0 0 12 15 0 0 0 0 12 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	38 7 6 6 5 0 0 5 0 11 4 12 10 0 0 12 10 0 0 6 15 0 0 11 4 15 5 0 1 1 15 5 0 1 15 5 0 1 15 5 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 0 15 15 15 0 15 15 15 0 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	435 19 11 575 13 0 580 15 3 197 5 6 806 6 8 703 7 9 970 15 11 1034 3 11 306 15 7 617 6 10 216 8 8 578 12 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 770 15 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 770 15 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 770 15 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 770 15 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 770 15 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 770 15 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 770 15 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 770 15 9 820 15 4 870 15 7 822 1 3 851 4 8 850 17 9 854 1 8 860 17 9 854 1 1 8 608 9 8 601 2 9 670 15 8 670 1 5 8		
Total	21003 5 3	1838 0 0	784 15 4	257 10 0	550 0 0	1462 0 0	28895 10 7		

<sup>\*</sup> Including the sums paid to Separate Schools.

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

PART II.-Table P.

WITH THE SUMS BAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT THERETO, AND OTHER MONEYS BAISED BY TRUSTEES, &C.

	AMOUNT I	RAISED FRO	M LOCAL SO	OURCES.	<u>'</u>	TOTAL.
For Common School purposes,	For Public School Libraries.	Subscriptions to the Superan-		Other moneys raised by Trustees and others for Grammar and Common School purposes.	Total from local sources 1856.*	Grand tota from Legislat and local source 1856.
£ s. d.  500 3 3 3892 7 8 407 12 6 405 6 3 128 9 7 608 4 3 539 5 6 683 11 3 280 3 0 525 0 0 235 0 0 240 0 0 593 0 6 772 5 6 758 13 8 810 5 6 758 13 8 810 5 7 1511 10 8 600 7 7 7 1511 10 8 600 6 8 789 9 10 551 2 10 600 6 8 789 9 10 551 2 10 600 6 8 789 9 10 551 2 10 600 6 8 789 9 10 551 2 10 600 6 8 789 9 10 551 2 10 600 6 8 789 9 10 551 2 10 600 6 8 789 9 10 551 2 10 600 7 755 13 11 650 3 3 602 16 3 3 602 16 3 3 704 3 6 209 13 11 908 12 1 600 9 1 401 12 5 938 10 1	2 10 0 50 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 17 5 0 0 17 5 0 0 17 15 0 0 18 5 0 0 15 0 0 0 127 15 0	## S. d.    5 0 0 7 0 0     3 0 0 0     1 0 0 0     2 0 0 0 6 0 0 0     1 0 0 0     3 0 0 0     4 0 0 0     5 0 0 0     6 5 0 0     7 0 0 0 0     8 0 0 0     9 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0     5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 s. d.  505 3 3 869 7 8 407 12 6 470 16 3 170 9 4 3 550 5 6 817 0 9 791 11 3 207 8 0 531 0 0 235 0 0 0 240 0 0 504 0 0 504 0 0 780 5 6 785 3 8 812 5 6 549 10 9 419 9 10 507 6 11 1 520 8 0 760 13 11 520 8 0 761 18 3 921 5 0 504 19 3 761 18 3 921 5 0 734 14 1 570 0 3 725 8 6 210 13 11 978 7 1 660 9 1 494 19 9 1019 0 1 466 19 1	## 5. d.  1376 5 8 1567 16 0 1990 6 5 1150 19 9 301 18 11 3167 3 2 2183 13 4 4155 18 7 4057 2 0 1569 6 4 2296 0 1 2290 6 2 1190 8 6 3542 17 0 6332 9 0 5941 1 0 3012 4 7 2044 8 1 6032 9 1 6032 9 1 6032 9 1 6032 14 0 5941 1 0 3012 4 7 2044 8 1 6033 18 2 5502 14 8 6533 18 2 5502 14 8 6533 18 2 5502 14 8 6533 18 2 5502 14 8 6512 6 6 5558 19 8 4387 16 9 4559 7 11 4364 12 4 7722 17 10 6552 14 8 6512 6 6 5588 8 5 3131 10 5 5564 3 6 6407 10 2 6561 1 1 25661 1 2 5661 1 2 5661 1 2 5661 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 1 2 5685 1 5 5688 15 5	## 5. d.  1881 8 11 1937 4 4 2597 14 1 1621 10 0 481 8 6 8887 7 5 2753 18 10 4978 19 4 4848 14 0 1866 14 4 2527 0 4 2525 6 1 1430 8 2 4136 17 6 7678 12 7 6753 12 7 6753 12 7 6753 12 7 6753 13 7 6465 17 1 7397 0 7 12598 10 3 6465 17 11 7397 0 7 12598 10 3 6465 17 11 7397 1 7 12598 10 3 6465 17 11 7397 1 7 1598 6 1 11 6133 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6433 1 1 6434 9 8 5594 8 1 85594 8 1 8701 19 8 85594 8 1 8668 6 2 8668 6 3	## 8. d  2728 4 8 2373 4 8 2933 12 8 2802 11 8 678 14 6 4603 14 7 5593 14 7 5593 14 7 5593 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2333 9 11 2334 10 9 2410 9 9 2423 3 7 24417 15 7 2423 10 5 8220 3 7 2447 15 7 2520 10 11 2534 10 11 2535 10 4 2539 11 7

<sup>\*</sup> This does not include the Salaries of Local Superintendents.

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

20 Victoriæ.

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANTS BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER

<del></del>		AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID.							
	THE MUNICIPALITIES  OF  UPPER CANADA.	For Common School purposes.	For Grammar School purposes.	For Public School Libraries.	To Poor Schools.	To Normal School Students.	To Superan- nuated Teachers.	Total Legislative aid, 1856.	
2 3 4	Cities. Toronto	333 0 0 502 9 1	100 0 0 150 0 0 300 0 0 200 0 0	100 0	£ s. d.	15 0 0	19 10 0	£ s. d.  1777 0 0  606 0 0  679 10 0  748 0 0  702 9 1  4512 10 1	
2	Towns.  Belleville Brantford Brockville Cohetham Colouur Cornwall Dundas Goderich Guelph Niagara Paris Perth Peterboro' Picton Port Hope Prescott St. Catharines Whitby Total	132 15 0 123 16 0 92 10 6 88 17 10 44 0 6 85 9 5 64 15 6 127 1 ( 107 0 c 64 8 ( 55 15 ( 55 15 ( 101 15 4 128 4	80 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 155 0 0 0 0	0	0	5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	28 10 0 27 10 0 0 15 10 0	100 19 5 244 15 0 287 1 0 284 10 5 164 8 0 220 15 0 242 14 2 151 13 1 184 15 0 185 4 0 228 4 1 206 19 9	
1 2 3 4		52 17 48 2 66 12	0	0 6 5	0			234 7 250 12	

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

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

WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT THERETO, AND OTHER MONEYS RAISED BY TRUSTEES, &C.

Appendix (No. 58.)

	•	AMOUNT I	RAISED FROM	M LOCAL SO	URCES.	1 1 4	TOTAL.				
AS AN EQUIVALENT. Other moneys raised by											
For For Common School Public School purposes. Libraries.			Subscriptions to the Superanlocal sources as nuated Teachers' Fund		Trustees and others for	Total from local sources 1858.	Grand total from Legislative and local sources, 1856.				
12345	£ s. d.  5990 0 0  4582 16 9  900 0 0  2100 12 0  947 17 8  14511 6 5	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.  5980 0 0  4582 16 9  900 0 0  2200 12 0  947 17 8	£ s. d.  3815 19 6 4966 2 7 674 14 1 1334 9 8 1021 17 3	£ s. d.  9795 19 6  9548 10 4  1576 14 1  9585 1 8  1969 14 11  26428 9 6	£ s. d.  11572 19 6 10154 19 4 2256 4 1 4283 1 8 2672 4 0  30930 8 7				
1234567890 1012345678	602 10 10 501 13 6 811 5 0 980 0 0 350 0 0 100 0 0 150 15 0 743 0 1 214 4 6 643 5 11 522 18 2 250 0 0 180 0 0 241 10 0 700 0 0 8473 14 7	25 0 0	3 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 0	662 10 10 501 13 6 811 5 0 980 0 0 352 0 0 106 0 0 150 0 0 554 15 0 743 6 1 214 4 6 643 5 11 525 18 2 250 0 0 180 0 0 266 15 7 199 0 0 700 0 0 8510 14 7	985 19 0 1234 3 3 1302 15 11 388 15 7 872 13 8 686 13 1 503 7 6 428 15 5 409 13 9 254 4 9 141 10 11 1038 14 8 2955 11 10 184 1 4 868 15 2 411 8 0 685 8 4 713 1	1648 10 7 1735 16 9 2114 0 11 1388 15 7 1224 13 8 702 13 1 743 7 6 988 10 5 1152 19 10 468 9 3 774 16 10 1564 12 10 364 1 4 1125 10 9 1385 8 4 1413 1	2050 12 2 1054 0 6 2435 3 11 1041 15 1 1433 11 6 1018 3 7 934 6 11 1228 5 5 1440 0 10 752 19 8 949 4 10 1791 7 10 3443 6 0 515 14 5 1310 5 9 1613 12 5 1620 0 10				
1 2 3 4	175 0 0 200 0 0 234 0 0 460 0 0	6 5 0		175 0 0 200 0 0 240 5 0 460 0 0	259 6 2 124 4 5 232 10 2 811 10 10	484 6 2 324 4 5 472 15 2 1271 10 10	524 4 2 537 2 1 707 2 2 1522 2 10				
-	1069 0 0	6 5 0	***************************************	1075 5 0	1427 11 7	2502 16 7	3290 11 3				

20 Victoriæ.

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANTS BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT TOGETHER

	1	AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID.							
	THE MUNICIPALITIES  OF  UPPER CANADA.	For Common School purposes.	For Grammar School purposes.	For Public School Libraries.	To Poor Schools	To Normal School Students.	To Superan- nuated Teachers.	Total Legislative aid, 1856.	
2 1 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Incorporated Villages. Berlin Boymanville Brampton Caledonia Chippewa Galt Ingersoll Ingersoll Ingersol Inganee Oshawa Preston St. Marys St. Thomas Smith's Falls Stratford Thorold Trenton Windsor Vienna Yorkville Total	20 12 9 24 4 9 31 14 9 31 17 2 33 17 2 24 12 0 30 10 9 20 10 5 30 10 7 30 10 7 30 13 6 53 15 6 29 10 1	\$0.000 104.000 140.000 60.000 80.000 40.000 150.000 100.000 100.000	3 0 (		£ s. d. 10 15 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 34 0 9 144 12 6 180 12 9 24 4 9 31 14 7, 204 2 1 107, 10 0 113 17 2 24 12 0 33 19 9 29 19 5 139 17 70 10 7 189 13 6 63 15 6 29 19 5 125 1 4 32 7 0 1600 16 11	
1 2 3 4 5	Total Counties  Cities Towns Town Municipalitie Villages	3219 9 1707 0 257 9	1 1006 0 1 2399 0 8 524 0	0 100 0 0 25 0 0 6 5	4 257 10 0 0 0	168 0 23 15	0 10 10 0 111 0	0 28895 10 7 0 4512 19 1 0 4255 15 7 787 14 6 1600 16 1	
1 2 - 1 2	Grand Total 1856 Grand Total 1855 Increase Decrease	25030 3 483S 17 1	2 6549 16 10 111 4	0 920 5 0 1217 12 1 0 297 7		-	2 1592 10 1632 17 5 40 7	0 429 i3 4 7 37885 12 5062 12	

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

20 Victoriæ.

PART II.—Table P.—(Continued.)

WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT THERETO, AND OTHER MONEYS RAISED BY TRUSTEES, &c.

		AMOUNT	RAISED FRO	M LOCAL SO	OURCES.	1	TOTAL.
c	For ommon School purposes.	For Public School Libraries	Subscriptions to the Superan-local sources as		Other moneys raised by Trustees and others for Grammar and Common School purposes.	Total from local sources 1856.	Grand total from Legislative and local sources, 1856.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	# s. d. 243 19 3 200 0 0 519 3 9 285 0 0 260 17 21 453 1 4 775 0 0 140 18 10 150 0 0 230 0 0 275 0 0 120 0 0 89 13 6 150 0 0 33 6 0 270 1 11 125 0 0 187 10 0 4738 12 6	2 s. d.	2 0 0	£ s. d. 243 19 3 200 0 0 0 519 3 9 285 0 0 200 17 11 453 1 4 777 5 0 140 18 10 150 0 0 383 0 0 130 0 0 276 0 0 120 0 0 89 13 6 150 0 0 38 6 0 270 1 11 125 0 0 187 10 0	8. d. 39   5   2 1650   1   4 222   0   5   2 80   5   2 102   7   11 4237   2   3 310   11   9 221   11   6 1731   0   1 185   15   11 15   3   11 1444   13   9 227   15   5 680   6   11 77   16   3 123   2   6 16   6   0 11521   10   5	## s. d. ## 283	# 8. d 367 5 2 1901 13 10 871 18 9 889 9 11 395 0 5 4894 5 8 1195 6 9 476 7 6 1905 12 1 552 15 8 175 3 4 1880 11 1 418 6 0 959 13 11 281 11 9 189 14 3 300 1 4 386 5 9 236 3 6
1 2 3 4 5	25734 2 3 14511 6 5 8473 14 7 1069 0 0 4738 12 6	784 15 4 100 0 0 25 0 0 6 5 0 4 5 0	148 15 0 12 0 0 2 0 0 deducted from pensions 900 10 0	26667 12 7 14611 6 5 8510 14 7 1076 5 0 4744 17 6	177141 8 6 11815 3 1 14140 14 2 1427 11 7 11521 10 5 Model School Pees, &c. 662 11 8	203809 1 1 26426 9 6 2265 8 7 2502 16 7 16266 7 11	232704 11 8 30939 8 7 26907 3 8 3290 11 3 17867 4 10
1 2 1 2	54526 15 9 45170 14 2 9356 1 7	920 5 4 1217 12 10 297 7 6	1069 5 0 970 17 6	50516 6 1 47859 4 6 9157 1 7	216708 19 2 176267 10 7 40441 8 7	273225 5 3 223036 15 1 49588 10 2	810173 9 9 201292 17 5 84880 12 4

PART II.-Table Q.

20 Victoriæ.

EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY

A. 1857.

*****		COMMON SCHOOLS.				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	MUNICIPALITIES  OF  UPPER CANADA.  Counties.  Glengarry. Stormont  Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Renfrew Prontenae Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberiand Durhan Peterborough Victoria Ontario York Pee Simoo Wentworth Halton Brant Lincoln Welland Haldimand Norfoik Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Porth Huron Bruce Middlesex Higin Rent Bruce Middlesex Higin Rent Bruce Middlesex Higin Rent Lamoba Mero  Wentworth Halton Brant Lincoln Welland Haldimand Norfoik Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Porth Huron Bruce Middlesex Higin Kent Lambton Essex	Section School Section	MMON SC MMON S	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1856.  2 s. d. 2358 d. 2482 6 8 2961 2 8 1834 19 7 516 11 7 3755 5 9 3471 13 11 7275 17 11 6463 14 9 2125 19 11 3239 14 10 1239 17 11 4815 0 4 7306 10 10 8043 6 3 9822 15 6 4219 0 1 1 3441 3 10 10650 10 8 12927 8 3 12927 8 3 12927 8 3 12927 8 3 12927 8 3 12928 10 10 14410 19 3 12927 8 3 12928 10 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8090 15 10 4610 15 3 7652 10 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8090 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10 14410 19 3 12928 19 2 8091 15 10		
· 1	Cities. Toronto	14	5324	8369 9 0		
2 3 4 5	Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa	10 2 19	3334 2114 2229 1457	6473 14 4 1498 1 2 1800 9 6 1172 7 7		
1 2	Grand Total for 1856 Grand Total for 1855	3472 3325	251145 227864	260527 10 9 224818 13 3		
$\frac{1}{2}$	Increase	147	23281	41708 17 6		

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

PART II.—Table Q.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			ОТ	OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			Amount		GRAND TOTAL.		
	No of Grammar Schools	No. of Grammar School pupils.	Amount expended to Grammar School purpo during 1856	se of other E Institution	No. of their pupils.	Amount received to ther Education Institution during 185	by al	expended Superannus Teachers Libraries Normal Sch Students a Poor Schoo	rad No. of Education		
11111111111111111111111111111111111111	2121322 ::1222223 :::1222 ::11 ::::211 ::: 11111	38 130 83 102 169 80 122 173 91 141 123 51 77 70 45 105 105 105 105 80 80 162 80 80 80 162 80 80 70 80 80 70 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	## 8. d 136 0 493 15 108 10 0 109 0 2 109 0 2 109 0 2 109 0 2 109 0 2 109 1 2 3 455 18 9 164 1 6 6 307 2 8 225 0 0 1079 0 77 851 15 0 827 15 0 1079 0 77 851 15 0 516 15 0 827 6 5 6 136 8 11 502 16 5 324 5 7 410 18 023 6 5 324 5 7 410 18 023 6 5 324 5 7 410 18 023 6 5 324 5 7 410 18 023 7 6 355 18 0 6 366 15 2 773 10 9 100 0 0 0 329 11 8 866 15 2 295 15 9	251 ::1 ::27821 ::139813817949	40 20 15 1000 198 107 344 40 55 2857 119 70 133 177 282 175 230 100 115 08 147 72 145 86 148 1300 0800 875 118 340	97 0	For the	169 15 85 7 55 0 70 1 127 5 74 18 143 17	6 0 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 679477 1077 1077 1077 1077 1077 1077 1077 1	0   3041 0 5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5
2	61 65	3386 3726	15755 17 8 13535 1 4	279 317	7555 8684	42907 16 0 42804 15 9		8001 0 6 7810 2 11	3815 8710	262858 240817	336192 4 11 288908 13 8
2	4	840	2220 16 4	38	1129	103 0 3		160 17 7	105	22041	47193 11 8

20 Victoriæ.

PART II.—Table R.—A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT exhibiting the comparative Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, during

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1812.	1813.	1844.	1845.	1816-
1	Population of Upper Canada during the years	486,055		•••	•622,570	•••,
2	Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years	141,143	'	183,539	202,913	204,580
8	Colleges in operation	5		. 5	5	5
4	County Grammar Schools and Academies	. *25		*25	*30	*31
5	Private Schools reported	*14	<u>;</u>	*60	*65	*80
6	Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada		La	•••		•••
7	Total Common Schools in operation as reported	1,721	loo I	2,610	2,736	2,589
8	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Upper Canada		the School Law.	2,700	2,836	2,705
Ð	Free Schools reported in operation	No Reports.	ni e	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
10	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	do	change in	do	do	do
11	Total Pupils attending Academics and County Grammar Schools		at	do	do	do
12	Total Pupils attending Private Schools	do	99	đo	đo	do '
13	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada		uənbəs	đo	đo	đo
. 14	Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Upper Canada		n con	96,756	110,002	101,912
15	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private and Common Schools	i	No Reports for this year were received, in consequence of	96,756	110,002	101,012
16	Total Amount Paid for the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada	£41,500	Fere r	£51,714	£71,514	£67,906
17	Total Amount available for the erection or repairs of Common School Houses, and for Libraries and Appa- ratus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c	No Reports.	nis year	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
18	Grand Total available for Common School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus		s for th	đo	đo	do
19	Amount received by other Educational Institutions	do	por	đo	do	do ,
20	Grand Total available for Educational purposes in Upper Canada		No Re	do	do	đo .
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 Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher	•••		72	8	81

<sup>\*</sup> An Approximation only-no specific information having been received by the Department.

Note.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1947, are not very complete; but since that period they Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Common School up to the private than official which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA, as connected with Universities, the years 1842 to 1856, inclusive. Compiled from returns in the Educational Department.

1856,	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.	1847.	· \$
				953,239	950,55	803,49	· ",	725,879		. :
		277,912	268,957	262,755	258,607	259,258	253,364	241,102	230,975	:
•••		1 '	8	1 -	,	7	7	6	6	8
12	10	9 84	79	. ]	70	57	39	33	32	4
89	94	4	174		159	224	157	117	. 98	5
239	278	186	3	3	2	2	2	2	. 2	0
3,472	3,325	3 8,244	3,127	8,010	3,001	3,059	2,871	2,800	2,727	7
		0 - 1 -	3,391	3,259	3,239	3,349	3,076	2,958	2,863	8
8,815	3,710	3,515	1,052	901	855	252	No Report	No Reports	No Reports	
1,263	1,211	1,177	756	751	632	684	773	740	700	10
1,835	1,100	800			2,800	2,070	1,120	1,115	1,000	11
4,393†	4,779†	5,153	3,839	3,194	3,948	4,663	3,648	2,345	1,831	12
5,213	6,531	4,607	3,822	5,133	0,020	2,000	1			13
772	643	622	735	615	356	370	400	256	•••	13
251,145	227,864	204,168	194,736	179,587	168,159	151,891	138,465	130,730	124,829	14
262,858	240,817	217,356	203,986	189,310	175,895	159,078	144,408	135,295	131,300	15
£194,920	£170,027	£144,717	£122,441	£107,237	£97,827	£88,429	£88,478	£86,069	£77,599	16
£74,607	£54,791	£43,968	£32,018	£25,094	£19,334	£14,180	No Reports.	No Reports.	Reports.	17 N
			OLC: POO	£139,085	£121,384	£102,619	đo	do	đo	18
£62,221‡	£224,818 £64,180‡	£195,624 £43,504	£161,769 £37,526	£36,939	£32,834	***	đo	do	do	19
		2000 200	£199,674	£176,074	£154,218		đo	đo	do	20
336,192		1	3.539	3,398	8,277	3,476	3,209	3,177	8,028	21
3,689	3.565	8,539	2,601	2,541	2,551	2,697	2,505	2,507	2,365	
2,622	2,568	2,508	938	817	726	779	704	670	663	
1,067	997	1,031 9 <del>1,7</del>	91	91	91	977	920	9	. 81	22

<sup>‡</sup> 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 have been rather present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions—

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger$   $\Lambda$  decrease—caused by the institution of an Entrance Examination for the Grammar Schools.

Part II.-Table S.

20 Victoriæ.

THE GRANTS TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON

STATEMENT No. 1.—THE LEGISLATIVE AP

	,	AMOUNT	AMOUN	r of Apportio	NMENT.
MUNICIPALITIES.	AMOUNT PAID.	UNPAID.	To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
Counties.  Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Prescott and Russell	£ s. d. 1572 16 11 458 4 5 693 18 2 937 17 0 1100 17 9 456 15 3 780 0 4 1513 18 10 792 9 6 776 16 3 2028 6 10 808 17 11 474 12 2 615 8 1 455 11 3 464 9 5 504 15 4 602 16 6 6844 3 2 755 8 8 793 6 3 403 7 9 584 0 11 972 3 5 989 6 8 651 9 5 504 5 3 433 5 5 454 16 10	£ s. d.  1 4 6 5 4 11  1 11 6  31 5 5  C 7 10  28 19 1  2 0 0	£ s. d. 1319 11 11 447 11 11 691 14 3 1382 1 11 937 17 0 1079 3 8 456 15 3 8 456 15 3 18 10 773 17 0 776 16 3 2023 19 10 781 5 1 505 17 7 615 8 1 455 11 3 463 4 8 503 18 3 602 16 6 844 3 2 729 12 8 739 16 3 602 16 6 844 3 2 729 12 8 739 16 3 482 6 10 584 0 11 964 19 5 981 6 8 651 9 5 498 13 5 433 5 5 4482 13 10	£ g. d. 53 5 0 11 17 0 7 8 10 25 11 3 23 5 7 6 18 0 18 12 6 27 12 10 1 4 9 1 2 1 0 7 10 25 16 0 53 10 0 7 4 0 10 0 0 5 11 11 4 6 0	£ s. d. 1372 16 11 459 8 11 699 3 1 1847 13 2 937 17 0 1102 9 3 456 15 3 750 0 4 1513 18 10 792 9 6 776 16 3 2028 6 10 808 17 11 505 17 7 615 8 1 455 11 3 464 9 5 504 15 4 684 3 2 755 8 8 793 6 3 432 6 10 584 0 11 972 3 5 991 6 8 651 9 5 504 5 3 433 5 5 456 19 10
Toronto	1410 10 0 444 0 0 529 10 0 333 0 0 502 9 1		1017 10 0 444 0 0 351 15 0 333 0 0 259 0 0	393 0 0 178 0 0 243 9 1	1410 10 0 444 0 0 529 10 0 333 0 0 502 9 1

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 S.

PORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS, 1856.

MUNICIPALITIES.		AMOUNT	АМОЦ	NT OF APPOR	HONMENT.
	AMOUNT PAID,	UNPAID.	To Common Schools.	To Separat Schools.	Total.
Towns.		Company of the Company			
Belleville Brantford Brockville Chatham Cobourg: Cornwall Dundas Goderich Niagara Perth Peterborough Picton Port Hope Prescott St. Catherines Whitby	£ s. d. 208 1 7 132 13 9 123 13 0 92 19 6 88 17 10 44 0 6 85 9 5 64 15 0 107 0 5 55 15 0 78 9 2 51 13 1 101 15 0 105 4 0 128 4 1 46 19 9	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 132 16 7 117 18 9 101 15 0 85 9 6 88 17 10 44 0 6 85 9 5 64 15 0 75 13 5 40 5 0 56 6 8 43 15 1 101 15 0 128 4 1	£ s. d. 75 5 0 14 15 0 21 18 0 12 10 0	£ s. d. 208 1 7 182 13 9 123 13 0 92 19 6 88 17 10 44 0 6 85 9 5 64 15 0 107 0 5 55 15 0 78 9 2 51 13 1 101 15 0 105 4 0 128 4 1
Town Municipalities.	40 19 9	••••••	46 19 9	••••••	46 19 9
Amherstburgh Barrie Guelph Simcoe Woodstock Incorporated Villages.	89 18 0 52 18 8 127 1 0 48 2 0 66 12 0	••••••	55 10 0 37 0 0 88 16 0 48 2 0 66 12 0	34 8 0 15 18 8 38 5 0	89 18 0 52 18 8 127 1 0 48 2 0 66 12 0
Berlin Bowmanville Brampton Aledonia Chippewa Galt Ingersoll Vapance Islawa Paris Preston It. Mary's It. Thomas It. Thomas It. Thomas It. Mary's It. Thomas  34 0 9 50 17 6 26 12 9 24 4 9 81 14 7 64 2 1 46 5 0 33 17 2 24 12 0 64 8 0 30 19 9 29 19 5 39 17 4 80 10 7 39 13 6 53 16 6 33 6 0 29 19 5 26 1 4 32 7 6		34 0 9 50 17 6 26 12 9 31 14 7 64 2 1 46 5 0 83 17 2 24 12 0 56 14 1 80 19 9 29 19 5 30 17 4 30 10 7 39 13 6 37 5 6 33 6 37 5 6 33 6 37 5 6 38 6 29 19 5 25 1 4 32 7 6	7 18 11	34 0 9 50 17 6 26 12 9 24 4 9 81 4 7 64 2 1 46 5 0 33 17 2 24 12 0 64 8 0 30 19 9 29 19 5 39 17 4 30 10 7 39 13 6 33 6 0 29 19 5 25 1 4 32 7 6	
Total	891 9 10	72 16 8 2	8504 1 4 14	60 4 9	29964 6 1

PART II.—Table S.—(Continued.)

THE GRANTS TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON

Statement No. 2.—The Upper Canada Grammar School Fund for the year 1856.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.	AMOUNT PAID.	Amount Unraid.	Amount of Apportionment.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Prescott and Russell Carloton Leeds and Grenville. Lanark and Renfrew Frontenae, Lennox and Addington Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland and Durham Peterborough and Victoria Ontario. York and Peel Simcoe Halton Wentworth Brant Lincoln Welland Haldimand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron and Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Essex	180 0 0 0 320 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	## 8. d. 0 0 7 0 2 8 16 12 2 82 17 2 86 12 4 22 18 8 86 4 9 70 17 5 153 10 7 41 5 7 106 6 9 0 18 8 82 16 0 53 1 3 59 13 8 63 0 6 27 11 0 100 0 0 205 13 8 39 14 1 39 11 10 51 5 5 174 6 11 87 8 10 43 18 11 24 8 7 42 19 7 18 5 4 17 14 6 194 11 11	£ s. d.  859 0 7  175 2 8  276 12 2  386 17 2  402 18 8  206 4 9  270 17 5 7  266 6 9  693 13 8  252 16 0  203 1 3  880 13 8  252 16 0  203 1 3  847 11 0  100 0 0  205 13 8  219 14 1  283 11 10  249 5 5  260 0 0  174 6 11  187 8 10  223 18 11  824 8 7  198 5 4  167 14 6  194 11 11  8471 3 6

SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1856.

PART II .- Table S .- (Continued.)

Statement No. 2.—Special Aid of Common Schools in New and Poor Townships in U. C. in 1856,

MUNICIPALITIES.	JOMA	INT.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry : Winchester	£ s d.	£ s. d. 20 0 0
Carleton: Gower, North		12 0 0
Leeds and Grenville: Lansdowne, Front. Oxford Yonge, Front	4 0 0 7 10 0 4 0 0	15 10, O
Lanark and Renfrew: Admaston Bathurst and Darling Grattan Ross	7 10 0 25 0 0 22 10 0 12 10 0	
Hastings: Marmora		67 10 0 12 10 0
Peterborough and Victoria: Fenelon		12 10 0
Ontario: Reach		10 0 0
York and Peel: Scarborough	5 0 0 5 0 0	10 O O
Simooe:		10 0 0
Orillia Oro Oro and Medonté	5 0 0 7 10 0 5 0 0	17 10 0
Grey: Artemesia		
HollandSt. Vincent		42 10 0
Huron and Bruce: Ashfield Colborne Goderich		a · · · · · · ·
McGillivray McKillop Stanley		25 0 0
Tuckersmith Turnberry Usborne Wawanosh		1 1
		1
Kent: Tilbury East		12 10 0
		257 10 0

AMOUNT.	ન્વું જં લા	***************************************	,	postupui so		***		,				,		,			,			23996 1 9					9405 0 0	•	,
ОКУ	က် န	1319 11 11 •	702 5	953 17 8 1197 17 8	456 15 3	1513 18 10	776 16 3	876 3 9	474 12 2 615 8 1	455 11 3	453 14 3	503 13 3	SH2 16 6	8 21 6	463 7 9	584 0 11	970 IZ 6	651 9 5	433 55 15	452 13 10			411 0 0				132 16 7
EXPENDITURE.	By sundry payments on account of 1835 and 1856 to the following Municipalities:— Counties.	Stormont. Dundasand Glengarry	Carleton	Letus and Gefevine Lanark and Renfrew	Prince Edward	Northumberland and Durham	Peterborough and Actoria	York and Peel	Halton.	Wentworth Brant	Lincoln	Weitand Haldimand	Norfolk	Waterloo	Wellington	Perth	Huron and Bruce	Elgin	Kent Tambton	Essex	Cities.	Townto	Hamilton	Kingston London	Ottawa	Towns.	Belleville
1856.	Jany, 1 to Decr.																										
UNT.		172 11 11	,					-			-										,			-			
AMOUNT.	£ s. d. 5735 14 10 23225 6 4											1	1									,	1				
BECEIPTS.	To Balance in hand	Dec., 31 Balance unexpended															_	_			_	_	_	_			
1856.	Jany, 1. July. 3.	Dec., 31.	H			'					<del>,,</del>									,				<del>,</del>			

		,			2289 4 3 448 7 1 29138 13 1
-	233,50 25,50 25,50 20,50 30,50	35 10 0 73 0 0 66 13 0	34 0 9 50 17 6 26 12 9 21 4 9 61 13 1	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	25 1 4 32 7 6
brockvile Cothours Cornwall Dundas Godcricki	Niteria Paris Perth Peterborough Peten Pot Hope Presoott St. Catharines Whitby	Town Municipalities. Amherstburgh Barrie Woodstock	Incorporated Villages, Berlin Bownanville Brampton Caledonia Calegowa Galt.		Yorkine  Amount of Sundry Payments to R. C. Separate Schools on account of 1885, (before the accounts were separated.).  Total
,	· ·	1		,	
					29183 13 1
	,	,			
				·	

PART II.—Table T.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 2.—Poor School Fund, (16 Vic., ch. 185, Sec. 23.

			-				
1856.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT	ī.	1856.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT	XT.
Janry. 1 July 3	Janry. 1 To Balance on hand	'ਚ 'ਲ 'ਲ	500 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	- 18 to 19 t	anny. 1 By Payments to various Poor Schools in the following Carleton  Local Stormout, Dundas and Glengarry Carleton Leads and Genville Lanst and Renfrew Peterborough Ontario York and Peel Simon Simon Simon Huron and Bruce Kent Rent Rent Rent Rent Rent Rent Rent R	8. S. d. 15. 10. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0	£ s. d. 257 10 0 247 10 0 245 10 0
	Statement No. 3.—The Norm	IL AND MODEL SO	ноогs, (13 а	nd 14 V	No. 8The Normal, and Model Schools, (13 and 14 Vict., ch. 48, sec. 39, and 16 Vict., ch. 185, sec. 23.)	. 23.)	
1856.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT	Ţ.	1856.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT	NT.
Janry	Janry. 1 To Balance in hand Quarterly in full of the current g. " Warrants issued Quarterly in full of the current expenses of the Normal and Model Schools attendance of Students at the Normal School " Proportion of sum granted under the authority of the Act, 16 Vic. cap. 185, sect. 25	£ s. d. 1500 0 0 550 0 0	2 s. d. 1952 12 7 8050 0 0 581 14 2 5584 6 9	Janry, 1] to Dec. 31.	Janry. 1 By Salaries and Wazes, (N. and M. Schools)  10. "Bokes, Apparatus, and School requisites  Advertising and Printing  Advertising and Printing  Advertising and Printing  Light, Water and Wood  Insurange  Aid granted to facilitate the attendance of Students at the Normal School. five shillings each per week: two sessions and part.  "Expenses of Grounds, Wages, &c £276 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1916 12 6 6 18 18 6 6 18 18 6 6 6 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	£ 8. d. 3051 7 8 759 0 0 105 4 8 1578 14 5 5581 6 9

Part II.—Table T.—(Continued.) Statement No. 4.—Building Fund—Normal and Model Schools.—(Estimates of 1854.)

1856.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUN	UNT.	1856.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUN	UNT.
Jan'y 1.	Jan'y 1. To Balance in hand	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 608 1 5	Jan'y 16 Decr. 31	Jan'y 16-By Set of Cast Iron Lamp-posts	£ s, d. 49 0 0 95 0 0	
	,		-		" Balance unexpended		463 12 5
			608 1 5				608 1 5
	Statement No. 5.—Public School Libraries,		MARS AND APPARATUS - (13 and 14 Vict.,	rus.—(13	and 14 Vict., ch. 48, sec. 41, and 18 Vict., ch. 132, sec. 1.)	h. 132, sec. 1.)	
1856.	RECEIPTS.	AMO	AMOUNT.	1856.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUN	UNT.
Jan'y 1.	Jan'y 1. To Balance in hand	£ s. d. 920 5 4	£ s. d. 5448 13 0	Jan'ry 1 to Dec. 31.	Jan'ry 1 By Books, Maps, and Apparatus, purchased in London, Edinburgh, Glasserw, Dublin, Dec. 31. Paris, New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	si .	£ s. d.
		1165 2 2 1546 5 6 106 6 9			" Paid for Map Mounting in Torouto	4741 5 6 514 17 2 472 5 1	5256 2 8
Sept. 30.	" Proportion of Warrant for Depository Clerks	,	175 0 0	1	tending the Educational Department of the Provneial Exhibition, Kingston, p. 283 "Insurance	40 14 2. 39 14 5 479 0 5	2
		,	<u> </u>	1	" Paid Salaries of Depository Clerks		266 10 0 2807 6 0
			9361 12 9				9361 12 9
	Statement No. 6.—Superannuated Teachers.	ERANNUATED T		Viet., e	(16 Vict., ch. 185, sec. 23, and 18 Vict., ch. 132, sec. 1.)		
1856.	RECEIPTS.	AMO	AMOUNT.	1856.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT	
Jan. 1 M'ch.31 June 30 Sept. 30 Dec. 31	To Balance in hand	£ s. d. 41 0 0 42 5 0 88 0 0	4.16.4.6.4.6.4.6.4.6.4.6.4.6.4.6.4.6.4.6	W'ch 31 June 30 Sept. 30 Dec. 31	By Pensions Paid during the Quarter (on account of 1855) and do do (on account of 1856) do do do do	£ s. d. 207 19 7 560 5 0 83 7 6 782 2 6	ក្ ស ម
	" Proportion of Warrant for this servi Excess of Expenditure	200 0	662 15 0 554 15 1				1
			1633 14 7				1693 14 7

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

6507 18 0 1722 4 0 j Š 2105 8230 252 1835 AMOUNT. (18 Viet., ch. 185, sec. 1.) 125 អូន Dec. 31 Stormort, Payments on account of 1855 and 1856 Dec. 31 Stormont, Dundas and Glengary of Examiners Rev. W. Ormiston, M. A., Inspector of Grammar Schools, and Secretary of the Committee of By T. J. Robertson, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Grammar Schools, and Chairman of the Committee Balance in course of payment...... Examiners " F. W. Barron, Esq., M. A., Examiner. ranark and Renfrew Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Jarieton Jeeds and Grenville Statement No. 8.—Model. Grammar School and Examiners and Inspectors for the Grammar Schools. " Balance to be expended in 1857..... Jastings Northumberland and Durham EXPENDITURE. EXPENDITURE. (16 Vie., ch. 186, sec. 3) rescott and Russell ...... cterborough and Victoria ork and Peel falton ..... Ventworth Statement No. 7.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND. Dec. 31. 1856. 3278 15 0 8230 2 0 2105 0 £931 38 kg AMOUNT. AMOUNT. Jan. 1... To Balance in hand...... " Proportion of Warrant for this service ....... RECEIPTS. RECEIPTS. 1856.

	AMOUNT.	£ s. D. £ s. D.	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 19 0. 196 10 0.	3 4 6	0 4 m	000	900	17 4 0 37 19 6 •	15 13 6	4 13 6	7 7 6	19 2 6 19 2 6 1 6	24 17 0 9 17 6	5 11 6 0	27 0 8	99	9 21 6	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	5 0 6	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8 t 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1	41 4 0 13 6	2 4 1 6 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	665 17 4	1495 18 8
Part II.—Table T.—(Continued.) Statement No. 9.—Roman Catholic Separate School Appointonment—(18 Vict. ch. 131, Sects. 13 and 14.)	EXPENDITURE.		ditto No. 1, Nichol. ditto No. 20, Thurlow. ditto Town Peterborough ditto No. 6, Erchiroke	ditto Town Picton		22			ditto Town Amherstburgh				ditto Town Guelph			,	ditto No 6, Ops		,			i g,c	S S	No. 20, No. 15,	ance in c	
e T(Co	1856.	July 11 "	: 5 5 5	3 5 3 5 5	833	2 2	* *	3 5	: :	2 3	3 3	Aug. 1		3 T	212	" L'6	: :	3 S	Sept. 1 "	: 61		3 2 2	Oct. 24 "	Nov.11 "	Decr. 31	
PART II.—Table T.—(Continued., CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL APPOILTONMENT—(1)	AMOUNT.	£ 8. D. £ 8. D. 1495 18 8		1			,	·				,	•				ı		<u></u>	***************************************	1				7	1495 18 8
	i)		. '																1						1	
Statement No. 9.—ROMAN	RECEIPTS.	To Proportion of Warrant for this service							•			_			•					_					1	

	Ĉ.
	sec.
	185,
•	ch:
FART II ECINIC II - COncomen	(16 Vict., ch. 185, sec. 2;
340	OF EDUCATION.—(16 1
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	TION
פַ	DUCA
2	巨
4	0
Ļ	BNA
7	Jou
¥	j
Σ:	7
,	N
	Statement No. 10.—Journal of F
	State

1856	RE	CEIPTS.	AMOUN	UNT.	1856.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUN	NT.
			p a d	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan'y 1	Jan'y 1. To Balance in hand	Onarterly	102 19 1 44 10 2 450 0 0		Janry. 1 By Prind to Dec. 31.	Mai For icati	405 3 10	
1	,			597 9 5	Balance	201		597 9 3
	Statement No. 11.—E	1.—Educational Museum, Library, and Practical Science.—(18 and 14 Vict.,	LIBRARY, ANI	PRACTICAL SO	темсе.—(18 an	114 Vict., ch. 48, sec. 41, and 16 Vic., ch. 185, sec. 23.)	., ch. 185, sec.	23.)
1856.	RE	ECEIPTS.	O W V	AMOUNT.	1856.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUN	UNT.
		•	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	former 1 Ber Echn	from 1 Br Educational Models and Works of Art for Mu-	£ s.d.	£ s. d.
July 3. Dec. 31.	Jan'y 1. To Balance in hand	arrant issued for the service. ended	1840 12 4 700 0 0 3821 1 4		bec. 31. Paic	seun, as per Appendix G, page 245. Paid in Paris Autwerp "Autwerp" " Mulich"	865 14 5 1775 0 0 214 18 11	
			,				412 10 0 1137 10 0 52 9 5	
	\	\*				Miscellaneous	255 255 255 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	•
				6361 13 8	" Mus	" Museum Insurance, &c	954 8 11 47 11 0	6361 13 8
			14 Or . 14	NAT BALAN	CE SHEEF	TATA Desember 1856.		
		Statemen	t No. 13.—F	NAU DAUK			-	
Recei	Receipts during the year.	ACCOUNTS.		Expenditure during the year.	Receipts during the year.	ACCOUNTS.	Ö	Expenditure during the year.
<b>4   84 </b>	o s. S.	NO.	unt.	£ S. d. 29133 13 1 257 10 0	£ s. d. 1495 18 8 597 9 8 9540 12 4	Statement No. 9.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools do No. 10.—Journal of Education do No. 11.—Educational Museum, Library, &c.	parate Schools on Library, &c.	£ s. d. 665 17 4 405 3 10 6361 13 8
	608 1 6 do 608 1 5 do 60 8081 12 9 do 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	No. 5.—Normal and model schools No. 4.—Building Fund No. 5.—Libraries, Maps and Apparatus. No. 6.—Sunersunuated Teachers	Apparatus	144 9 0 6554 6 9 1633 14 7			, 31st Dec. '56.	55939 18 7 5128 5 3
			and	6507 18 0 270 0 0	61068 3 10			01068 8 10
	-		-					

## APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR

AND

## COMMON SCHOOLS

IN UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

## Appendix A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN UPPER CANADA, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

#### I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

1. Hector McRae, Esq., Charlottenburgh: "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 improvement 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 This state of affairs in our Common Schools is truly to be deplored. the question arises; to what causes must be attributed this tardiness and lethargy so signally displayed in our schools? 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 advance? 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 parsimony and niggardly selfishness, are the concomitant characteristics of trustees and people. The general cry and desire of trustees and their constituents, are cheap teachers and low rates, and it is not seldom that trustees are selected for the very purpose of hiring the cheapest, without any regard to qualification or ability, and this inclination in trustees has caused an increase of female teachers in this Township, whom the trustees can engage 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 general, is the painful state of our schools in Charlottenburgh 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 systematical 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 Normal 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, rouse our heedless and parsimonious trustees to a sense of duty, and clearly show to them the folly of retaining as educators 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 on 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 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 soldom the Clergy, 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 trustees 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 for 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 have 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 school-houses, 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 schools 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 teachers 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 school sections. The average time the schools have been kept open during the past year is eleven 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 sections. 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 operation 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 offered 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 electun fit persons as trustees, we cannot expect to have proper teachers, particularly when a sufficient inducement is not offered in remuneration of their services."

#### II. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

- 5. Nadab Eastman, 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 benefit of their schools, are very gratifying, and augur well 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 easily 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 care of home born and home educated young persons, and two more 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 legislators 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 annual 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."

#### III. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

- 7. John G. McLoughlan, Esq., Williamsburgh: "The excellent system of public instruction which you have matured, demands the eulogy of the Canadian government and people. Not many years 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 knowledge 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 must 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 PRESCOTT.

- 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 satisfactory progress over that of last year; greater desire is manifested by trustees and parents that a higher remuneration be given to competent teachers for their services. Accept my thanks for the valuable books you have sent for my guidance, and those of the trustees for your valuable Journal of Education."

11. James Frith, Esq., Plantagenet South: "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 continue. 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 benefit 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 acquire their county certificate, yet for want of diligence and a certain aptitude to teach, they are, as to success, far behind some of their brethren whose mental endowments are inferior. It happened during my winter visits to be bitterly cold, and the few children who attended during this season 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 trust 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 excellent opportunities of procuring 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 made. I should have liked very much to report that the whole, or a large portion of the Clergy Reserves money had been by some permanent investment 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 RUSSELL.

- 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 general 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 elevated 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 made excellent progress in the English branches, and I consider it a great advantage to them to be thus situated. The schools are free. Further improvements regarding libraries and apparatus are being made, which, I hope, will tell favourably in next year's report. One of the sections was favoured with a teacher who had attended 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. have the raw material-workshops-books-patterns, &c., but we want artists of sufficient skill to mould 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, Esq., 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 good 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 Assessment 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 each 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 about 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 education 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 parties that it would remain, and I am convinced that the country would approve of it."

#### VI. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

15. The Reverend John A. Morris, M.A., Fitzroy: "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 defects, 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 peculiar pleasure in directing attention to the interesting fact, that during the past year a marked elevation is discernible in the intellectual status of the candidates who have presented themselves before the County Board of Public Instruction, which meets in the City of Ottawa. attribute to the greater stringency and exactness of the examinations; the necessity of which has been forced on the Board by the increased demand from without for more liberal qualifications in the teacher. 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 intellectual parent and guardian are coming to the same conclusion. I must confess, 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 ancient 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 The public idea of social freedom 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 noble 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 6d. or 1s. per month for a child, prefer hoarding the miserable sum, to sending their offspring to school. But the remedy is plain and easy. 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 his money 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 receives 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., Goulbourn, 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-houses. 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 is 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 Irish hedge school-master, of which the following words were part:

"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."

Poor as this praise may be considered I am afraid there are too few of our instructors who deserve it. Without the zeal referred to in this quotation, I think no one can be a successful teacher; if all teachers with moderate education possessed it, children would be so eager to go to school, that there would not be many absentees to be charged to the "indifference 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 occasions. But the attempt failed, because people take more interest in other matters, than in encouraging education."

#### VII. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

- 19. William B. Imrie, Esq., Edwardsburgh: "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 among 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 information, useful to themselves, and absolutely necessary to us who have to make clear, what, in the present state of things, is, certainly, not easily 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 prescribed 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 begun, will, I am convinced, 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 received 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, cheerfully concurring in their unfitness, immediately resigned, and, it is to be hoped, a better selection 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, &c., 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 education 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 localities 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; thus preventing what might be a source of encouragement both to teachers and pupils. 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 education 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 arrangements 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 Wm. Fergusson, Esq., Kitley: "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 interest 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 subscription, and two by rate bill of seven pence half-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 sections in Yonge and Escott Front, I can form 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 certificates. I believe 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 put 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 LANARK.

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 1s. 3d. 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 has 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 plurality 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 different 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. 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 directed to be answered in the general 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 be 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 reason

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 the inhabitants of this township is increasing."

32. The Reverend John McMorine, Ramsay: "In reference to school lectures, as at present conducted, if my experience 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 year, 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 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 cheapness inclines many to hire female teachers. The Grammar School at Carleton

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. 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 careful 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 education, 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 teachers 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. 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. 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 agencies 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 come 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 exertions to educate their children, and for this nurpose 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 purely 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. had come from distant counties, having certificates of qualification, but none had obtained them from our Board, consequently were all disqualified until the Board met in May, when five obtained second class certificates, 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 have, 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 County 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 purpose 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, including 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 hope, be followed in other sections."

#### XIII. COUNTY OF 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 £114 3s. 7d; 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 has done much, but the people might have done 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-house 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 advancement, I shall then think that we are performing our duty, and progressing towards our proper destination."
- 42. The Reverend John A. Mulock, Fredericksburgh: "Education, 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 never 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 OF 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 localities 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 realized.

The establishment of a model school in this county 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 institution 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 subjects 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 schools 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 modified 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 migratory 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 HASTINGS.

44. John Johnston Esq., Hungerford: "I have done what I could to promote the advancement of education by persuading the teachers and more wealthy inhabitants to exert themselves. In a few cases I 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 township 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 inhabitants; 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; I took 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 answer

of carelessness. It might with more propriety be referred to a lazy negligence that pervades all classes of the inhabitants, teachers, trustees, parents, and children; nothing less than a legal remedy will ever be efficient. 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 have exerted myself to the utmost of my humble abilities to benefit the schools by travelling through the different sections for the purpose of settling disputes, and giving such advice as I judged profitable; and now that my term of service has expired, all appears as useless. No. 11 the report does not show much prosperity; but I have succeeded in uniting to it a portion of Tyendinaga, which will enable a better school to be supported in In conclusion 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 happily rendered an honor and an incalculable benefit to Canada."

- 45. James J. Ryan Esq., Huntingdon: "Though our schools in this township are not so far advanced as might be expected, yet they are beginning to make progress, and there is good hope of their future as the people 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 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 by 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 see 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 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 £50 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 council I hope

will give a greater sum this year. There is more energy and intelligence among the trustees and people generally this year than last. On the whole I am happy to say that the general business of the schools progresses favorably."

- 47. Joshua McLean, 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. Farley, 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 people act wisely in the selection 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 apportionment 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 fully carry out the landable and praiseworthy exertions of the government in the education of the youth of our country."

50. Erederick 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 inefficient persons; but they can be hired cheap, and that is too much the consideration. I think the Board of Public Instruction should not grant third class cortificates, 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 expenses 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 benefit 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 people and I think it is the cause of doing much good."

#### XVI. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

51. Edward Scarlett, Esq., Alnwick, Brighton, &c.: "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 matter 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 sentence 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 have observed that those who succeed in teaching writing 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, talking 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, few 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 beholding pupils who had the name of going through the arithmetic totally ignorant of notation and numeration, and if called upon to mechanically perform 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 either 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 division; they make them know the signs, and become familiar with the technical terms of arithmetic, which serves greatly to facilitate their future progress in this science; when the pupils commence to apply these rules to the solution 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 questions, always giving time to answer, and never answering himself, which is too often practised by the inexperienced, and those who know not how to train the youthful mind to habits of accurate thinking; and if a wrong reply be given, he judiciously convinces them of the absurdity of such reply by propounding a few sensible questions. By way of illustration, take the following example. 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 Teacher-You want to find the price of 32 better than himself remains silent. sheep, don't you? Boy-Yes, sir. Teacher-Then you should multiply by 10 and by 3, and add twice the top line, should 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 manner, 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 sheep 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:

		_
£	s.	D.
1	2	$6^{\circ} \times 32$
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—I 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 15s. 0d. 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 see I am wrong; after finding the price of 30 sheep, I only wanted 2 more, had I multiplied £1 2s 6d by 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 proceed with any rule, until they clearly understood the reason; in short, causing 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 force 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 difference 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 sky 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 desks 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 seats are all of the same height without backs, as if purposelv 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, and 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 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 term whother 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 generally against our school system have 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 community. We have also like other counties, engaged a little 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 interesting point, 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; but devy your conclusions. We believe that the proper instruments to inculcate the 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 little 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 children the 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 little well chosen 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 abeliors 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 teacher assign a portion of the Bible to be committed to memory as a punishment to a wayward youth. If it is to be used in the Common Schools, if parents 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 chapter of Corinthians; 8th of Romans; the Proverbs of Solomon; and the Psalms; never giving more than 2 or 3 verses to be learned in one day, we think that 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 witnesses in visiting schools, where it is used,) is a course repugnant to the spread of that morality 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 entirely I think to the increased use of the maps furnished by the Education Department. I trust before long, that I will succeed 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 have 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 connected with education look encouragingly in Cavan."

53. The Reverend John Climie, Darlington: " In spite of all the lecturing and

advice given, it seems imposible to obtain correct minutes 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 annual 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 education in opposition to the attempts of hostile ecclesiastics 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 potentate."

### XVIII. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

54. The Reverend Francis Andrews, Otonabee: "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 up 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 VICTORIA.

55. The Reverend Gilbert Tweedie, Fenelon and Muriposa: "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 instances these lectures have been much better attended than I anticipated; the improvement on the whole is very satisfactory. The teachers are generally 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 been supplied with suitable apparatus, many of them were 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 am 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 however 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 Birrell, 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 grievous ground of complaint however is the carelessness of parents, who take no interest in the schools, never 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 chief cause of their establishment than of those qualities as a result of their influence. I visited every school in the summer months without infimation, and again every one in which there was a change of teacher; I also lectured in each, except 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."

- 58. The Reverend R. Monteath, Reach and Scugog: "It is a matter of some satisfaction that all the schools in Reach and Scugog have been in operation during the year; one of them, only for half 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 have been found to be very different, the fault chiefly attributable to the teacher, although not always so; and 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, matters 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 taught from books by far too difficult for them; it is altogether unwise to allow the student 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 continue longer in the second book? I have always censured the practice referred to, and the frequency of it is the only reason (a strong one too) for which I notice it here.
- 59. Abraham Bagshaw, Esq., Scott and Uxbridge: "I have much pleasure in stating that the people in this township appear more desirous than formerly of obtaining educated men as teachers in their schools. The free system is generally adopted. There appears also to be a better feeling between the parties opposed and favorable to free schools than last year. I hope the trustees of our sections will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining maps and books through the Educational Depository this year, as heretofore they have been quite unmindful of that privilege."
- 60. The Reverend Robert H. Thornton, Whitby; "In submitting this report, I have much pleasure in being able to state that it is in several respects the most reliable I have ever compiled. In the majority of the sections the libraries are resorted to considerably, but in several instances I doubt that the regulations are not enforced, and some instances of refusal to submit to them have occurred, under the plea of illegality. I am not yet able to give any definite information regarding the influence of the privilege enjoyed in the possession of those libraries. One section has not yet taken the trouble to remove its library from the Township Hall, where it has now remained over 18 months. School houses recently erected are of a higher order, and well arranged, and with a few exceptions.

tions a full supply of maps have been provided for them. Salaries are rising, and are well paid up at the terms with cheerfulness, and the same, may be said generally of the assessment on ratable property. 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 trifling legal one, being reduced to 10d and 5d. per month, and even that will soon be dropped altogether. There is however a marked improvement in the schools, and also in the sentiments entertained respecting the system of education now in operation. The Catholics of Oshawa (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 rather 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 although 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 furnishing it. The remaining new frame school-houses, though of not so costly a character, are yet comfortable 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 creditable to the people of this township, particularly to the inhabitants and trustees of the sections in which they are situated, and one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with their erection, is the willingness with which the funds have been raised, proving that the trustees have acted with such good sense and judgment, as to enlist the hearty co-operation of the people in this great and important work. The separate school agitation receives no countenance from the inhabitants, so far as I can learn; the people are unanimous 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."

- of thought to the religious element of our system, and believe, if faithfully carried out, would leave us very little to wish for. The use of morning and evening prayer the daily reading of the Bible, and the frequent recitation by the pupils of the Ten Commandments and Lord's Prayer are enjoined; besides which, catechetical 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 more broadly and fully recognized than in ours. The denominational system is, perhaps 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 means of instruction."
- 66. The Reverend J. Gilbert Armstrong, 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, much higher than for the last four years, and I think the schools generally are improving. The libraries, except 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 schools, 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 during the greater part of the year, and to hold frequent public examinations. These 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 benefit much 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 sure 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 trustees and teachers. Too many parents are not will."

ing to put themselves to the least inconvenience for the sake of keeping their children regularly at school. In my public lectures I have directed attention to this fact, and also to the frequent changing of teachers; both are evils that ought to be avoided as much as possible. There is at present a difference of opinion respecting 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; yet it is lamentable that so many children in this old and flourishing township do not attend at all, and that no other cause can be given, except 'indifference of parents.' It would be well if something could be done to remedy this by a law compelling parents to send children to school during some part of the year."

## XXII. COUNTY OF PEEL.

- ship 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 few words addressed to the teacher and children do not in my opinion constitute a lecture as required by law. My reason for the non-performance of this duty is simply this, there are, with two or three exceptions, 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 schools 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 £80, the highest in 1856, to £110, £100, £90, &c., in 1857. As many of our school-houses are built with logs, with very low ceilings, broken floors, &c., 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 I 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 purposes 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 education, chiefly owing to the wretchedness of the buildings honored with the name of school-houses, gradually, however, they are being replaced by better; the libraries also, I am sorry to say, are but little made use of. The salaries of the teachers 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 school, and that they are likewise opened and closed with prayer; the exceptions are few to this, and I rejoice to say likely to be fewer, next year."

## XXIII. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

- 72. A. R. Campbell, Esq., Flos: "The schools are in a poor state, the houses badly furnished, no apparatus, and very little 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 3d 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 occasions as I can get an opportunity."

### XXIV. COUNTY OF HALTON.

74. The Reverend John Armour, Esquesing: "I am sorry that this township has as yet made no progress in the establishment of sectional libraries. 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 Reserve 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 majority 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 zealous 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 go no further; but that these machinations of the enemies of all liberal education will be speedily and effectually checked. I hope, sir, you may be 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 carried 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, Nassagaweya: "All the schools under my charge have been in operation, and it affords me much pleasure to be able to report their progress, 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 I 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 Nishet, Trafalgar: "While a slight falling off is evident by comparing this, with my last report, I have reason to believe the interest 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 have 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 sencouraging 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 favorably 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 of this township in not availing themselves of that great privilege much more than they have hitherto 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 Ancaster entertaining some excellent works; but it does not appear to have been 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 McClure, 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 applied, it must prove a blessing to the A very great improvement is taking place in this township, in the opinions and tastes of the people, on the subject of Education. We have now five schools in a state of healthful activity. Two of these are well built, well furnished, well managed and substantial stone houses, with first class well paid teachers; and the other sections 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, unreasonable, 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 trustees 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 systems 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 year, 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 those 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 hope connected with the latter; they will not be repeated, while the former may."

81. John R. Stewart, Esq., Flamborough 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, &c., 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 handle 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 wholeyour prospects 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 enterprise 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. The 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 Public 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 have 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 Reserves 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 mind." 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 Reserve 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 teachers, and although we do not commend change in itself, 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 education we are principally indebted to you; and may you enjoy a long life of continuous usefulness, and all the gratitude to which you are entitled for the exertions and trouble which you are putting forth in this glorious career."

- 86. Jacob Kennedy, Esq., Gainsborough: "In transmitting you my report, I am happy to say, that our schools are in a prosperous condition. tem seems 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, I have no doubt it would if competent teachers could be obtained. Several have been educated 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 municipal council has apportioned 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 such 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 pleasure 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 education 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, £812 Os 2d against £667 19s 10d; 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 trustees are to avail themselves of the very liberal offer of 100 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 raised 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 praiseworthy 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 praiseworthy cause to which you have devoted yourself."

90. Alexander Reid, Esq., Crowland: "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 liberal. 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. 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, still I hope to see some action, at least, in the right direction, and maps and apparatus 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 arising 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-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 has been formed, and upon the rigid observance of its duties the stability of our County Common School system in a great measure de-

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. £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, though 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 house, 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 have 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 present 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 has been manifested for some time past; an increased desire on the part of trustees 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 seem 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, &c., 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 each, which will make 1,200 distributed in this way, leaving 559 volumes in the Central 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 among 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 schools has been of any unusual character; it would be worse than idle to conceal the fact, that most 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 Teacher, 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 township, according to population. I need hardly remark that, to benefit the

schools, all such incidental assistance should be in augmentation of the presentlimited resources, and not used as a reduction of the impost that education now imposes upon property, and I trust that you, or some other influential person, will use public opportunities of proving that all, but self-evident truth, that the cause will not be advanced if public money brought to its sustenance is permitted to diminish, in the same ratio, the aid that property is called upon to afford. It is to be desired that in moral portions of the Province where Churches are few, that the provailing objection to blond the slightest modicum of religious truth with secular learning The objections to such a union are generally based upon plausible, but fallacious reasonings. I should hope it is perfectly possible to communicate a little elementary knowledge, in populations almost exclusively Protestant, without 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 be added. to the other authorized books, and that such a work might be made without arraying against 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 schools 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 they now see that the best teacher is the cheapest. An industrious and well qualified instructor, who with moral, conveys scientific 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. But 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, and 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 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, &c. 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-

<sup>\*</sup> Such a compendium will be found in the National Readers.

rally conceded; in its working it presents the most happy and desirable results. these results being universelly felt and as universally acknowledged. Township, as the present system is being developed, it is more and more appreciated. Here no sectarian influences have prevented the harmonious uniting of all for one common object; the moral and intellectual training of the rising generation, without distinction as to creed or party. While endeavoring to promote this common object, religious instruction has not been entirely neglected. The schools are open to all ministers alike to enter and pray with, and instruct 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 all of them the Bible or Testament is used. the Teacher reads a portion of Scripture, morning and evening. In others the scholars read in his presence, 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 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 status. Some of the sections are advancing more rapidly than others, as my report will show; it will also prove, what I sincerely regret, that our instructors are perpetually in a transition state, in search of schools affording a small advance on present salaries, in order to persevere honestly in their arduous duties, and enable mem to keep 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. 5, Dover, my report

shows a large increase over last year. This prosperity is chiefly owing to be fidelity, diligence, and ability of the teacher, who was trained at the Normal School, and selected, while teaching here, for the arduous post of Master of the new establishment in Montreal, his resignation was received with great reluctance, and only in view of the more important office, he was so judiciously selected to assume."

### XXXI. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

- 101. Isaac Piper, Esq., Dereham: "Our library books are used more freely than last year, and much more carefully than two years ago. The regulations are generally complied with; but the books are not returned 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 make the people of this township fond of reading. The coming generation will more eagerly seek after information. If building new school-houses, and furnishing them with apparatus and maps; if enquiring after better teachers, 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 evidence of advancement. The necessity for good teachers will increase with the improvement in architecture and accommodation."
- 102. Oakes 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 promote the cause of education in their several sections. The greatest difficulties to be combatted against are bad arrangement of desks and seats, and the entire absence, with one exception, of all kinds of apparatus to illustrate the lessons in the several readers."
- 103. The Reverend George Murray, Blenheim: "I 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 myself. I think it may be interesting and instructive to contrast two different states, that of 1842 with that of 1856, confining myself to the Township of Blenheim, with which I am best acquainted. 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 increasing prosperity of the County accounts for these improvements, but it must be evident that were not educational matters more highly prized than formerly, the funds employed in their erection 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 art of government is better understood, 76 can be taken care of just as readily as 20. A class of 20 can be just as efficiently taught, as one of eight, and it ought to be observed that for a large attendance, we are indebted to the free system. The introduction of the Irish ational text books is another great improvement upon the puerile 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 his 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 schools, and thus a high and healthy influence is imparted to the minds of youth; formerly this was not The examinations of the Local Boards of Public Instruction and the Nor. mal School have given to the country a superior grade of teachers. Before 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 distinct 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 necessary to success in any undertaking will make it the first concern 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 them 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 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 knowing, and gather hints which would be exceedingly va-The fruits of our system are also seen in public examinations. I luable to him. 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 further appear in the number of private schools established throughout the country, and also in the starting of Academies and Seminaries of a higher order. One of them is about to be commenced in Woodstock, in connection with the Bantist 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 our Community by the operation of your admirable system. To crown all we have a large Township Library consisting of 1779 volumes divided among seven It cannot be expected that an Agricultural population will find school Sections. 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 de-In fine, the state of education in society at any parmand for further supplies. ticular 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? 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 sometimes a serious hindrance to success. But the greatest evil is the want of properly qualified teachers, a speedy 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 think 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 education in Waterloo. So long as 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 5s 0d per school, and I had 35 of them, making an annual salary of £43 15s. 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 £1 10s 0d 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 entire 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 skilful 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 labor 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 Trustees 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 thorough 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 Wellesley, celebrated as it has been in times past for litigiousness; 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, &c. 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 Revolution 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 WELLINGTON.

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 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. 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. 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 accommoda-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, &c.: "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 year, and to bear a heavier 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 practical play by the inducements held out at the Education Office in Toronto. Teachers are also becoming more ambitious with respect to their personal attainments, and the maintenance of a reputation for energy and success in their important and arduous vocation. No doubt we are greatly retarded by irregularity of attendance, 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 late, through the Townships under my superintendence, examining and giving lectures, and I was pleased to find so many schools in operation and such a large attendance. In many cases indeed there were more pupils than the building could conveniently accommodate; in 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, &c., 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 uncomfortable 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 commedious stone buildings have been built in this riding, and a fourth was about to be commenced, when the people concluded it 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 must, 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 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 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 gratification to state that education is advancing steadily in this neighbourhood. Much yet remains to be accomplished; of necessity we are obliged to employ some teachers 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. I 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 appointment I have visited most of the schools twice, and lectured as many times

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 being in 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 enable 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 yet 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 schools, the educationalist, the patriot, 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 Providence."

### 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 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 their health. In this respect, however. I hope soon to see improvement; the evil 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. 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 school-library 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 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 school seemingly in an improved state. During the last six months thirty-five have changed teachers, and the evil results accruing from these removals are really 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 hist-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 duties 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. 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 circumstances 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 based 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 happen to occupy the lands of one. Explanatory of this otherwise 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 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 con-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 enlightenment, is lamentable indeed. In the matter of public libraries, the principal action against their establishment has been on the part of our men in power. In some cases your own circular to the heads of municipalities in reference to the appropriating portions of the clergy reserves to

the 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 I am turned out of my present office or not, on account of my advocacy 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 been 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 very greatly felt throughout this 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 1857. 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 so little 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 Union 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

A. 1857.

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 improvement 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 have 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. I 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 behaviour have been mentioned to me, for which of course, they received my thanks and commendation."

## XXXVIII. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

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 parties 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. Petitions also have been presented: but all to no purpose, the Council, not however unanimously, remaining inexorable. the Municipality warmly protesting against voting for a purpose, according to his view of things, to be deprecated. These funds, amounting 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 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 × 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 deficiencies 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 trifling 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 I 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, &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-

each recur-

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 ratepayers feel that their boundaries are permanently established, 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 soliciting advice on matters of discipline and methods of in-They all teach upon the intellectual system, regarding the voungest 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 government, 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 school 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 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. 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 effort 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 Instruction:-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 undoubted 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 Schoolhouses:-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 which 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 people in my lectures, and of the municipal councils 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 have reason to believe the remainder will be disposed of in a similar manner. Of its share, the council of Dunwich has set apart fifty pounds for the establishment of public ward libraries. and at special meetings held in a majority of the sections in the township, resolutions 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 com-The magnificent sum of nearly £1,400, the amount remon school education. ceived 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 as 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 community 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; whose tastes are elevated and refined; whose range of thought is enlarged; and whose acquaintance with literature and science is promoted by the perusal 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 were engrafted on that system, under which upwards of 3,000 Canadian schools are made annually, to extend the blessings of a sound elementary education to over 227,000 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 so much of your talents, industry, perseverance and enlightened zeal, and shall always 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 I 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 schoolhouses, 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 country 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 expressed. 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 that 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 provisions as I have just narrated, and still fewer would say they were adequate to the purpose. The inhabitants of Upper Canada

are under 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 onerous 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 usefulness. 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 his 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 recognize 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 from 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 practical utility 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 know 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. Teaching is still too much an exercise of memory independent of the judgment, and the habit of disassociating thought from reading, to some extent prevails. Whether this is not partly attributable to the books, it would, perhaps, be well to 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, &c., 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:

	1855.	1856.
For Teachers Salaries	£3926 18 2	£4146 12 2
For building Schoolhouses	885 1 6	2071 11 7
Other expenses		464 12 6
Total expenditure	£5067 1 1	£6682 16 3

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.		1856.	1 1 1	7	1
	School age	School age				. 4109
,	Other ages	Other ages				427

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 feeling 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. Wellington 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 influence 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. Christopher 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. 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 of 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 attendance as great as that of all the other schools in the Township 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 house erected during the year, but it is the intention of the united Board of Trustees here 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 common with 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 elect 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 Trustce"), and I am sorry to say that in too many instances such persons have been chosen. The result is, that in these unfortunate localities school is kept open 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 onc. 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 interest 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 encouraging. 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 manifested 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 operation during the year, three 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 present 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 No. 3 is about to erect a new frame building, and log houses are on the Time: Section No. 4, formerly the worst conducted, has for the past decline. 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 authorities 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 December, 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. vance 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 The examinations of the Central and Ward Schools, previof the system pursued. ous 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 himself 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. are well selected, and freely circulated among the parents of the pupils attending, and it cannot be doubted that many family firesides are made happy and attractive by the reading of some entertaining and instructive work from the library. wards 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 Common Schools were never in a more prosperous state. 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 have 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 commenced 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 money 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 times 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, globes, 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 afforded 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 townspeople generally are highly pleased with the union of the Grammar and Common School Boards. 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 libraries were more generally established, there would be less temptation to seek relaxation and excitement in the low tavern and saloon, which, as dens of vice, 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 advantages 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 without 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, &c., 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 special observation. 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 Whitby, 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 small 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 supplied. We may also mention, that having five Sabbath Schools in the town, to each of which there are books attached, and a library connected with the Mechanics' 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, many 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 gratifying to me to have to observe that the cause of Education has advanced in this locality during the past 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 appliances. 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 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 have 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 maintain 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. Our energies are too much scattered, and the two stand too much in the positio. If 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 effected 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 difficulty 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 believe 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 begin to recognize the truth that the community which neglects it at the present day, subjects 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 commodious 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 SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

No. 1. Report on the Grammar Schools of the Western section of Upper Canada, by Thomas Jaffray Robertson, 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 are very 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, often occasioned 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 render abortive the efforts of the oldest teacher with regard to some of the most important points, such as neatness, order, &c. The aspect of the school must be made attractive to the pupil, and its equipments comfortable, if possible, more so

than those of his own home. Æsthetic education cannot be attended to in an ill built, uncomfortable, dirty house, with the desks hacked with penkuives and covered with ink, the floors defiled with expectorations, and the walls scribbled on. Still less can habits 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 unavoidable 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 instances 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 judicious 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, &c.) 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 utterances

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, &c. 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, Your very obedient servant,

THOS. J. ROBERTSON,

Inspector of Grammar Schools.

The Reverend

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 William 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 has 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 here-tofore 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 have 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 internal 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 Trustees has been brought about merely for financial purposes, since the united Board has nowers 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 counties 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 School, 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 unfortunate 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 good Common School?

Our country is not yet sufficiently advanced either to require or support a 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 classes. And much depends upon the spirit and qualifications of the teacher, more, indeed, than upon any thing besides. Wherever an able, carnest, enthusiastic teacher is engaged, there the school is well supported and prosperous, but wherever an indolent, indifferent, or incompetent master is employed, there all else is in vain.

Now, while there are not a few masters who, honorably to themselves, usefully to their country, and successfully for their pupils, faithfully discharge the onerous duties of their noble calling, and to whom we cheerfully accord the meed of well carned praise; there are some who would consult both their credit and their comfort by selecting another vocation. An increasing demand exists 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 unfrequently leads to much unpleasant strife and contention.

All good teachers now command good salaries, for although the average salary reported is not higher than £170 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 trustees would turn their attention somewhat 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, globes, 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 hopefully upon a further collegiate or university course of instruction, they form a very important part 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 advancement of 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 immediate.

Religious exercises are observed in nearly all the schools; the scriptures 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 healthy 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 afterwards in the school, render the influence of such exercises upon the minds of the young more than questionable.

The attempt authoritatively to enforce any special christian 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 sanctifying services 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 habit of sincere devotion.

If devotional exercises and religious instruction are to constitute an obligatory part of the teacher's duty, then scriptural attainments 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, practically, 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 to 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 influential and well-educated citizens, 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 Schools, 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,

W. ORMISTON.

To the Reverend

EGERTON RYERSON, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

# Appendix C.

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA.

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 15th day of May and the 15th 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 simple 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 session) 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;

15 Griffin Patrick Lanon.

expired on the 1st July, 1857.

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. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

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

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Vict., 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. FIRST CLASS-(Continued.) FIRST CLASS. SECOND CLASS-(Continued.) Males. 16 Patrick O'Brien. 30 Eliza Barber. 1 Archibald Macallum. 31 Minnie Robertson. 2 John Herbert Sangster. SECOND CLASS. 32 Anne Siggins. 3 Samson Paul Robins. Males. 33 Emily M. Clark. Females. 17 William Taylor Boyd. 34 Lydia L. Hagar. 4 Dorcas Clark. 18 Robert Archibald Campbell. 35 Elizabeth Maria Magan. 5 Catherine Johnson. 19 John Simmons. 36 Amanda Walker. 6 Anna Mills Morrison. 20 William Vardon. 87 Eliza J. Farland. 7 Marie E. Toof. 21 Neil McTaggart. 38 Azubah Hagar. 8 Huldah L. Whitcomb. 22 Obtained First Class, 591. 39 Melissa Smith. Males. 23 John Clarke. 40 Phœbe Louisa Sharp. 9 Alexander Martin. 24 Obtained First Class, 167. 41 Christina Anne Hendry. 10 Warren Rock. Females. 42 Ellen Daniell. 11 Benjamin Charlton. 25 Anna Fleming. 43 Elizabeth Bell. 12 Samuel Rathwell. 26 Elizabeth R. Robinson. 44 Emily Rice. 13 Henry T. B. de Scudamore. 27 Jennette Gray Foster. 45 Martha Hoig. 14 William Warren Trull. 28 Jane Smith. 46 to 72. Third Class Certificates,

29 Rose Saunders.

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

FIRST CLASS. Males. 78 Michael Joseph Kelly. 74 John Gilmore Malcolm. 75 Lachlan Kennedy. 76 Robert McGee. 77 William Smith. 78 George Murray. 79 Abraham W. Lawder. 80 Samuel Robins. Females. 81 Lydia Louisa Lyons, 82 Mary McCracken. 83 Lydia Anne Appleton.

84 Elizabeth Coote. 85 Jane Foster. SECOND CLASS.

Males. 86 Thomas Newman. 87 David Misener.

88 Robert Wilson.

89 David Ludgate Williams.

FIRST CLASS.

Females.

152 Emily Howard Jennings.

153 Eliza Wilson Keddie.

154 Julia Anne Robinson.

157 Josephine Storrie.

161 Charles Bannister. 162 Francis Wesley Bird.

163 Coleman Bristol.

164 William Coulton.

165 Daniel Chisholm.

167 John Elson (24).

168 James B. Gray.

166 Alfred Ernest Ecroyd.

169 Thomas Ferguson McLean. 170 William Noden.

158 Mary E. Sudborough.

159 Margaret Sweeney (123).

Males.

160 Maria Louisa Williams.

90 Phineas Will.

151 Mary Adams.

155 Jane Smith. 156 Mary Stephens.

91 Asa Beverly Danard.

SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)

92 Robert Gibbs. 93 William Stewart

94 John Roberts. 95 Obtained First Class. 810.

96 William Abercrombie.

97 Augustine McDonell.

98 Obtained First Class, 489.

99 William Henry Bly.

100 Obtained First Class, 807.

101 James Draper. 102 Martin Phillips.

103 Angus McDonald. 104 James Moriarty.

105 Ichabod S. Bowerman.

106 Thomas M. Bowerman. 107 James Martin (212).

108 Robert Hav.

109 William McKay.

110 Robert Hellver. 111 Robert Logan.

114 Joseph Warren.

112 Jacob Choate Maguire.

113 Thomas Hume.

SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)

172 Sarah Bales. 173 Harriet Bowes.

174 Same as 133. 175 Margaret Burgess.

176 Margaret Buyers.

177 Sarah Carr.

173 Obtained First Class, 266.

179 Esther Clarke. 180 Mary Coady.

181 Obtained First Class, 268.

182 Obtained First Class, 269.

183 Kate Higgins.

184 Anna Maria Holmes.

185 Obtained First Class, 229.

186 Anne Eliza Jackson.

187 Isabella Johnson. 138 Catherine Junor.

139 Harriet Evelyn Kennedy.

190 Margery Muter Kennedy.

191 Melissa McCrady. 192 Christy McLennan.

193 Obtained First Class, 528.

194 Obtained First Class, 872.

195 Mary Shearer.

196 Margaret Shrigley. 197 Lizanua S. Snyder.

SECOND CLASS-(Continued.) 115 William Montgomery.

116 Charles Hankinson.

117 James Evans.

118 Charles Clark. 119 Richard Hill.

120 Joseph Ede.

121 Thomas Connell.

122 Obtained First Class, 224. Females.

123 Obtained First Class, 159. 124 Obtained First Class, 232.

125 Ellen Hoig.

126 Caroline A. Masters.

127 Delia Audrews Masters. 123 Julia Ann Robertson.

129 Helen Campbell.

130 Sophrona Andevon Mills.

131 Lydia Eleanor Howard. 132 Fanny Higgins.

133 Sarah Bowes (174).

184 to 150, Third Class Certificates, expired on the 1st November, 1354.

# Eleventh Session, 1853-4.—Dated 20th April, 1854.

SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)

198 Elizabeth Stevens. 199 Adeline Stone.

200 Elizabeth Van Every.

201 Cecilia M. A. Walkingshaw.

202 Mary Anne Wilson.

## Males.

208 Wilbur Fisk Adams. 204 John Ransome 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 McNaughton.

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.

171 Jane Anderson.

Females.

ERGOND CLASS.

SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)

248 James D. Trousdale.

FIRST CLASS.

Males.

# Twelfth Session, 1854.—Dated 16th October, 1854. (32) LASS. SECOND CLASS. SECOND CLASS.

Males.

222	Francis Josiah Craig.	234	George Abraham Barkley.	249	William Weir.
223	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	John McLean,	238	Obtained First Class, 354.	252	Obtained First Class, 267.
227	John Patton.	239	Amos Gould.	253	Susan Dorothy.
228	George Rose.	240	William Hackett (327.)		Alice Foggin.
	Females.	241	John Adams Hurlburt.	255	Obtained First Class, 527.
229	Elizabeth Hughes (185.)	242	Alexander McKay.	256	Margaret Teresa McIlderry.
230	Grace Anastasia Magan.	243	Davis McKee.	257	Jane Mowat.
231	Elizabeth McNaught.	244	Alexander McPherson.	258	Annie Preston.
232	Sarah Birch Quinn (124.)		Samuel Nash.	259	Obtained First Class, 374.
233	Sarah Agnes Robinson.	246	Obtained First Class, 504.	260	Obtained First Class, 367.
		247	James Stephens.	261	Caroline Wilkinson.
1	Thirteenth S	essi	on, 1854-55.—Dated 18	th A	pril, 1855.
			(37)		
	FIRST CLASS.	, 8	SECOND CLASS—(Continued.)		ECOND CLASS—(Continued.)
	Males.	275	Obtained First Class, 426.	292	Obtained First Class, 451.
262	John Livingstone (211.)	276	Peter Campbell.	293	Sarah Anne Fuller.
263	James McGrigor.	277	Edmund Peter Costello.	294	Obtained First Class, 317.
264	Archibald McMurchy.	278	Edward Lee Forsyth.	295	Lydia Sophia Munday.
265	Donald Munn.	279	Obtained First Class, 429.	296	Juliana Myers.
	Females.	280	Alexander McKenzie.	297	Louisa Porter.
266	Catharine Cattanach (178.)	281	Obtained First Class, 509.	298	Mary Porter.
	Helen Elizabeth Clark (252.)	282	James Minions.	299	Anne Jane Quinn.
268	Mary Anne De Cow (181.)	283	John Morton.	800	Adelaide Rogers.
269	Rebecca De Cow (182.)	284	Obtained First Class, 503.	301	Mary Sheppard.
270	Harriet Anne Lind.	285	John Horton Wright.	302	Esther Sudborough.
271	Mary Anne Murray.		Females.	303	Mary Anne Sweeny.
272	Henrietta Shenick.	286	Anne Musgrove Armstrong.	304	Adeline Van Every.
	the second second	287	Emma Arnold.	305	Emmeline Van Every.
	SECOND CLASS.	288	Matilda Backhouse.		
	Males.	289	Obtained First Class, 320.		FIRST CLASS.
273	Joseph Fellows Adams.	290	Mary Frances Brown.		Male.
274	Obtained First Class, 356.	291	Elizabeth Campbell.	306	John Raine.
	Fourteenth S	Sess	ion, 1855—Dated 15th	Oct	ober, 1855.
	FIRST CLASS.	010	(34) Elizabeth Adams.		SECOND CLASS (Continued.)
					John McPherson.
905	Males.		Emmeline Shadd.		
307	William Carlyle (100)	320	Mary Brown (289)	330	Obtained First Class, 510.

Fourteenth	Session, 1855—Dated 15th	October, 1855.
FIRST CLASS.	(34) 318 Elizabeth Adams.	SECOND CLASS.—(Continued.)
Males.	319 Emmeline Shadd.	329 John McPherson.
307 William Carlyle (100)	320 Mary Brown (289)	330 Obtained First Class, 510.
308 David Ormiston.		331 Obtained First Class, 441.
309 John Harris Comfort.	SECOND CLASS.	332 Obtained First Class, 430.
310 John Jessup (95)	Males.	333 Obtained First Class, 443.
311 William Henry King.	321 Andrew Allison.	334 David Johnston.
312 Bernard Kerr.	322 James Bowerman.	335 William Bernard Danard.
313 David Blair.	323 Obtained First Class, 435.	336 Henry Hicks.
314 Alexander Lester.	324 Henry Clarke.	337 Obtained First Class, 593.
315 John Taylor.	325 James Hay, Junior.	338. Obtained First Class, 516.
Females.	326 Duncan Crane.	Females.
316 Josephine Witmore Clark.	327 Same as 240.	339 Eleanor Leach.
317 Kate Gunn (294)	328 James Keating.	340 Elizabeth Eleanor Kennedy.

341	Obtained	First	Class,	890.
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- 342 Elmira Flood.
- 343 Obtained First Class, 363.
- 344 Sophia Caroline McLean.

#### 845 Margaret Catherine McDonnell.

- 346 Mary Ann Munyard.
- 347 Henrietta Simpson.
- 248 Susannah Robinson.
- 349 Obtained First Class, 607.
- 850 Sarah Elizabeth Tewksbury. Male.
- 351 John Kellock.

## Fifteenth Session, 1855-56.—Dated 15th April, 1856.

## FIRST CLASS. Males.

1st. Division A.

- 352 Alexander Black.
- 353 James Carlyle.
- 854 David Fotheringham (238.)
- 355 John Hunter.

2nd. Division B.

- 356 Robert Alexander (274.)
  - 3rd. Division C.
- 357 Stephen Dadson. 358 Lewis Corydon Moore.
- 359 Abraham Pratt.
  - Females.

1st. Division A.

- 360 Mary Foster, (841.)
- 361 Fanny Gordon.
- 362 Margaret Irvine. 363 Mary Lester (848)
- 2nd, Division B.

- 365 Mary Turner Hoig.
- 866 Catherine Magan. 367 Nancy Strickland (260.)

2rd. Division C.

- 368 Jane Bettie.
- 369 Mary Ann Gill.
- 370 Mary Houlding.
- 371 Mary Ann Pickersgill.
- 372 Lucinda Piper (194.)
- 473 Adeline Shenick.
- 374. Margaret Strickland (259.)

(63) FIRST CLASS .- (Continued,) 875 Catherine Walker. 376 Isabella Walker.

> SECOND CLASS. 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 Class, 434. 384 George Husband.
- 385 John Mitchell.
- 386 William Ruthven.
- 387 Benjamin Shirreff.
- 388 Charles Shortt.
- 364 Charlotte Madeline Churchill. 389 Obtained First Class, 442.

890 Same as 460 and 512. 3rd. Division C.

- 891 David Brown.
- 892 Dugald Livingstone.
- 393 Alexander McGregor.
- 394 Duncan McIntyre.
- 395 William Milliken.
- 896 Samuel Mover.

Females. 1st. Division A. 897 Anna Button.

SECOND CLASS.—(Continued.)

- 898 Eliza Anne Crawford.
- 399 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 Dew.
- 407 Obtained First Class, 526.
- 408 Hannah Ularinda Kerr.
- 409 Obtained First Class, 446. 410 Mary Maria Marlatt.
- 411 Margaret Murchison.
- 412 Fanny Rutledge.
- 413 Catherine Ryan.
- 414 Mary Anne Sinclair.
- 415 Agnes Sweetin.

3rd. Division C.

- 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.

FIRST CLASS. Males. 1st. Division A.

426 William Reader Bigg (275.)

- 427 Allan Chisholm (235.)
- 428 John Ford.
- 429 Henry Gick (279.)
- 480 Samson Roberts (832.) 2nd. Division B.
- 431 John Brown (381.) 482 Robert Brown (382.)
- 433 Thomas McKee.
  - 3rd. Division C.

- 434 John Cameron (383.)
- 485 Alexander Campbell (823.) 436 James Cody.
- 437 James Fletcher Cross.
- 438 Robert Dobson,
- 439 Hugh McDougall (98.) 440 John McMillan.
- 441 Gilbert Dorland Platt (381.)
- 442 George Smith (389.) 443 Samuel Simpson (333.)

Females. 1st. Division A.

444 Anna Borthwick.

- 445 Helen Miliken Clark.
- 446 Jane McLean. (409.) 447 Margery Jarden Ramsay.
- 2nd. Division B. 448 Elizabeth Huff.
- 449 Mary Vandusen Huff.
- 450 Amy Caroline Jones (400.) 3rd. Division C.
- 451 Angelina Brown Ford (292.) 452 Catherine McNiece (401.)

SECOND CLASS. Males.

1		
TO TO	100 01: 177 : 01 - 101	
1st. Division A.	469 Obtained First Class, 505.	2nd. Division B.
453 Joseph Armstrong.	470 Samuel Vandewaters.	484 Sarah Bethel.
454 Obtained First Class, 499.	471 Obtained First Class, 601.	485 Obtained First Class, 518
455 James Bruce.	3rd. Division C.	486 Obtained First Class, 525
456 George Fraser.	472 Gilbert Stevenson Austin.	487 Bertha Jackson.
457 Thomas Laduc.	473 James William Bingham.	438 Jane McKay.
458 John McKay.	474 Thomas Boyd.	489 Elizabeth Mary Russell.
459 George Richards.	475 Samuel Burden.	490 Helen Webster.
460 Obtained First Class, 512.	476 Same as 628.	3rd. Division C.
461 Andrew Weir.	477 James Little.	491 Eliza Agnew.
2nd. Division B.	478 George Misener.	492 Sarah Barnard.
462 Daniel Duff.	479 John Simpson Ross,	493 Obtained First Class, 523
463 William Edwin Gorsline.	480 Newton Ransome Stone.	494 Obtained First Class, 524
464 James Harlow.	481 Thomas Walsh.	495 Elizabeth Johnston.
465 John H. Hegler.	482 Thomas Wilson.	496 Jane Main.
466 John Jacques.	Females.	497 Same as 566.
467 John McConnell.	1st. Division A.	498 Elizabeth Thompson.
468 Peter Musgrave.	488 Obtained First Class, 520.	-
Sevente	eenth Session.—Dated 15th	April, 1857.
First Class.	(80) First Class—(Continued)	SECOND CLASS-(Continued
Males.	526 Kennedy, Cath. Ainslie (407	

#### Shurtleff, Robert Fulton. 1st Division-A. 527 McDonald, Elizabeth (255.) 557 Obtained First Class, 592. 528 McNaughton, Margaret (193.) 558 Smith, Andrew. 499 Brebner, John (454.) SECOND CLASS. 500 Chesnut Thomas George. 559 Waters, George. 501 Kilpatrick, George. Males. Females. 1st Division-A. 502 Macwilliam, William. 1st Division-A. 503 Plunkett, Thomas (284.) 529 Calvert, Joseph. 580 Dance, Anne. 504 Scott, Richard William (246) 530 Demill, Ervin, 561 Jenner, Sarah Anne. 505 Soper, Jasper (469) 531 Duff, James. 562 Obtained First Class, 606. 506 Strachan, Alexander. 532 Fleming, James. 563 McMurray, Elizabeth Jane. 533 Hamm, Thomas Edwin. 2nd Division-B. 564 McNaughton, Janet. 565 Milne, Elnora. 507 Bowles, Peter Langlois. 534 Irving, George. 508 Dewar, Archibald. 535 Moore, Richard. 566 Richards, Amanda (497.) 509 McKercher, Colin (281) 536 Nichol, William. 567 Smith. Margeret. 510 Osborne, A. Campbell (830) 537 O'Reilly, Robert. 568 Wilkes, Margaret. 511 Rodgers, John. 538 Shurtleff, George. 2nd Division-B. 512 Thomson, Hugh (390, 460) 539 Obtained First Class, 594. 569 Obtained First Class, 651. 3rd Division-C. 540 Turnbull, John. 570 Gardiner, Jane. 2nd Division-B. 518 Harley, John. 571 Gillies, Mary. 514 Johnston, Hugh. 541 Campbell, Neil. 572 Robertson, Martha. 515 Mishaw, Daniel. 542 Clifton, Henry S. 3rd Divison-C. 516 Thompson, Alex. (338) 548 Doan, George Henry. 573 Same as 659. Females. 544 Hagartie, James. 574 Cull, Alice. 1st Division-A. 545 Knisely, Owen Fares. 575 Dunn, Barbara Morrison. 317 Bell. Helen. 546 McCammon, James. 576 Elston, Faith. 518 Bisbee, Gertrude M. (485) 547 Obtained First Class, 598. 577 Fletcher, Charlotte. 519 Brown, Lillis. 548 Sarvis, George Chowan. 578 Gurd, Dorah. 520 Robertson, Dorcas Damie (483) 549 Thompson, George Washington 579 Hume, Mary Miller. 2nd Division-B. 550 Yeomans, Silas Parker. 580 McBride, Sarab. 3rd Division-C. 521 Bell, Janet. 581 McKechnie, Mary Gray. 522 Buchanan, Elizabeth (405) 551 Brookfield, Jacob. 582 Miller, Jennet. 3rd Division-C. 552 Foster, Ralph. 583 Munsen, Charlotte. 523 Churchill, Mary Anne (493) 553 Jones, Jonas. 584 Obtained First Class, 611. 524 Dadson, Mary Anne (494.) 554 Laughlin, William. 585 Same as 666. 525 Fayette, Emilie Augusta (486.)555 Robertson, John. 586 Veit, Anne.

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

	(99)	
First Class.	SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)	SECOND CLASS-(Continued)
Males.	614 Dougherty, Isaiah.	649 Brown, Maria.
1st Division-A.	615 Legerwood, Daniel.	650 Campbell, Sarah Anne.
587 Clinton, John.	616 McKenzie, John.	651 In First Class.
588 McLellan, James Alexander.	617 McLean, Archibald.	652 Cattauach, Anna Jane.
589 O'Connor, Thaddeus J. (215.)	618 McVean, John.	653 Cummins, Margaret Jane.
590 Purslow, Adam.	619 Price, Robert.	654 Dundas, Lydia.
591 Rae, Francis (22.)	620 Stevenson, Samuel.	655 Lester, Margaret.
592 Sinclair, Lauchlin (557.)	621 Wellbanks, Hiram.	656 McElroy, Maria.
598 Steele, Thomas Orton (337.)	622 Young, Thomas.	657 Robinson, Eliza.
594 Tisdell, John Cassie (539.)	2nd Division—B.	658 Thompson, Rebecca.
2nd Division—B.	628 Armstrong, John.	2nd Division—B.
595 Campbell, Robert.	624 Baikie, John.	659 Bissett, Mary (573.)
596 Dodds, William (378.)	625 Brown, Isaac.	660 Farrow, Elizabeth.
597 Duff, Charles.	626 Brown, James (R. 51.)	661 McPherson, Catherine.
598 Preston, James (547.)	627 Brown, William.	662 Miller, Isabella Brown.
599 Smith, John Darling.	628 Cosby, Alfred Morgan (476.)	668 Montgomery, Mary Jane.
600 Sweet, Orison David.	629 Kinney, Robert.	664 Robertson, Magdalene.
601 Zimmerman, Isaac (471.)	630 McCalla, John.	665 Scott, Agnes.
3rd Division—C.	631 McDougall, John.	666 Stacey, Jane (585.)
602 Clark, Asahel Bowes.	632 McLean, Peter.	667 Webster, Charlotte.
603 Frisby, Edgar.	633 Nicol, Peter.	8rd Division—C.
Females.	634 Preston, David Hiram.	668 Agar, Ellen.
1st Division-A.	635 Sturk, John Dunn.	669 Armstrong, Jemima.
604 Sutherland, Aune.	3rd Division—C.	670 Ashall, Eliza.
2nd Division—B.	686 Barrick, Eli James.	671 Blackburn, Mary.
605 Henderson, Jemima.	637 Baumwarth, Owen.	672 Coady, Harriet Esther.
606 Keown, Adelaide (562.)	638 Book, Eli.	673 Cooper, Elizabeth.
607 Robertson, Amelia (349.)	639 Brown, James (R. 96.)	674 Currie, Menzies.
ard Division—C.	640 Bryant, John Henry.	675 Grant, Alice.
[651] Carey, Eleanor Harriet (56	9.)641 Lucas, Thomas Dennis.	676 Hood, Jane.
608 Eaton, Elizabeth Cecilia.	642 McDiarmid, Duncan.	677 Kennedy, Susie.
809 Gordon, Annie.	643 McDiarmid, Peter.	678 Morton, Frances Eliza.
610 Millard, Rosa Scott.	644 McMaster, John.	679 Newman, Mary Hargrave.
611 Shoff, Anne (584.)	645 Noxon, Isaac James.	680 Roche, Mary Elizabeth.
SECOND CLASS.	646 Riddell, Andrew.	681 Rogers, Christina.
Males.	647 Wolverton, Samuel.	682 Scott, Elizabeth.
1st Division—A.	Females.	683 Tracy, Mary.
612 Boag, Joseph.	1st Division—A.	684 Wilson, Annie.
613 Cremin, Daniel.	648 Banan, Ellen Olivia	685 Wright, Eliza Jane.
i i	tificates granted	685
	uncates granted	44
Expired		,
Obtained Secon	d Certificates in the same	class 9
Obtained highe	er Certificates	66
ON WITTER WIND	<del> </del>	<b>— 119</b>
	and the second second	
Total Certific	otes valid	566
Total Certific	and the second s	
	(Certified,)	the first of the second of the second

d,) THOMAS HODGINS, Registrar.

## Appendix D.

THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

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 authority of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vic., cap. 186, and approved by the Governor General 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 Admission of Pupils to the Grammar Schools.

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 admission 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

\* The Upper Canada Municipal Corporation Act of 1849, 12 Vict. chap. 81, section 41, onacts that the municipal council of each county shall have power and authority to make a by-law or by-laws for 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 school purposes, and for the erection, preservation, improvement, and repair of county school-houses, for the use of grammar schools, in such parts of the county, or within 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.

Fourthly. For making some permanent provision for defraying, out of the public funds of each county, the expense of the attendance at the seat of the University of Toronto, and of that of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School there, of such and so many of the pupils of the different public grammar schools of such county, as shall be desirous of, and in the opinion of the respective masters of such grammar schools, shall be of competent attainments for entering into competition for any of the scholarships, exhibitions, or other similar prizes offered by such University or College to competition amongst such pupils; but which pupils, from the inability of their parents and guardians to incur the necessary expense of such attendance, might otherwise be deprived 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 Canada College and Royal Grammar School there, to be open to competition amongst the pupils of the different public grammar schools 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 the value of £30 per annum), 2 in the Greek and Latin Classics, with History and Geography; 2 in Mathematics; 1 in Modern Languages, with History and Geography; 3 for General Proficiency in the "pass" subjects appointed for all Students. See subjects on page 228.

In the Department of Agriculture, 1 of the value of £30. The subjects of examination are as follows: English Grammar and Composition. Arithmetic, including Mensuration. Euclid, 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 Catcolism.]

In the Department 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 plane triangles [Colenso's.] English Grammar and Composition. French Grammar. Voltaire, Histoire de Charles 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.] Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies. Drawing.

In the Faculty of Medicine, 2 of the value of £30 per annum each. The subjects 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 English History to the present time [Chambers' History of the British Empire.] Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography [Putz' and Arnold's Manuals.] Elements of Chemistry [Chambers' Educational Course.] An elementary view of the structure and arrangement of the Animal Kingdom. [Carpenter's or Patterson's Zoology, or Rudiments of Zoology in Chambers' 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: Homer, Hiad, B. I. Horace, Odes, B. I. Translation into Latin Prose. Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, inclusive. Euclid, B. I. French Grammar. Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII.

In the Faculty of Law, 4 of the value of £30 per annum each. The subjects of examinations are as follows: Xenophon, Anabasis, B.I. Horace, Odes, B.I. & III. Translation into Latin Prose. Arithmetic, Euclid, Bb. I., II., & III. Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations inclusive. [Colenso's.] English, Grammar and Composition. French. Grammar. Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII. Outlines of English History to present time. [Chambers' History of the British Empire.] Outlines of Roman History to the death of Noro. Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander. Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography. [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.

CANABA.	
UPPER	
2.—PROGRAMME OF STUDIES IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF	
GRAMMAR	
THE	
Z.	
STUDIES	
OF	
PROGRAMME	
Section 2	

	VICELTAKEOGS.	Writing. Drawing. Vocal Music.	Writing. Drawing. Vocal Music.	Drawing. Vocal Music.	Drawing. Book Keeping. Vocal Music.	Drawing. Vocal Music.
Cinnella	VII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.	None.	Elements of Natural History, as far as contained in the 3rd and 4th National Readers.	Elements of Natural Philosophy and Genoga, as contained in the 5th National Reader.	Physiology, as contained in the Stational Reader. Elements of Chemistry.	Previous subjects reviewed.
	VI, Geography and History.	Outlines of Geography and General History.	Outlines of Ancient Geography. History of Rome. History of Great Britain and Ireland	Aurient Geography. Roman Aniquilies. History of Greece.	Ancient and Mediacral Geography: Grecian Antiquifies. History of France.	Outlines of Egyptina History to the Death of Gloopatra. History of Spain and Portugal in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. Previous subjects reviewed.
	V. Mathenatics.	Arithmetic. Algebra, (first four rules.)	Practical Arithmetic. Algebra, (simple equations.)	Commercial Arithmetic. Algebra. (quadratics.) Euclid, Bb. I. II.	Algebra.  Algebra.  Mediateral Geographic definitions of B. V. History of Canada.	Elements of Plane Trigonometry. Mensuration and Surveying. Previous subjects reviewed.
	ІV. Еменіян.	English Grammar and Composition. Reading, and Sullivan's Spelling-book super- seded.	Grammar (continued.) Etymology of Words and Versification. Art of Reading, (nation- al series) and Sullivan's Dictionary of Deriva- tions.	Elementary Principles of Rhetoric and Logic. Art of Reading and Fitth Book. (astional series.)	Christian Morais and Lividences. Reading in Sullivan's Literary Class Book.	Syntax & Idioms. Composition. Pranslations. Fraction.—Dialogues Ges Morts. Moliters,—LeeFour. Perious subjects reviewed.  Southing of English Composition. Composition. Fraction. Fraction. Fraction.  Outlines of English Composition. Fraction.  Previous subjects Fractions subjects Fractions subjects Fractions subjects Fractions subjects Fraction.
	ил. Раемси.	Моне.	Моне.	Elements of French Grammar, to end of Irregular Verbs, with Exercises. Oral and Written Translation.	Rules on the use of the Prouours and Participles with Exercises.  Oral and Written Transl tions.	Syntax & Idioms. Composition. Composition. Translations. Farelon.—Dialogues des Morts. Molives.—LeeFour- beries de Saspin. Pervious subjects reviewed.
	II. GREEK.	None.	Arnold's First Greek Book.	Greek Graumar and Bxervises. Xenophon's Anabasis.	Homer's Iliad. Greek Testament. Lucian. Greek Prosody and Exercises.	Homor's Odyssey. Greek Prosody. Previous subjects reviewed.
7)	I. LATIN.	Arnold's First and Second Latin Book Latin Grammar, Cornelius Nepos.	Latin Grammar and Exercises. Cæsar's Commentarits.	Ovid and Virgil. Latin Prosody and Exercises.	Virgil and Gicero.  Exercises and Composition in Prose and Verse.	Horace. Composition in Prose and Verse. Previous subjects reviewed.
	CLASS.	FIEST OR LOWEST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	Hī.āid

#### Explanatory Memoranda to the foregoing Programme:-

- 1. Pupils preparing for the University, are required to study those subjects only which will 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 class in which he 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 shall 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 necessary.
- 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 exercises of each grammar school shall be left to the judgment of the board of trustees.†

#### 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 example and precept, to impress upon the

<sup>\*</sup> The following are the "pass" subjects prescribed 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 Greeian 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 examined in the following additional subjects: Homer, Iliad B. I. Homer, Odyssey, B. IX. Horace, Odes B. I. Virgil, Æneid B. II. Translation from English into Latin verse. Algebra, Proportion and Progression. Simple and Quadratic Equations. Euclid, 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.

<sup>†</sup> The trustees can avail themselves of the recommendation on this subject, and the forms provided by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, in regard to Common Schools. See Common School Regulations, published in the Appendix to this Report, page 235.

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.

- 2. Every head master shall 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 Journal 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 exercised by a judicious parent in his family; avoiding corporal punishment, 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 rules 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 prescribed 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 clean in their persons and clothes.
- 2. Tardiness on the part of pupils shall be considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the discretion 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 sickness, 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 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 necessary books or requisites, 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 winter, 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 next before the 15th October; 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 grammar school, at the option of the board of trustees.

<sup>\* 1.</sup> This regulation applies to union grammar and common schools, as the law provides for the union of common schools with grammar schools, not the union of the latter with the former. In all cases, therefore, in which common schools are united with the grammar schools, the union schools are subjected to the regulations which are here prescribed in respect to grammar schools.

<sup>2.</sup> It should be observed that the several clauses of the eleventh section of the grammar school Act empower boards of trustees to prescribe any duties, or make any regulations, in connection with their respective schools, which are not provided for by, or are not inconsistent with, the general regulations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by the Governor in Council.

- 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 5th clause of the 11th 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 have 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 acquintance 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.—Female candidates for first class certificates will not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the first three paragraphs under this head.

Education Office, Toronto,

Adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850.

## No. 2.—General Regulations for the Organization, Government and Discipline of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

Adopted after mature consideration by the Council of Public Instruction, as authorized by the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, Section 48.

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

- 1. The hours of teaching each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any school, at the option of the trustees.
  - 2. Every alternate 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 teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.

#### 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, four-teenth 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 exercise of devotion or religion, which shall be objected 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 being a day, and not a boarding school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required; and as the pupils are under the care of their parents 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 prayer preferred by the trustces 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.

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 whatever 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 keep 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 Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen*.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thec, O 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. DUTIES 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 Chief Superintendent of Education to provide the forms; and the Council of Public Instruction prescribes the following regulations 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 affectionate 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 shall 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

course of conduct, as openly and as explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and teacher, be re-admitted to the school.

- 13. The trustees having made such provisions relative to the school-house and its appendages, as are required by the fourth clause of the twelfth section of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 48, it shall be the duty of the teacher 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 rules for the use of the yard and out-buildings connected with the school-house, as will insure 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.
- 14. Care shall be taken to have the school-house ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school, in order to afford shelter to those that may arrive before the appointed hour.

#### 5. DUTIES OF PUPILS.

- 1. Pupils must come to the school clean in their persons and clothes.
- 2. Tardiness on the part of pupils shall be considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject 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 hour 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 necessary 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 school-house and premises, and apparatus and text 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 trustees employ the teacher-agree with him as to the period 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 him 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 efficient and popular 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. Trustees 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 school-house, 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 geography, &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 each book may be in itself) render classification impossible, increase the labour and waste he time of the teacher, and retard the progress of the pupils. 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 thirty-second section of the School Act of 1850, provides that all Clergy-men recognized by law, of whatever denomination, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils, and Aldermen, shall be school visitors; and the thirty-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 interests 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 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 minuteness in the 3rd clause of the 31st section 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 courteous and conciliatory conduct towards all persons with whom he 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 F.

#### THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA.

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 inculcated 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 recognition 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 advantageous 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. Departmental Notices to Municipal and School Corporations in Upper Canada.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL 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 to 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.

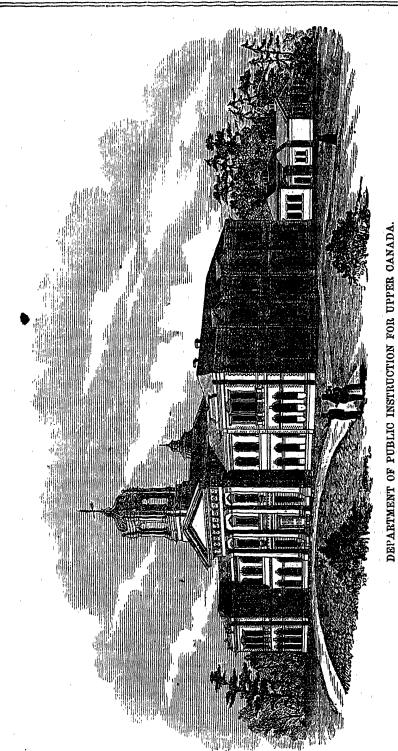
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM FOR UPPER CANADA.

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

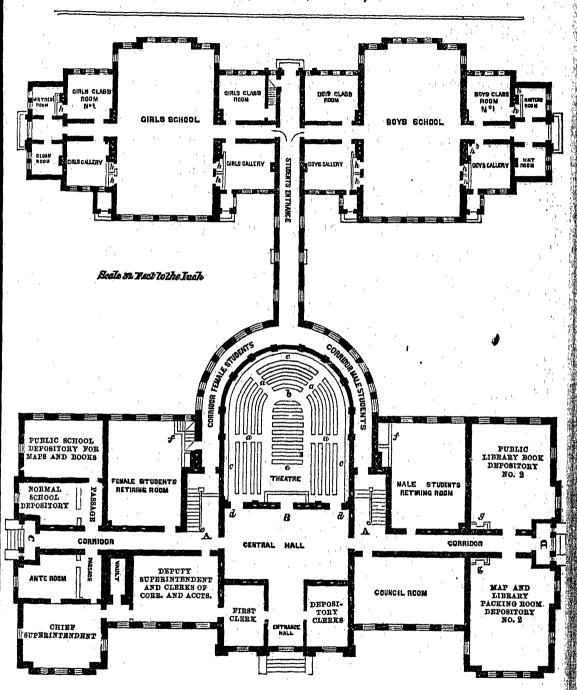
Rules and Days for Admission to the Educational Museum, Normal School Buildings, Toronto.

- 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 English 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.

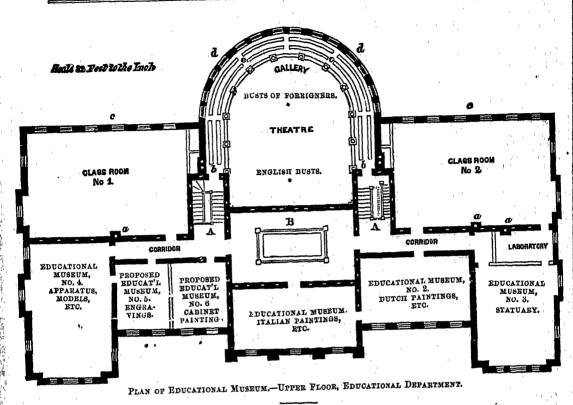
This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being cone by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect, as scarcely secondary to the direct means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the people. It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of Models of Agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the Natural History of the Country, Casts of Antique and Modern Statues and Busts, &c., selected from the principal Museums of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English 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.



(Education Offices First Floor to the left; Museum Rooms up Stairs.



PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL 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.:

I. SOULPTURE:

- 1. Antiques.
- 2. Modern.
- 3. Architectural.
- II. PAINTINGS: 1. Italian Schools.
  - 2. Flemish School.
  - 3. Dutch School.
  - 4. Miscellaneous Dutch and Flemish.
  - 5. German School.
  - 6. French School.
  - 7. Spanish School.
- III. Engravings: 1. On Steel and Copper.
  - 2. Lithographs.
- IV. Works Illustrating the History of Art, &c.:
  - 1. In French and Italian.
  - 2. In English.
- V. OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST:
  - 1. Illustrations of Mediæval History, Figures in Armour, weapons, &c.
    - 2. Maps and Plans in Relief.
  - 3. Specimens of Natural History.
  - 4. Geological Specimens.
  - 5. Models of Agricultural Implements.
  - 6. Philosophical Models and School Apparatus.

(Several of the casts are not yet arranged.)

1. AN	TIQUES.
SUBJECT.	FROM WHAT GALLERY.
Large Groups:	
Bacchus and Ariadne	Capitol, Rome. Imperial Gallery, Florence. Vatican, Rome.
LARGE STATUES:	
Apollino de Medicis	Imperial Gallery, Florence. Barberini Museum, Naples.
Diana of GabiesEuterpe	Louvre, Paris.
Boy Extracting the Thorn. Flora Urania Urania Seated.	Capitol, Rome. Capitol, Rome. Louvre, Paris.
Venus Attiring	Vatican, Rome. Capitol, " Imperial Gallery, Florence.
Venus de Medicis Venus de Milo	Louvre, Paris.
Busts, Life Size:	
Mythological and Homeric. Adonis.	· ·
Apollo Belvedere	Vatican, Rome. Imperial Gallery, Florence.
Antinoüs Antinoüs as Bacchus Bacchus, Indian	Vatican, Rome. British Museum, London. Louvre, Paris.
Castor  Dionysus, Indian or Bearded  Faunus, of the Capitol	Royal Museum, Madrid. British Museum, London. Vatican, Rome.
Faunus	Louvre, Paris. Royal Museum, Munich.
Hercules, Farnese Hercules, Young Mercury	Bourbon Museum, Naples. Vatican, Rome. British Museum, London.
Mercury, Greek Mercury Pollux	Villa Albani, Rome. Louvre, Paris. Royal Museum, Madrid.
Silenus  Diana, Huntress	Louvre, Paris.  Louvre, Paris.
Flora. Hygiea Isis	Royal Museum, Berlin. Vatican, Rome.
Clytie as Isis	British Museum, London. Vatican, Rome.
Juno (colossal). Juno the Protectress Minerva (with Ægis) Minerva Medica.	Louvre, Paris. Villa Albani, Rome.

1. ANTIQUE	S—(Continued.)
SUBJECT.	FROM WHAT GALLERY.
Busts.—Mythological and Homeric. (Continued.)	,
Venus of Arles Venus de Milo. Venus Venus Venus of Cuidus	Louvre, Paris. " Museum of Arles, France. Louvre, Paris.
Venus de MedicisVictory, from the Parthenon	Imperial Gallery, Florence. Collection of the Count de Laborde, Paris.
Calliope	Vatican, Rome.
Melpomene Terpsichore. Thalia	Vatican, Rome.
A Muse	British Museum, London.
Ariadne	Capitol, Rome. British Museum, London. Bourbon Museum, Naples. Vatican. Rome.
(1) The Mother. (2) Son (3) First Daughter. (4) Second "	Imperial Gallery, Florence. Royal Museum, Munich. Imperial Gallery, Florence. """" """"
(5) Third " (6) Fourth " Atys (head). Amazon	Oxford Museum.
Theseus	Etruscan Collection in France. Vatican, Rome. British Museum, London.
(1) The Father	Vatican, Rome.
Paris	Bibliotheque, Paris.
Greek Statesmen and Military Leaders. Alexander the Great Alcibiades Militades.	Louvre, Paris. Imperial Gallery, Florence.
Pericles " Xenophon.	Collection of M. de Pastout, Paris. Vatican, Rome.
Greek and Roman Poets.  Homer. Ovid. Pindar. Sappho. Sophocles. Virgil.	British Museum, London, Villa Albani, Rome. Vatican, Rome. Capitol, " Imperial Gallery, Florence. Capitol, Rome. Vatican, "
Philosophers, Orators, &c. Asiaticus (a physician) Carneades	Louvre, Paris. Vatican, Rome.

A. 1857.

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

### 1. ANTIQUES -(Continued.)

11 111110000	( oonestadad)
SUBJECT.	FROM WHAT GALLERY.
Busts.—Philosophers, Orators, &c.—(Continued.) Demosthenes Diogenes Epicurus Galen.	Louvre, Paris. British Museum, London. Villa Albani, Rome.
Hippocrates. Leodamas Plato Pythagoras Socrates.	Capitol, Rome. Vatican, Rome. Bourbon Museum, Naples.
Solon	Imperial Gallery, Florence. Capitol, Rome.
Roman Historical Characters. Augustus, youthful. Augustus Cæsar. Agrippa	Louvre, Paris.
Caracalla Julius Cæsar (head), Marcus Aurelius (youthful) Nero (child) Nero (Emperor)	Vatican, Rome. Imperial Gallery, Florence. Bibliotheque, Paris.
Nero (Emperor) Tiberius (youthful), Titus. Vitellius. Etruscan King (head).	Royal Gallery, Munich. Louvre, Paris.
Berenice	Bourbon Museum, Naples. Capitol, Rome. Louvre, Paris.
Brutus, Lucius Junius	Capitol, Rome. " Vatican, " Bourbon Museum, Naples.
Drusus Marius Sylla	Vatican, " Barberini, "
Insections.  Fighting Gladiator.  Dying Gladiator.  Player at Osselets.  Quoit Player (in action)	Louvre, Paris.  Vatican, Rome.
Quoit Player (in action)  " (in repose)  Wrestler A Bust Child Two Children.	British Museum, London. Oxford Museum. Royal Museum, Munich.
A Vestal. City of Paris. City of Rome	Vatican, Rome. Louvre, Paris.
Masques :  Mythological. Antinoüs	Royal Museum, Munich.
Minerva. Medusa Omphale Venus.	Royal Museum, Munich. "Berlin. "Munich.

1. ANTIQUES	5—(Continued.)
SUBJECT.	FROM WHAT GALLERY.
Busts.—(Continued.)  Kings. Alexander the Great	Louvre, Paris. Vatican, Rome.
Ptolemy	Royal Museum, Munich.
Mythological and Homeric.	
Apollo Belvedere	Vatican, Rome. Imperial Gallery, Florence. Louvre, Paris.
Ceres Diana and Stag (group). Diana of Gables Minerva Venus of Arles. Venus de Milo. Venus de Medicis Venus of the Capitol. Venus Genitrix. Venus Crouching Enterpe	" " " " Turin. Louvre, Paris. " " Imperial Gallery, Florence. Capitol, Rome. " " Louvre, Paris.
Polyhymnia  Genius of Eternal Rest  Genius Worshipping  Laccoon (group)  Amazon  Historical Characters.	Louvre, Paris. Royal Museum, Berlin. Vatican, Rome. Capitol, "
Aristides Sophocles Cincinnatus Germanicus Julia, wife of Pompey  Miscellaneous.	Barberini Muscum, Naples. Imperial Gallery, Florence. Louve, Paris. " Imperial Gallery, Florence.
Fighting Gladiator Dying Gladiator Boy Extracting Thorn Wrestlers (group) Child and Goose Playing at Osselets	Louvre, Paris. Capitol, Rome. " Imperial Gallery, Florence. Louvre, Paris. Royal Museum, Berlin.
COLUMNS AND OBELISKS:	
Column of Trajan (small fac-simile).  "Autonine"  "Phocas "  Flaminian Obelisk, " Lateran" "	At Rome.

ı	Museum.	· ·		
2. MODERN SCULPTURE.				
SUBJECT.	SCULPTOR.	FROM WHAT GALLERY.		
LARGE GROUPS: The Graces	Canova. Thorwaldsen. " Gibson.			
LARGE STATUES: Hebe	Canova. Sir R. Westmacott. Gibson. Power. Princess Marie.			
Busts: Hebe	Canova.  Michael Angelo Le Puget, Canova  " " Bailey.	Private Collection, England. Florence. Royal Gallery, Munich. Vatican, Rome. England.		
French Statesmen, &c. Charles IX. of France Henri II. " Henri III. " Henri IV. " Napoleon I Richelieu, Cardinal Sully, Duc de Ximenes, Cardinal. Wife of Francois I. Wife of De Thou.	Jean Goujon Germain Pilon Chaudet Coyzevon	Louvre, Paris.  """  Collection at Paris. Louvre, Paris. Institut de France. Rome. Museum St. Denis, France. Versailles Museum.		
Italian Artists. Michael Augelo. Palladio. Raffaelle.				
English Crowned Heads, &c. The Queen. Prince Albert. William IV. George IV. Duke of York. George III. Oliver Cromwell. Charles I. Queen Elizabeth. Mary, Queen of Scots.		Various.		
Statesmen.  Lord Brougham.  Lord Camden.  George Cauning.  Earl of Chatham.  Richard Cobden.  Earl of Eldon.  Charles James Fox.  Earl Grey.				

2. M	2. MODERN SCULPTURE—(Continued.)				
SUBJECT.	SOULPTOR,	FROM WHAT GALLERY, &c			
Busra—Statesmen, do.—(Contin'd.) Lord Lyndhurst. Lord Nelson. Daniel O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell. Duke of Wallington,					
Literary Colebrities. Robert Burns. Lord Byron. Thomas Campbell. William Congreve. William Cowper.					
John Dryden. John Milton. Alexander Pope. Matthew Prior. Sir Walter Scott. William Shakspeare	•••••	Westminster Abbey.			
Jumes Thomson. Joseph Addison. Lord Bacon. Joremy Bentham. Dr. Johnson. John Looke. Sir Isaac Newton.		Stratford-on-Avon Church.			
Divines, Rev. Dr. Chalmers. Rev. Rowland Hill. Rev. John Wesley.					
Medical Men, &c. Dr. Abernethy. Dr. Gall. Professor Faraday. Dr. Harvey. Dr. Hunter.					
Architects, Sculptors & Painters. Inigo Jones. John Flaxman. Sir Thomas Lawrence. Sir Christopher Wren.		St. Paul's Cathedral, London.			
Eminent Foreigners. Buffon. John Calvin. Baron Cuvier. Archbishop Fenclou. La Fontaine.	•				
Martin Luther. Voltaire	Houdon	Theatre Français.			
Beethoven. Handel. Haydn. Rossini. Weber.	,				

Museum.					
2. MODERN SCULPTURE-(Continued.)					
SUBJECT.	SCULPTOR.	FROM WHAT GALLERY.			
Busrs,—Artistes. David Garrick, John Kemble. William Macready. John Liston. Mrs. Siddons. Frany Kemble. Adelaide Komble. Malabran.					
Madame Grisi. Madile. Cerito.  Bassi Relievi: Night	Thorwaldsen.	Various.			
Morning  The Four Elements.  Fire	Bacon,				
AirEarthWater	44 44 44				
Miscellaneous. Anne of Austria Charles XII. of Sweden. François I		Abbey St. Denis, France. Louvre, Paris.			
Louis XIV Napoleon I., from Nature, after death. Birague		Versailles Museum. Louvre, Paris.			
Canova, from Nature, after death. Dante. Freminet Gericault. Mazarin. Pierre d'Alençon. Pierre de Navarre. Silence. Slave. Tasso.	Michael Angelo.	Louvre, Paris.			
STATUETTES:  Miscellaneous.  Ariadne(group)  Amazon	Dannecker. Feuchèrer.				
First Cradle	Debay. Pradier. Cumberworth. Pradier.				
Tancred and Clarinda . " Atalanta	Pradier Couston Pierre Fischer Donatello Germain Pilon	Imperial Gallery, Florence. Tuilleries, Paris. From the Tomb of St. Sebald, Florence. [Nuremberg. Louvre, Paris.			

#### 2. MODERN SOULPTURE—(Continued.) FROM WHAT GALLERY. SUBJECT. SCULPTOR. STATUETTES .- (Continued.) Flayed Figure..... Caudron. Morning Star ..... Pollet. Evening Star ..... Albert IV..... Charles XI..... Charles XII. of Sweden ..... Frederick of the Palatinate ... From the colossal statues in bronze in the throne room Frederick II. of the Palatinate Lewis Schwanthaler. of the King of Bayaria's Palace, Munich. John William ..... Louis the Emperor...... Louis the Rich ..... Maximilian I...... Otto the Elector ..... Rupert the Emperor ...... Munich. Louis I. of Bavaria ..... Napoleon I..... Barre. Schwanthaler. John Huss ..... Munich. Ziska ..... Jean Paul Richter..... " Mozart..... Klenze, Leo de ..... Schwanthaler, L. de..... Artists. Andrea del Sarto..... Bellini ..... Claude ...... Domenichino ..... Durer..... Fiesole..... Francesco Francia ..... Ghirlandajo..... Hemling ..... Leonardo da Vinci..... Massaccio ..... Murillo.... Michael Angelo..... Perugino..... Poussin ..... Raffaelle ..... Rubens ..... Schoen, Martin ..... Titian ..... Vandyck ...... Velasquez .....

<sup>311</sup> Small Busts of Celebrated Characters of all ages.

A Selection of Models of Hands, Feet, &c., from nature.

Note.—In addition to the foregoing, a large number of various sized Brackets and Pedestals, on which to place the Statuary, has been procured.

#### 8. ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE.

Specimens of Greek, Roman and Mediæval Ornament.

Section of Frieze from the Erectheum.

Small Acanthus Scroll.

Rosettes from the Capitol (2.)

Stele Top from the British Museum.

Large Scroll from Trajan Forum.

Small Acanthus Leaf from the Temple of Jupiter Stator. Two Small Rosettes from the Tomb of the Scipios.

Enriched Moulding (Echinus) from the Erectheum.

Lysicrates Scroll.

Stele Top from the British Museum.

Large Friese from Trajan Forum.

Centre Rosette from Trajan Scroll.

Leaf Moulding from the Temple of Mars Ultor.

Enriched Moulding from the upper corner of the Pedestal of Trajan's Column.

Rosette from the Capitol.

Rosette from the Antique.

Panel, with cinque cento arabesque, from the Martinengo Tomb, Brescia.

Panel from ditto.

Albambra Panel.

Ditto.

Pomegranate Portion of Frieze of Ghiberti Gates, Florence.

Egg Plant and Pomegranate from ditto.

Portion of the Architrave (with Eagle) ditto.

Three Pieces of Architrave; Pomegranate, Egg 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 Louis XII.

Two Pilasters from ditto.

Acanthus Leaf from St. Eustache, Paris, Portion of a Pilaster from the Madeleine. Section of the same, from ditto. Four portions of Pilaster, from ditto. Pilaster from Notre Dame (Louis XV.) Iron Scroll 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 Carved Panel Tracery (2).

Moulding Boss, from St. Stephen's, Westminster. Dancing Girl, with Wreath. Vases of different periods.

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

### 1. ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	MASTER COPIED.	FROM WHAT GALLERY.
1387-1445 1445-1519	Reliquary (Madonna della Stella)	Fra, Angelico	Sacristy of Santa Maria No- vella Florence. Uffizzi Palace, Florence.
		do	Sciarra Palace, Rome.
do	Modesty and Vanity Medusa's Head	do	Uffizzi Palace, Florence.
do		40	O mazi I misce, Piorence.
1446-1524	Virgin and John Baptist ador- ing the Saviour	Perugino (Master of Raffaelle)	Pitti Palace, Florence.
1449-1498	Holy Family	D. Ghirlandajo (Master of Michael Angelo.)	Uffizzi Palace, Florence.
1450-1538	Virgin and Child	Francesco Francia	,
do	Holy Family	do	Bologna.
1469-1517	St. Catherine of Alexandria.	Fra. Bartolomeo	Academy at Siena.
do	Portrait of Savonarola	do	Academy Fine Arts, Florence
do	Mary going to the Sepulchre	do	Academy at Siena.
1477-1576	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	Raffaelle	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	1 1
1485-1520	The Salutation	Albertinelli	Uffizzi Palace, Florence.
1488-1580	Holy Family	Andrea del Sarto	Pitti Palace, Florence.
1498-1584	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.)

t	1 1	The state of the s	
DATE.	SUBJECT.	MASTER COPIED.	FROM WHAT GALLERY
1498-1584	Magdalen	Correggio.	
1500-1550	Head of St. John presented to Herodias	Luini	Uffizzi Palace, Florence.
1507	Portrait of Cæsar Borgia		
1509-1566	Descent from the Cross	Dapiele da Volterra	Church of Trinita di Monti
1610-1550	Holy Family	Guilio Romano.	Rome.
1510-1592	The Bassano Family	Bassano	Uffizzi Palace, Florence.
1528-1588	Feast of Belshazzar	Paul Veronese.	
do	Christ and the Centurion	do	
1585-1607	Abraham's Sacrifice	Alessandro Allori	Uffizzi Palace, Florence,
1560-1609	Venus and Cupids	Annibale Caracci	Royal Gallery, Munich.
1555-1619	Conversion of St. Paul	Ludovico Caracci	Bologna.
do	Dead Christ, with Virgin, &c	do	
1568-1609	Holy Family (Specimen of Chiaro-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 Capuchins,
do	Lucretia	do	Rome. Corsini Palace, Florence.
do	Beatrice Cenci	do	Barberini Palace, Rome.
do	Massacre of the Innocents	do	Academy at Bologna
do	Aurora (in fresco)	do	Raspigliosi Palace, Rome.
do	Hope	do	Rome.
do	Mother and Child asleep	do	
do	Virgin and Infant Jesus	do copied by Maria Canutti.	
1575-1625	La Musique	Martinelli	Corsini Palace, Florence.
1577-1621	Saviour Asleep on the Cross.	Christofano Allori	
do	Judith with the Head of Holofernes	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	Pitti Palace, Florence.
1578-1666	The Baptism of Christ	F. Albani	Bologna.
1590-1666	Sybilla Samia	Guercino	1
r r	Production of the second	en la maria	

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

## 1. ITALIAN SCHOOLS-(Continued.)

<del></del>			
DATE.	SUBJECT.	MASTER COPIED.	IROM WHAT GALITE
1581-1641	Last Conmunion of St. Jerome	Domenichino	Vatican, Rome,
do	Sybilla Cumæa	do	Borghese Gallery, Rome.
1600	St. George and the Dragon	Castalfre and.	,
do	Peter's Denial	Gherardo.	
1596-1669	The Circumcision	Pietro da Cortona	1
1605-1685	Mother of Sorrows	Sassoferrato	Uffizzi Palace, Florence.
do	Mater Amabilis	do	
do	Virgin and Child (after Raffaelle)	do	
1615-1678	Academy and Philosophers	Selvator Rosa	Pitti Palace, Florence.
do	Landscape (the Bridge, &c,)	do	do
do	Conspiracy of Catiline	do	do
1616-1686	Infant Baptist (asleep)	Carlo Dolci.	
do	Remorse of Peter	do	Pitti Palace, Florence.
do	Virgin and Infant Jesus	do	do
do	The Agony in the Garden	do	do
√do	The Magdalen	do	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	ŀ	
į.	Ecce Homo		
	The following by living	Artists. (Original.)	1
	Carnival at Rome	H. Caffi	Rome.
	Roman Forum	do	do

## 11. Last of the Principal Paintings in the Educational Museum.

## 1. ITALIAN SCHOOLS—(Continued.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	MASTER.	GALLERY.	
•	Dante and Beatrice	A. Ratti	do	

2. FLEMISH SCHOOL.					
1870-1441	Dend Christ with Virgin	Jean Van Eyck.	-	n t q	
1450-1529	Head of Our Lord	Quentin Messys	Private Collection,	Brabant.	
do	Descent from the Cross (in Panel.)	do	,	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
do	Descent from the Cross (three figures.)	do			
1480	Dead Christ and his Mother	John Messys.			
1490	Resurrection of our Lord	Claessens.			
1510-1546	Landscape, (figures, mountains and water,)	Grimmer.			
1520-1604	Adoration of the Shepherds.	Martin de Vos.	1		
do	The Last Supper	do			
1520-1570	Raising of Lazarus	Franz Floris.			
1546-1616	Judgment of Solomon	Franck.		1	
do	Marriage of Cana	do		3, 1	
do	Birth of Christ	do		1 1	
1557-1641	Cattle	Van Oort.			
1560-1642	Elijah under Juniper Tree	) Style of Van Balen and	,		
do .	Elijah Fed by Ravens	Breughel de Velours.		• 1	
1565-1642	Adoration of the Magi	John Breughel.	N. Carlotte		
do	Interior (Boors drinking)	do			
1570-1622	Last Supper	Francis Pourbus	Louvre.		
1577-1642	The Straw Hat (copied by Farasyn)	Rubens.			
do	Portrait of Himself	do			

#### 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)	άο	Pitti Palace, Florence
1579	Boar Hunt	Snyders.	
1589-1657	Battle Piece	C. Seghers.	
1597	Portrait of Gallileo	Sustermans.	
1599-1641	Cimon and Pera (copied by Besschy)	Vandyck.	
do	Esther and Ahasuerus (copied by Peter Thys)	do	
do	Our Lord Crucified	do	
do	Portrait of Himself	do	
1610-1690	Interior (Dutch Boors danc'g)	Teniers the younger.	
do	Jesus at the House of Mary and Martha	do	
1615-1677	Adoration of the Wise Men.	D. Ryckaert.	
1621-1673	Landscape, figures & animals	Gaspard de Wit.	· 
1644-1719	Landscape, (Rabbits, &c.)	Weenix.	
1660	Repenting Magdalen	Boyerman, pupil of Rubens.	,
<b>1755</b> –1826	Landscape, (Woman & Cow)	Ommeganck.	0
do	do (Peasants and Sheep)	<b>do</b>	
do	do (Sheep and Lambs)	đo	,
do	do do	do	
	do (Cattle)		,
1	do (figures and animals)	S. Linnig.	
	do (companion)		1
	Savoyard and two dogs	Noterman.	,

## 8. DUTCH SCHOOL.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	MASTER.
1490-1560	The last Judgment	Bernard Van Orley.
1498-1578	Christ 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.
1556-1634	Rape of the Sabines	Otto Venius (Master of Rembrandt.
1596	St. John Preaching in the Wilderness	Leonard Bramer.
1606-1665	Portrait of a Gentleman	Rembrandt.
1606-1665	Portrait of his Mother	do
1606-1672	Landscape (with animals and figures)	A. Cuyp.
1606-1672	Cavaliers and Horses	do
1606-1672	Cattle Drinking	Antonissen, after Cuyp.
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	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 catttle)	Vande Velde.
1640	Fruit Market	Steenwick.

## 3. DUTCH SCHOOL-(Continued.)

DATE.	SUBJECT.	MASTERS.
1650-1702	Historical Painting (subject from old Testament)	Brakenburg.
1678-1700	Portrait of William III	Debaan.
1687-1772	Portrait (Man with Wig)	Quickhard.
1787-1794 1740-1818	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	Cattle.	Van 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 (1)
	St. Paul (small original)	Verellier.
	Holy Trinity	Ruttenhammer.
	Monkey and Grapes	Sneyers.
	Interior (Mother and Children)	Krunz.
İ	Interior (Salon—3 figures)	C. De Vylder.
	Dead Game (Rabbit, &c.)	Clevenburg.
	Fruit and Oysters	Deheem.
	Huntsman and Horses	Moerenhout.
Ì	Portrait	Miervelt.
	Landscape	F. Debaan.
	Game	Oberman.
	Horses and Cattle Fair (original)	Simon Van Dow.

	ACCORDED AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	4370	THE THE PERSON	DATE MITTER	/ Mandinanai \
4	MISCELLANEOUS DUTCH	AND	RURMISH	PAINTINGS-	(Continuea.)

DATE.	SUBJECT.		MASTER.	
, 1	Sportsmen reposing (exterior)	Dierucker.		*
	Interior (Children and Trumpet.)		4	. 10
	Ostade's Studio	. Vandenbosh	l. ·	100
	View of Dort (Winter)	. Rosenboom.		
	Exterior (Dancing, &c.)	. Wuillot.		,
	Marine View (with boats.)			ı
	Landscape (Winter.)	1		
	Marine View (Fishing Boat sailing.)			
	Marine View (Boats at the Beach.)	,		- '-
	Dead Game.			,
	Game.		0.00	
	Landscape.			
	Fruit Market.	j		
	The Burgomaster's Six visits to Rembrandt.			
	Pearant Boy.			
	Old Fisherman.			1
	Our Saviour Crucified.		0	

## 5. GERMAN SCHOOL.

	Scourging of Christ (Antique.)		
	Ecce Homo (Antique)—King of Holland's collection	-	and the second
1471-1528	Portrait of Himself	Albert Durer.	
1617-1680	Portrait of Oromwell	Sir Peter Lely.	1
1782-1767	Young Woman drinking Coffee	After Wagner.	1, 1,
1737-1807	Drover Resting (Prussian)	Hackert.	
1789	Cimabue meeting with Giotto		Royal Gal-
1	Peasant Girl	lery, Munich. Eugene de Block.	9.
	of the contract of the contrac	1	1.00

#### 6. FRENCH SCHOOL.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	MASTER.
1714-1789	Calm Sea.	Vernet.
do	River Scene	do
	Sportsman	David Col.
	Fishing with the line	do
	Landscape Village	Lafargue.
	Fish-dealer	Nicollie.
	The Officer's Return (temp. Napoleon I.)	Lecœur.
	Interior (" The Picture.")	do
1726-1805	Child and Dog	Greuze.
	Two Children and Horse.	1
	Flowers and Fruit.	
	do	
	Winter (small.)	Unknown.
	Three small Portraits	Delacroix.

#### 7. SPANISH SCHOOL.

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

Twenty-five or thirty not yet classified.

#### 1. ON STEEL AND COPPER.

A set of 48 large Plates of sacred and allegorical subjects, after Rubens and Vandyck, and another set of 11 after Vandyck, by the following eminent engravers:

•	•	, , ,		
Cornelius Galle	A.D. 1570	C. Visscher		A.D. 1610-1670.
Lucas Vorstermans	1580			1614-1645.
S. A. Bolswert	1586	Nicolas Lawer	rs	1620
Paulus Pontius	1596	Nicolas Rycke	mans	1620
H. Witdoue	1600			1630
Peter Clouet	1606-1668.			1686
A. Van Diepenbeke	1607	F. Van Wyng	gaerde	1640
Peter de Jode	1606-1659.			1652-1782.
Jacob Neeffs	1610-1645	•	*	

- A set of 85 Sketches drawn and engraved by Rembrandt, (original.) A.D. 1606-1665.
- A set of 67 Sketches, &c., drawn and engraved by Callot, (original.) A.D. 1593-1635.
- 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:

Loir	Vermenl' A.D. 1644
Picart 1631-1721.	Audran
G. Edelink 1627-1707.	G. Duchange 1662-1747.
L. de Chastillon 1639-1784	

- 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, (1735-1813.)
- Set of 28 Engravings after paintings by the following eminent Artists of the French School:

Bertin	A. D. 1667-1786.	Regnault	D. 1754-1881.
David		Garnier	

## 1 ON STEEL AND COPPER-(Continued.)

Lane Company	THEOREM WHILE I A STRAIGH FILE IN THE IN THE INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROPERT	o, pp. 18 maioalanana kuni wan den orionise wa wan panda eng fipe na kenangkan pandan bankan kanangkan makan k	NOTE OF STREET
	Drouais	Oonder	
	Girodot 1766-1824.	Richard	
	Mme. Benoit	Daguerre	
	Menjaud 1772-1881.	Ducis	
	Guórin 1774-1707.	Bidault	
	Ote. de Forbiu 1779-1841.	Mme Husson n Chaudet	
	Mme. Haudebourt Lescot 1785-1844.	J. Laurent	
	Michailon 1706-1822.	Lancrenon	
	Mile. Mayor 1800-1821.	Cognier	
(2.	) Miscellancous Engravings after Paintin		
	graved by various Artists of the last an	d present centuries, among who	om are
	Rosaspina (1760-), Morghen (1758-1	388), Longhi (1766-1831), An	derloni
	1784-), Richomme, and many of the m	out anishmetad living angustara	
	Descent from the CrossPer	rugino	
	Madonna della Seggiola		320.
		lo do	
	Madonna and hild	lo do	1
	St. John Baptist	lo do	'
		lo do	
		lo do	
	***************************************	o do	'
		lo do	
		o do	
	La BellaTit		576.
		o do	
,	Descent from the CrossFra		
	The Fates		
	St. John in the Desert	Brigiardini	556.
	Madonna adoring the ChildCon	reggio 1498–16	584.
	The Magdalen	lo do	'
	Descent from the Cross	ièle da Volterra 1509–18	566.
	Interment of Our LordP.	Fontana 1512-17	597.
	The Calling of St. Matthew Lo	l. Carracci	319.
	Holy Family J. I	rancucci da Imola flourished 1540.	
	TransfigurationLo		319.
	The Prophecying of St. J. Baptist	do do	
	Scourging of Our Lord	do do	
	Conversion of St. Paul	do do	
	Virgin and Child with Sts. Francis and Jerome.	do do	
	Birth of St. John Baptist	do do	
	Descent from the CrossL.		
	Do N.	da Oremona,fourished 1518.	
	Aurora	Reni 1575-16	342.
		lo do	
		do do	
	Interment of Our Lord		
		lo do	
	Sybilla Oumæa	menichino 1581–16	
	St. Peter, Martyr	do do	" '

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

. F. Gossi	1800 1040
	1000-104V.
do	1075-1000.
Guardino	1800 1444
- Sausofarrati	1000-1000,
do	1000-10-0.
The Concention	1810-1870
Domenichino	1891-1441
.Gueroino	1500-1041.
.C. Dolgi	1614-1684
	1010-1000.
Francesco Penni (il Fattore)	1488-1509
. do	
	F. Gossi F. Albani do Gueroino Saveoferrati do The Conception Domenichino Gueroino C. Dolci Francesco Penni (il Fattore)

## (8.) Other Engravings:

The Conception	rillo
Dante and BeatriceSc	heffer (Garman)
Luther and Melanethon,&c., translating the Bible. P.	A. Lahonchora
The Catspaw E,	Landson
Horse Shoeing	do

#### 2. LITHOGRAPHS.

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

#### (1.) After Italian Masters.

Portrait Duke di SforzaL. da Vinci	A.D. 1445-1810
The Virgin and Child	1450-1588
do do	
Venus and Bacchanal	14771K7A
Tribute Money do	do
Holy Family do	do
Adoration—Holy Family do	do
Venus and Mirrordo	do
Vanity	QD
Jacob and Rachel do	do
Virgin and Child	1401 1880
Madonna di Tempi	1401-1009.
Holy Family do	1488~1020.
His Portraitdo	do
Madonna di Siato do	···· do
La Belle Jardinière, (Madonna) do	do
Madonna and Wales Pamilies	do
Madonna and Holy Family	1492-1546.
St. Sebastian	1494-1584.
The Holy Night, (Holy Family) do	do
St. Francis do	do
The Gamblers Caravaggio	1495-1548.
Virgin and ChildBordone	1.500-1.570

#### 2. LITHOGRAPHS-(Continued.)

~~	in a security to a land a second and the second second second second second second second second second second		
	Interment of Our Saviour	Salulati	1810-1889
	Virgin and Child	. Cananal	1640-1400,
	Infant Christ and St. John	. La Sagrallina	1005-1009.
	Oleopatra		
	The Adoration		
	Marriage at Cana		do .
	Presentation in the Temple		
	Susannah at the Bath.		
	Finding of Moses		2.5
	Our Lord at Emmaus		do do
	Concina Family		P 44
	Hagar and Ishmael		
	Our Saviour	Dalling development	
	His Daughter	Delino, Jourisned	1500.
			. 1
	Jesus, Mary, Catherine, &c		do
	David with Goliah's Head	.Orbetto	1580-1650.
	Esther and Ahasuerus	Strozzi	
	Rebecon at the Well	do	do
	Tancred in the Bewitched Forest	.Tiarini	1577-1688.
	Youthful Ohrist		1616-1686.
	St. Agnes		do
,	Innocence		do
	Madonna and Child (vierge au lis)		do
	Herodias with Head of John Baptist		do
	"This is my Body."		do
	Madonna and Child, &c	Maratti	1625-1718.
	Youthful Christ Sleeping	A. Pozzi	1642-1709.
	Canal of Venice	Canaletti	1697-1768.
	Queen Tomyris	.Guercino	1590-1666.
	Magdalen	Battoni	1708-1787.
	Girl Weeping	Rotari	1708-1762.
	Twelve plates of Carytides; designed by Frulli,	, Cenestrelli and Bonola.	
	1	1	
	(2.) German, Du	tch, and Flemish.	
	St. Luke Painting the Virgin	Maister Wilhelm fourished	1880.
	Christ on Mount Olivet		
	Annunciation		
	do	Van Eyck	QD,
	St. Luke Painting the Virgin	Ac	
	Annunciation	Tonder Com	do
	Portrait of a Lady	Y mana Charach	1400-1480.
	Descent from the Cross	Albert Terrer	472
	His Portrait	Alder Durer]	
	Christ on Mount of Oliver	do	do
	Christ on Mount of Olives	burgomater	472-1559.
	Annunciation	Meckenenn 1	424

St. John Baptist ...... 1440-1499.

Restin Egypt.......Schorel.....

do .....

. 1495-1562.

Our Lord Crucified .....

Our Saviour....

## 2. LITHOGRAPHS-(Continued.)

and an approximate the contract of the contrac	
St. Christopher do	. 1440-1499.
The Shrine of St. Ursula: a series, 12 large plates. do	
Madonna, &c	. 1498-1554.
Massacre of the InnocentsRubens	. 1577-1640.
Capture of Samson do	. do
Reconciliation of the Sabines do	
The Garland of Fruit	
Defeat of Sennacherib	
Conversion of Saul	
Lion Hunt do	
Last Judgment do	
Portraits of his Sons do	
Boar HuntingSnyders	
do do	
St. Catherine	
War Scene, temp. Cromwell	
Holy FamilyVandyok	4 4
Our Lord and the Paralytic do	do.
A Portrait do	do
Children of Charles I do	⊲do
King Charles I do	do
Engelbrecht (a portrait) do	do
Shepherd Life in HollandJ. Vandevelde	1598-1645.
Winter Scene do	do
Cimon and Pera	1592-1660.
St. Peter's Deliverance do	do
The Dentist do	do
MorningWynants	1600-1677.
Evening do	do
Spanish Students Singing	1597-1687
EveningKuyp	1606-1672
Dutch Barber's Shop	1608-1640
Dutch Peasants Fighting do	do
The Billet-douxFerburg	
EveningJ. Both	1610-1660
Dutch Inn	
do do	do.
Peasant Wedding do	do
The Alchemist do	do
Jacob's DreamF. Bol	
Joseph presenting his father to Pharaoh do	
Dutch InnOstade	do
His Studio do	
Dutch Nobleman	do
	1606-1665.
	do
Day of the Kings do	do
His Daughter	2
ShipwreckPeters	1614-1671.
The Hermit	1618-1674.

## 2. LITHOGRAPHS—(Continued.)

	Quacksalver do	1618-1674.
	Market Beggar do	do
	Writing Master do	do
	The Dentist do	do
	His Portrait	do
	Game DealerMetzu	***
	Poultry Dealer do	do
	Woman Making Lace do	do
	Man Selling Poultry do	do
	The Wolf and the Fox	
	Knife Grinder	
	Storm at Sea Everdingen	1621-1660.
	Bear Hunt	
	Dutch ShepherdsPotter	_ '
	Group of Cattle do	do
	Herd Resting	
	HuntRuysdnel	
	The Sick Woman	1636-1684.
	Lady and Parrot do	do
	The Cocks	1636-1695
	Cock and Turkey Fighting do	do
	Woman Fainting	1685-1681
	Tinker do	đo
	His Studio do	do
	Another view of Same do	do
	Chil Danding D. Ja Thanks doubt 1.2	
	Girl Kending nourtshed	1650.
	Girl Reading	
	Youthful Amusements	
	Youthful Amusements	1659-1722. do
	Youthful Amusements	1659-1722. do 1728-1779.
ı	Youthful Amusements	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1782-1816.
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1782-1816. do
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do           Judith         do	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1782-1816. do do
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do           Judith         do           Roman Girl         do	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1782-1816. do do
	Youthful Amusements	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do
•	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do  Cupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito do  Judith do  Roman Girl do  Cupid School Schmidt	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do do 1740-1818.
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do Oupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do Comman Girl School Schmidt Ohrist and Samaritan Kauffman	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817.
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do Oupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do Comman Girl Schmidt Cohrist and Samaritan Kauffman Ohrist in the Storm.	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817.
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do  Oupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do  Roman Girl School Schmidt Christ and Samaritan Kauffman Christ in the Storm Overbeek The Brothers Vogel	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do Oupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do Comman Girl Schmidt Cohrist and Samaritan Kauffman Ohrist in the Storm Overbeek The Brothers Vogel The Fall of the Liris Friess	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1737. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do           Judith         do           Roman Girl         do           Dutch School         Schmidt           Christ and Samaritan         Kauffman           Christ in the Storm         Overbeck           The Brothers         Vogel           The Fall of the Livis         Friess           Cattle Market in High Bavaria         Adam	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1787. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do           Judith         do           Roman Girl         do           Roman Girl at Albano         do           Dutch School         Schmidt           Christ and Samaritan         Kauffman           Christ in the Storm         Overbeck           The Brothers         Vogel           The Fall of the Liris         Friess           Cattle Market in High Bavaria         Adam           The Pillage         do	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1737. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do           Judith         do           Roman Girl         do           Roman Girl at Albano         do           Dutch School         Schmidt           Christ and Samaritan         Kauffman           Christ in the Storm         Overbeck           The Brothers         Vogel           The Fall of the Liris         Friess           Cattle Market in High Bavaria         Adam           The Pillage         do           Young Foxes         do	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1782-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1787. 1801-1838.
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do           Judith         do           Roman Girl         do           Roman Girl at Albano         do           Dutch School         Schmidt           Christ and Samaritan         Kauffman           Christ in the Storm         Overbeck           The Brothers         Vogel           The Fall of the Liris         Friess           Cattle Market in High Bavaria         Adam           The Pillage         do           Young Foxes         do           English Horses, thorough bred         do	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1782-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1797. 1801-1838.
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do           Judith         do           Roman Girl         do           Roman Girl at Albano         do           Dutch School         Schmidt           Ohrist and Samaritan         Kauffman           Christ in the Storm         Overbeek           The Brothers         Vogel           The Fall of the Liris         Friess           Cattle Market in High Bavaria         Adam           The Pillage         do           Young Foxes         do           English Horses, thorough bred         do           Rate Market in High Bavaria         do           English Horses, thorough bred         do	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1737. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements         Vander Werff           Dismissal of Hagar         do           Cupid Sharpening his Arrows         Ralph Mengs           A Mother of Aloito         Riedel           Young Neapolitan of Aloito         do           Judith         do           Roman Girl         do           Roman Girl at Albano         do           Dutch School         Schmidt           Ohrist and Samaritan         Kauffman           Christ in the Storm         Overbeek           The Brothers         Vogel           The Fall of the Liris         Friess           Cattle Market in High Bavaria         Adam           The Pillage         do           Young Foxes         do           English Horses, thorough bred         do           Rustic Stable         do           Laban and his Servants         Berghem	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1737. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do Cupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do Roman Girl do Dutch School Schmidt Christ and Samaritan Kauffman Christ in the Storm Overbeek The Brothers Vogel The Fall of the Liris Friess Cattle Market in High Bavaria Adam The Pillage do Young Foxes do English Horses, thorough bred do Laban and his Servants Berghem Grandfather's Return Brockelsen	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1737. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do Cupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do Roman Girl do Christ at Albano do Dutch School Schmidt Christ and Samaritan Kauffman Christ in the Storm Overbeek The Brothers Vogel The Fall of the Liris Friess Cattle Market in High Bavaria Adam The Pillage do Young Foxes do English Horses, thorough bred do Laban and his Servants Berghem Grandfather's Return Brockelsen King Lewis Bodmer	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1737. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do Cupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do Roman Girl do Christ at Albano do Dutch School Schmidt Christ and Samaritan Kauffman Christ in the Storm Overbeck The Brothers Vogel The Fall of the Liris Friess Cattle Market in High Bavaria Adam The Pillage do Young Foxes do English Horses, thorough bred do Rustic Stable do Laban and his Servants Berghem Grandfather's Return Brockelsen King Lewis Bodmer A Shower Burkel	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1787. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do Cupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do Roman Girl do Roman Girl do Christ at Albano do Dutch School Schmidt Christ and Samaritan Kauffman Christ in the Storm Overbeek The Brothers Vogel The Fall of the Liris Friess Cattle Market in High Bavaria Adam The Pillage do Young Foxes do English Horses, thorough bred do Rustic Stable do Laban and his Servants Berghem Grandfather's Return Brockelsen King Lewis Bodmer A Shower Burkel Thunderstorm Backer	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1737. 1801-1833.
	Youthful Amusements Vander Werff Dismissal of Hagar do Cupid Sharpening his Arrows Ralph Mengs A Mother of Aloito Riedel Young Neapolitan of Aloito do Judith do Roman Girl do Roman Girl do Christ at Albano do Dutch School Schmidt Christ and Samaritan Kauffman Christ in the Storm Overbeck The Brothers Vogel The Fall of the Liris Friess Cattle Market in High Bavaria Adam The Pillage do Young Foxes do English Horses, thorough bred do Rustic Stable do Laban and his Servants Berghem Grandfather's Return Brockelsen King Lewis Bodmer A Shower Burkel	1659-1722. do 1728-1779. 1732-1816. do do do 1740-1818. 1742-1817. 1789 1683-1737. 1801-1833.

## 2. LITHOGRAPHS—(Continued.)

St. Catherine	.Cogia	1 17 1
Sunset (colored)	Durk	
Invalid Soldier and Grandson	Enhaber	******
Concilium Medicum		
Flight to Egypt		
Greek Caravan	Hess	
The Guest of the Convent	Heas	
Lace Maker	Luckx	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Married Couple	Hasenclovir	*********
Cautious Baker	Kreul	
Flight to Egypt		
Sick Sailor		
Brazier and his Wife		
Portrait of Goethe		
Night Market Scene (colored)		
Finding of Moses	.Schrandolph	
Italian Caravan	Weller	
The Sister's Intercession	Vander Laar	
The Emperor Napoleon III	Winterhalter	
The Empress Eugenie		
(3.)	Spanish.	••
Two Boys Eating Melons	.Murillo A.D	16191686
Two Boys Eating Grapes	I .	do
Two Girls Counting Money		do
Boys Playing Dice		do
Boys Playing Cards		do
mys ruging ourab, the transfer of the transfer		
(4.)	French.	
Interment of Our Lord	Ponssin	1594-1665
Flight to Egypt		
Neapolitan and Child	Bohert	1794-1885
Trial of the Brigands		
Trime or the michaentic contribution and the contribution		
(5.)	English.	J.,
The Last Will	· •	100 104:
THE LIEST AM III	. WIKIE	1100-1041

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

#### 1. IN FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

Galerie du Palais l'itti, gravée sur cuivre et illustrée par une Société de Cens de Lettres. Par Louis Bardi. Florence, 1842. Four vols.

Imperiale et Royale Galerie de Florence, dessinée par le Professeur Gozzini, et gravée par le Chevalier P. Lasinio. Florence. Five vols. in three.

Galloria dell' I. e Reale Accademia delle Belle Arti di Firenze, publicata con incisioni in rame ed illustrata. Florence, 1845.

S. Marco convento in Firenze, illustrato del B. Vincenzo Marchese. Florence, 1853.

Peintures à Fresque du Campo Santo de Pise, dessinées par Joseph Rossi, et gravées par le Professeur Chevalier J. P. Lassinio, fils. Florence, 1853.

Tabernacle de Ste. Marie Nouvelle.

Description of the Chief Pictures in the Dresden Gallery.

Scènes de la Vie des Peintres, par Madon Brussels, 1842.

Histoire de L'Art Monumental dans L'Antiquité et au Moyen age suivie d'un traite de la Peinture sur verre. Par L. Batissier. Auteur des Eléments D'Archéologie Nationale. Paris 1845.

Musée de L'Amateur. Choix des Meilleurs Tableaux, Sculptures et Dessins des Artistes Belge Contemporains. Lithographiès par Paul Lauters, Professeur de Dessins à l'Ecole Royal Gravure, et Charles Billoin. Brussels, 1850.

Galleries Publique de L'Europe. Armengaud.

Paris.—Vues et Monuments, Dessinés et Lithographies en couleur, par Jules Arnout. Paris.

Nuova Raccolta delle Vedute, Obelischi, Fontane e Chiostri di Roma e Suoi Contorni. Da Domenico Amici Romano. Rome.

#### 2. IN ENGLISH.

[NOTE.—The following works, although not purchased specially for the Museum, form a portion of the large variety of publications relating to Art which are about being transferred to the Provincial Library.]

Handbook of Painting. The German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish and French Schools. Partly translated from the German of Kuyler, by a Lady. Edited, with notes, by Sir Edmund Head, Bart. Two vols. Illustrated London, 1854.

The Early Flemish Painters: Notices of their Lives and Works. Illustrated. By J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle. London, 1857.

Treasures of Art in Great Britain: being an account of the chief collections of paintings, drawings, sculptures, illuminated MSS., &c. By Dr. Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures. Berlin. In three vols. London, 1854.

Works of the Early Masters in Stained Glass. By John Weale. Illustrations 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. Cockerell, A.R.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 Decorative Art. Illustrated London, 1854.

The Encyclopædia of the Fine Arts: comprising Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Heraldry, Numismatics, Poetry, Music, and Engineering. London, 1848.

The Book of Art, Cartoons, Frescoes, Sculpture, and Decorative Art, as applied to the new Houses of Parliament and to buildings in general: with an Historical Notice of the Exhibitions in Westminster Hall, and directions for Painting in Fresco. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood-London, 1846.

The Art Journal. With Supplement. 10 vols. 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 Pictures of the Best Schools. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq., F.S.A. Illustrated. London, 1846.

Interiors and Exteriors in Venice. By Lake Price. Lithographed by Joseph Nash, from the original drawings. London, 1848.

Illustrations of the Rock Cut Temples of India. By James Fergusson, Esq. London, 1845.

Annals of the Artists of Spain. By William Stirling, M.A. Three vols. London, 1848.

A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors and Architects, from Ancient to Modern Times. By S. Spooner, M.D. New York, 1853.

The Wilkie Gallery: a selection of the best Pictures of the late Sir David Wilkie, R.A.; including his Spanish and Oriental 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-eight large Plates, embracing Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details, laid down to a large scale, from the working drawings of the Contractors, Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co. London, 1852.

The Journal of Design and Manufactures; with Two Hundred and Thirteen Fabric Patterns, in cloth and paper, and Six Hundred and Forty Engravings. In six volumes. London, 1852.

#### V. Other Objects of Interest.

1. ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDIÆVAL HISTORY, &c., VIZ.:--

Complete Suit of Knight's Armour, with lay figure.

Do. Black do. do.

Trophy of Ancient Arms, including mace, battle-axe, shield, &c.

Six Bronze Statuettes.

A Critical Enquiry into Ancient Armour, as it existed in Europe, particularly in Great Britain, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of King Charles II. Illustrated by a series of Illuminated Engravings, with a Glossary of Military Terms of the middle ages. By Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, Kt., LLD., F.S.A., &c. &c. London, 1842.

Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Armour, from the collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire; from the drawings and with the descriptions of Dr. Meyrick. By Joseph Skelton, F.S.A., author of the "Antiquities of Oxfordshire." 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. &c.

The remainder are Standard Bearers of the various Swiss Cantons and Towns, viz.:--

Bern.
X. Gericht Bund.
Schweitz.
Schaffhausen.
Freiburg.
Uri.
Basle,
Unterwalden.
Chur.
Zug.
Lucerne.

Zurich.
Mulhausen.
Appenzell.
Valais.
Soleure.
Geneva.
S. Gallen Statt.
Grau-Bund.
Neuenburg.
S. Gallen. Abbt.

Glarus.

## V. Other Objects of Interest.

#### 3. MAPS AND PLANS IN RELIEF.

Sevastopol, with plan of military operations at the siege.	South America 1 : Europe 2 :	
Map of Europe 8 feet by 10: 3	Spain and Portugal	do
Physical and Hydrographical Chart	France and Belgium 2:	2 by 2:0
of France 4: 0 by 5:0	Italy	do
Plan of Paris and its Environs 7: 0 by 9:0	Germany and Holland	do
Various Maps in relief, as follows:	The British Isles	do
Europe1:10 by 2:5	North America	do
Asia do	Russia	do
Africa do	Ottoman Empire	do
North America do	Switzerland 2:	2 by 1:8

#### 4. SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Case containing one hundred and sixty-four specimens of Insessores.

Do	do	nine	do	various Birds.
Do	do	ten	do	do do
$\mathbf{Do}$	do	eighteen	do	Mammalia and Birds.
Do	do	forty-three	do	Palmipedes.
Do	do	thirty	do	Birds and Mammalia.

Mammalia and Birds out of Cases,—about one hundred and twenty Birds—group of Foxes, Canada Lynx, Moose Head, &c.

Case containing thirty-eight Birds' Nests and about 300 various eggs.

One case of Insect Architecture.

Two cases of Insects.

Cabinet containing 125 Rocks and Minerals of Nova Scotia.

Do do 76 Fossils do do

Collection of upwards of a hundred Minerals and Fossils not yet classified.

#### 5. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

80 Models of Agricultural Implements, constructed 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.

80 Models of Articles of Domestic Economy, from the Paris Exhibition.

Set of French Measures, from a hectolitre to a centilitre.

Set of French Weights, from a kilogramme to a gramme.

#### 6. PHILOSOPHICAL MODELS AND SCHOOL APPARATUS.

Collection of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, upwards of 200 various articles, as follows:—Schoolmasters', Lecturers', and Students' Chemical Laboratories; Johnston's Agricultural Laboratories; Statham's Cabinets; Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, from 2½ inches in diameter to 30 inches; Rotatory Map Stands; Geometrical Forms and Solids; Plaster Casts, and other Drawing Models; Cabinets of Minerals, Fossils, Conchology, &c.; Working and Sectional Models of Steam Engines; School Furniture, consisting of Desks, Chairs, &c.; Conductometers, Pyrometers, Reflectors; Gasometers; Hydrogen|Apparatus; Celestial Spheres, Planetariums, Tellurians, and Roberts' Set of Instruments for Astronomy; Mechanical Powers, Gyroscopes, &c., for Mechanics; Hydrostatic Bellows, Archimedes Screw, Lifting, Forcing, and other Pumps, Diving Bells, Water Wheels, &c., for Hydrostatics and Hydraulies; Air Pumps, Condensing and Exhausting Syringes, Magdeburgh Hemispheres, Fountains, Barometers in vacuo, &c., for Pneumatics; Electrical Machines, Leyden Jars, Insulated Bells, Electrometers, Spiral Tubes, &c., for Elec-

## V. Other Objects of Interest.

## 6. MODELS AND SCHOOL APPARATUS-(Continued.)

tricity; Electric Telegraphs; Smec, Daniel, and Groves' Galvanic Batteries; Electro-Magnets; Compound and Single Bar Magnets, &c., for Magnetism; Microscopes, Mirrors to decompose light, Lenses, Prisms, Models of the Human Eye, &c., &c., for Optics; Magic and Phantasmagoria Lanterns, with Oxy-hydrogen Calcium Lights; and Solar and Argand Lamps.

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

## Appendix H.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT OF UPPER CANADA 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 certified copy of the apportionment for the current year of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village and Township in Upper Canada. This apportionment will be payable at this office to the agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, on the 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 Legislature, 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 school 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,

Your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office, Toronto, 8th June, 1857.

#### Apportionment to Townships for 1857.

Charlottenburgh	1. County of Glengarry.	6. County of Carleton.
Kenyon	TOWNSHIPS. APPORTIONMENT	TOWNSHIPS, APPORTIONMENT, Fitznov 2005 60
Lancaster		
Lochiel   G34 80   Gower   North   226, 40   Huntley   283, 20   March   58, 80   March		
Huntley		Gower, North. 226.40
Marlborough	Water the Control of	Huntley 283.20
Cornwall   S588.80   Osgood   430.00   Osgood   430.00   Osgood   A30.00   Osgood   Osgood   Osgood   Osgood   A30.00   Osgood   Osgood   Osgood   Osgood	\$2256.40	
Cornwall		
Torbolton   156.80   Torbolt		Nepean 484,00
Sinabruck   588.00   297.20   \$2991.20   \$		Osgood 480.00
Roxborough   297.20   \$1630.80   \$1630.80   \$7. County of Grenville.   Augusta   \$677.20   \$2991.20		Torbolton 68.00
\$1630.80		· ·
Augusta   \$677.20	Roxborough 201.20	
Sample   S	\$1630.80	
Matilda         \$488.40         Gower, South         99.60           Mountain         401.60         Oxford         640.00           Williamsburgh         546.00         Wolford         391.60           Winchester         383.20         \$2332.00           \$1819.20         8. County of Leeds           Alfred         \$120.00         Bastard and Burgess, South         \$522.40           Caledonia         118.00         Crosby, North         212.40           Hawkesbury, East         392.00         Elizabethtown         640.80           Hawkesbury, West         301.20         Elizabethtown         640.80           Longueuil         196.40         Elimsley, South         119.60           Flantagenet, North         213.60         Kitley         475.20           Leeds and Lansdown, front         444.00         Leeds and Lansdown, rear         217.60           Yonge and Escott, front         345.60         Yonge and Escott, rear         232.00           Clarence         59.60         Yonge and Escott, rear         232.00           Clarence         59.60         South         South         83885.20           Bathurst         9. Country of Lanare         838440	n	Augusta \$677.20
Mountain		Edwardsburgh 528.60
Williamsburgh		
Simple Start		
\$1819.20  4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.  Alfred . \$120.00 Caledonia . 118.00 Hawkesbury, East . 392.00 Hawkesbury, West . 301.20 Plantagenet, North . 213.60 Plantagenet, South . 116.80 Plantagenet, South . 116.80		wonord
A. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.   Bastard and   Crosby, North   212.40		<u> </u>
A. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. Alfred   Bastard and Burgess, South   S522.40	Winchester	, ,
Alfred \$120.00   Burgess, South \$	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\$2332.00
Caledonia	\$1819.20	\$2332.00 8. County of Leeds.
Hawkesbury, East. 392.00 Crosby, South 175.60 Hawkesbury, West. 301.20 Elizabethtown 640.80 Longueuil 196.40 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 Yonge and Escott, front 345.60 Yonge and Escott, rear 232.00 Clarence 59.60 Cumberland 218.80 Russell 9. County of Lanark. Bathurst \$334.40 Beckwith \$330.40	\$1819.20 4. County of Prescott.	\$2332.00  8. County of Leeds. Bastard and
Hawkesbury, West.   301.20   Elizabethtown   640.80	\$1819.20 4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. Alfred	\$2332.00  8. County of Leeds.  Bastard and Burgess, South \$
Longueuil	\$1819.20  4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.  Alfred	\$2332.00  8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.  Bastard and Burgess, South \$522.40  Crosby, North, 212.40
Plantagenet, North	### \$1819.20  4. County of Prescott.  Alfred	\$2332.00
Plantagenet, South	### ### ##############################	\$2332.00
Leeds and Lansdown, rear   217.60	### ### ### ##########################	\$2332.00
Yonge and Escott, rear.   282.00	### \$1819.20  4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.  Alfred ### \$120.00  Caledonia 118.00  Hawkesbury, East 392.00  Hawkesbury, West 301.20  Longueuil 196.44  Plantagenet, North 213.66	\$2332.00
6. County of Russell.  Cambridge	### ### ##############################	\$2332.00
Cambridge       \$60.00       \$3385.20         Clarence       59.60	### ### ##############################	\$2332.00
Clarence	### ### ##############################	\$2332.00
Cumberland       218.80       9. County of Lanark.         Russell       140.00       Bathurst       \$314.40         Beckwith       880.40	### ### ### ##########################	\$2332.00
Russell	### ### ### ##########################	\$2332.00     S. COUNTY OF LEEDS.     Bastard and   Burgess, South   \$522.40     Crosby, North. 212.40     Crosby, South. 175.60     Elizabeth town 640.80     Elimsley, South. 119.60     Kitley 475.20     Leeds and Lansdown, front 444.00     Leeds and Lansdown, rear 217.60     Yonge and Escott, front 345.60     Yonge and Escott, rear 282.00     \$3385.20
Beckwith	### ### ##############################	\$2332.00
	### ### ### ##########################	\$2332.00
\$478.40   Burgess, North 144.00	### ### ### ##########################	\$2332.00

Note.—The school moneys 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 omission or neglect on the part of the local school authorities to comply with the school law and to transmit to the Educational Department the necessary reports or audited returns.

I grand the state of the state	
	and the contract of the contra
LANARK (Continued.)	Hastings—(Continued.)
TOWNSHIPS. APPORTIONMENT. Dalhousic and Lavant. \$147.60	TOWNSHIPS. APPORTIONMENT. \$106.80
Darling	Rawdon
Drummond	Sidney 475.80
Elmsley, North	Thurlow
Lanark	Tyendinaga
Montague	
Packenham 244.40	\$8848.20
Ramsay	
Sherbrooke, North	16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
Sherbrooke, South 93.20	Alnwick\$101.60
	Brighton
\$2865.20	Cramahe
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Haldimand 504.80
10. County of Renfrew.	Hamilton 540.40
Admaston \$138.00	Monaghan, South
Alice 80.00	Percy
Bagot and Blythfield 98.40	Murray 802.00
Bromley 104.00	Seymour
Brougham 72.00	1 T   1
Grattan 74.00	\$3268.80
Horton 92.80	_
McNab	17. COUNTY OF DUBHAM.
Pembroke and Stafford 107.20	Cartwright \$247.20
Ross	Cavan
Westmeath 98.00	Clarke 688.00
Wilberforce	Darlington
**************************************	Hope 568.60
\$1220.40	Manvers 376.80
11 Communication	40170 00
11. County of Frontenac.	\$3152.80
Bedford	18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.
Kingston 546.00	
Loughborough	Asphodel
Pittsburgh and Howe Island	Belmont and Methuen
Storrington	Dummer and Burleigh 288.00
Wolfe Island	Ennismore 98.00
World Ibridge 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1	Monaghan, North
\$2168.80	Otonabee
-	Smith and Harvey 286 40
12. County of Addington.	200 20
Amherst Island \$181.60	\$1772.80
Camden, East	
Ernestown 529.60	19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.
Sheifield 290.00	Eldon \$163.60
***************************************	Emily 428.00
\$1721.60	Fenelon 62.80
and the second s	Mariposa 488.80
18. County of Lennox.	Ops 860.00
Adolphustown \$68.00	Verulam 70.40
Fredericksburgh	
Richmond 855.20	\$1578.60
Approximation and the second s	20. 0
\$776.40	20. COUNTY OF ONTABIO.
14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD	Brock
	Mara and Rama
	Pickering 984.40
Athol	Reach
Hillier	Scott       148.80         Scugog Island       40.40
Marysburgh 460.40	Thorah
Sophiasburgh	Uxbridge
20(,20	Whitby
\$1975.20	WINDY
——————————————————————————————————————	\$3359.20
15. County of Hastings.	——————————————————————————————————————
Hungerford\$442.80	21. COUNTY OF YORK.
Huntingdon 288.00	£tobicoke
	Georgina

York—(Continued.)	27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.
TOWNSHIPS. APPORTIONMENT.	TOWNSHIPS. APPORTIONMENT.
Gwillimbury, North	Cuistor
Gwillimbury, East	Clinton 327.60
King 800.00	Gain-borough
Markham	Grantham 890.40
Scarborough	Grimsby 292.40
Vaughan 880 40	Louth
Whitehurch 577.80	Niagara 229.20
York 1047.00	
	\$1962.00
\$6041.40	
	28. County of Welland.
22. County of Peel.	Bertie \$339.60
Albion	Crowland 222.40
Caledon	Humberstone
Chinguncousy	Pelhain 274.00
Gore of Toronto	Stamford 337.20
Toronto 742.40	Thorold
Application of the Control of the Co	Wainfleet 173.20
\$2711.00	Willoughby 122.40
<del></del>	enter har illustration complements
23. County of Simuoe.	\$1963.20
Adjala \$272.00	-
Essa 186.00	29. County of Haldimand.
Flos 60.80	Canborough
Gwillimbury, West 493.20	Cayuga, North 295.60
Innisfil	Cayuga, South
Medonté 182.80	Dunn 102.00
Mono	Moulton and Sherbrooke 298.00
Mulmur	Oneida
Nottawasaga 341.60	Rainham 236.00
Orillia and Matchedash 100.00	Seneca 331.20
Oro 294.40	Walpole 476.40
Sunnidale 36.00	***************************************
Tay and Tiny 105.20	- \$2178.00
Tecumseth 429.20	30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.
Tossorontio 75.20	Charlotteville
Vespra 109.20	Houghton 242.80
-	Middleton 201.60
\$3878.40	Townsend 726.40
<del></del>	Walsingham 401.60
24. County of Halton.	Windham 305.20
Esquesing \$753.60	Woodhouse
Nassagaweya 216.40	
Nelson 483.60	\$2606.80
Trafalgar 734.00	*****
	31. County of Oxford.
\$2187.60	Blandford \$163.20
	Blenheim 537.60
25. County of Wentworth.	Dereham
Ancaster \$424.80	Nissouri, East 280.00
Barton 120.00	Norwich, North 400.20
Beverly 678.80	Norwich, South
Binbrooke 184.00	Oxford, North 138.80
Flamborough, East	Oxford, East
Flamborough, West 399.20	Oxford, West 241.20
Glanford 202.40	Zorra, East
Saltfleet 284.00	Zorra, West 432.80
**************************************	-
\$2661.20	\$3650.40
26. County of Brant.	32. County of Waterloo.
Brantford \$686.00	Dumfries, North\$411.20
Burford 566.00	Waterloo
Dumfries, South	Wellesley 504.00
Oakland	Wilmot 770.80
Onondaga 224.00	Woolwich 441.20
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	pportunité dissidélique
<b>\$1970.0</b> 0	<b>\$</b> 8155. <b>20</b>

33. County of Wellington.	BRUCE—(Continued.)	
TOWNSHIPS. APPORTIONME		ENT.
Amaranth \$68	142	3.50
Arthur 167	'.31   Carrick	.00
Eramosa		5.00
Erin		.60
Garafraxa. 265		.40
Guelph		.00
		5.00
Maryborough		
		.00
Nichol		1.40
Peel		
Pilkington 285	.60	.90
Puslinch	.20	
******	38. County of Middlesex.	
\$3199	.20   Adelaide	.80
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1.80
34. County of Grey.		3.00
Artemesia\$202		1.80
Bentinck 286		.20
		.80
0		
		.80
Egremont	The state of the s	3.00
		7.60
		80
Holland 161		40
Melancthon and Proton	.80   Williams 249	.60
Normanby 29	.60	
Osprey 62	.00   \$4248	.60
St. Vincent 216	.40	
	.00 39. County of Elgin.	
Sydenham		60
b) domining the state of the st		.40
\$1869.		.00
φ1009.		.00
05 Correspondent Dreams		.20
35. County of Perth.		
Blanchard \$318.		.20
Downie	(	. 80
Easthope, North		
Easthope, South		.20
Ellice 157.		
Fullarton 241.		
Hibbert 331.		
Logan 402.	.40   Chatham	.60
Mornington	. 60   Dover, East and West	.00
	— Harwich	.20
\$2525.		.40
	Orford 179	
36. County of Huron.	Raleigh 360	
Ashfield\$179.		.00
Biddulph		
Colhorne		
		40
		. 40
Goderich 370.		
Grey 38.		40
	00 Bosanquet	
Hullet 186.		.00
McGillivray 262.		.60
McKillop 307.		.40
Morris 28.		
Stanley 325.	20 Moore	.80
Stephen		. 20
Tuckersmith		.00
Usborne. 201.	60 Sombra 213	
Wawanosh 170		
100		
\$8118.	31773	.80
фотто.		
37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.	42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.	
	00 Anderdon \$186.	.00
Brant 156.	00 Colchester 211	
	On Constitution assesses as a session as a session why	

Essex—(Continued.)		VILLAGES—(Continued.)
manuscus and a state of the sta	ONMENT.	TOWNSHIPS. APPORTIONMENT.
Gosfield	230.40	Smith's Falls 110.40
Maidstone	139.20	Stratford 171.60
Malden	<b>263.6</b> 0	Thorold 161.20
Mersea	166.40	Trenton
Rochester	166.40	Vienna 108.40
Sandwich	561.20	Windsor 129.60
Tilbury, West	82.80	Yorkville 140.00
-		
<b>\$</b> 3	1957.60	\$2725.20
A		Apportionment to Counties for 1857.
Apportionment to Cities, Towns and Ville	iges,	Counties. Apportionment
for 1857. Cities.		1. Glengarry
	1400.00	3. Dundas
	1920.00	4. Prescott
	1520.00	5. Russell
	1440.00	6. Carleton
	1120.00	7. Grenville
		8. Leeds
\$10	,400.00	9. Lanark
Towns.	.,	10. Renfrew 1220.40
	\$574.40	11. Frontenae
Brantford	510.00	12. Addington
Brockville	440.00	13. Lennox 776.40
Chatham	348.00	14. Prince Edward 1975.20
Cobourg	384.40	15. Hastings
Cornwall	190.40	16. Northumberland 3268.80
Dundas	369.60	17. Durham 3152.80
Galt	277.20	18. Peterborough 1772.80
Goderich	<b>280.</b> 00	19. Victoria
Guelph	384.00	20. Ontario 3359.20
Niagara	327.20	21. York 6041.40
Owensound—in Township.		22. Peel 2711.00
Paris	<b>245</b> .20	23. Simcoe
Perth	200.00	24. Wentworth
Peterborough	243.60	25. Halton 2187.60
Picton	189.20	26. Brant
Port Hope	440.00 243.60	27. Lincoln
Prescott	100.00	28. Welland
St. Catharines	554.40	30. Norfolk
Whitby	203.20	31. Oxford
- Timboy	200.20	32. Waterloo
*	6504.40	33. Wellington
		34. Grey
Town Municipalities.		35. Perth 2525.60
	\$240.00	36. Huron
Barrie	160.00	37. Bruce 1236,90
Clifton	40.00	88. Middlesex 4243.60
Simcoe	208.00	39. Elgin 2817.20
Woodstock	288.00	40. Kent 2156.40
,		41. Lambton 1773.60
	\$936.00	42. Essex 1957.60
T		A100 a10 40
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.	M14H 00	\$102,912.10
	\$147.20	Total Counties 100 010 10
Bowmanville Brampton	220.00 115.20	Total Counties
Caledonia	104.80	" Cities 10,400.00 " Town 6,504.40
Chippewa	137.20	" Town Municipalities 936.00
Ingersoll	200.00	" Villages 2,725.20
Kemptvillein Township.		2,120,20
Napanee	146.40	Total 123,477.70
Newcastle	125.20	Reserved as a basis on which to make an
Oshawa	128.00	apportionment to Roman Catholic Se-
Preston	134 00	parate Schools (estimated) 6,522.80
St. Mary's	129.60	anna eritarian daniel
	172.40	Grand Total\$130,000.00
T.		•

## Appendix I.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA.

- 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 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 Educational 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 Educational 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 Trustees 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 5s. 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:-	Letters received	and	sent	out	by	the	De	partment :
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1							
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number of Letters received.	1180	2026	2996	4015	4920	5338	5749
Average per week	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	
4. Trustees' Annual Reports	
5. Annual Reports	600
6. Auditors' and Treasurer's Returns	450
7. Chief Superintendent's Report	4,000
8. Various Forms	
9. Letters, &c., sent and received, about	9,000
10. Circulars, about	700
	<u> </u>
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 Chief 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.:

- 1. 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 Medal 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 from 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 Europe, 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 attention 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 interest 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 Depository comprised series of mechanical, astronomical, physical and anatomical diagrams; the National and Johnston's series of geographical maps, maps of Canada, models of steam engines, and a great variety of philosophical and school apparatus; prints and diagrams for use in the public schools. It also included specimens of the meteorological 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, UPPER CANADA," in large letters. The beautifully 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 letters, "Christianity the Soul of Education!" and "Educa-TION 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 left 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 by 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 exercise 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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

## Appendix L.

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

#### No. 1 .- The Townships.

#### I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

1	1.	COUNTY OF GLENGAREI.	1
	Names.	Municipalities.	Post Office Addre
1.	Hector McRae	Charlottenburgh	Williamstown.
2.	Angus McDonnell	Kenyon	Alexandria.
3.	Wm. McEdward	Lancaster	Lancaster.
4.	Owen Quigley	Lochiel	Lochiel.
		-	1
	ŤΤ	. County of Stormont.	
5.	Rev. Hugh Campbell	.Cornwall	Moulinette.
	Rev. Donald Munro		
	Rev. James Charles Quin		
8.	John Frazer	.Roxborough	Athol.
			1
,		•	•
,	, II	II. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.	
9	A. Worthington	Matilda	Matilda.
	Rev. James Harris		
	John G. McLaughlin		
	John Irwin Ker		
	•	Market and the second s	,
	TX	V. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.	
40		•	
13.	Humphrey Hughes John McMaster	Caladania	Alired.
	James Gamble		
	. Thomas Higginson		
	John Pattee		
	Peter Georgen		
19.	James Frythe	.Thurmge, South	Diceville.
	The state of the s		

#### V. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

•	20.	James Keays		Cambridge an	d RussellRussell.
	21.	Rev. John Edwards		Clarence	Clarence.
	90	Day Dates Tindrage	A 7	Qumbouland	Cum houland

## VI. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

	Names.	Municipalities.	
		Fitzroy	
24.	Rev. william McGm	Goulhourn Gower North	)
25.	Rev. C. B. Petitt, B. A	Goulbourn, Gower North Marlborough and Nepean.	Richmond.
26.	Rev. James Godfrey	Huntley	Bell's Corners.
		March	
28.	Rev. Alex. Henderson	Torbolton	Fitzroy Harbor.
	v	II. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.	
29.	Francis Blakely	Augusta	North Augusta
30.	William B. Imrie	Edwardsburgh	Spencerville.
31	Daniel B. Pelton	Gower South	Heck's Corners.
		Oxford	
33.	John Burchill	Wolford	Merrickville
			1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			the second
	T.	VIII. COUNTY OF LEEDS.	
34	. Lewis Chipman /	Bastard and Burgess South	Harlem
		Crosby, North and South	
36	. Jacob A. Brown	Elizabethtown	Brockville.
37	. Elisha Landon	Elmsley, South	South Elmsley.
		Kitley	
		Leeds and Lansdown Rear	
		Leeds and Lansdown Front	
		Yonge and Escott Front	
42	Seabury Scovil	Yonge and Escott Rear	Farmersville.
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		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	0	IX. COUNTY OF LANARK.	
<b>4</b> 8	3. Rev. James Geggie	$\cdots \left\{ egin{array}{ll}  ext{Dalhousie,} &  ext{Lavant and} \  ext{Sherbrooke North.} \end{array}  ight.$	
4	I Talm A Mundah	Bathurst, Darling, Drum mond, Lanark and	Donth
7211	John A. Murdoch	Sherbrooke South.	f eron.
		Beckwith	The state of the s
		ugh.Burgess North	
		Elmsley North	
		Montague	
		Pakenham	
91	o. Treat of Michioline	Ramsay	····namsay.

-		X. COUNTY OF RENFREW.	
	Name.	Municipalities.	Post Office Addres
51.		{ Admaston, Frazer, Grattan } and Wilborforce.	. •
50	Day II Magnaghin	Alice, Pombroke, Stafford and Brougham.	Pambuoka
02.	Rev. M. Milemeskin	and Brougham.	D
		Bagot and Bitthneid	
		Horton	
		MMcNab	
57.	Rev. E. H. M. Baker	Ross and Westmeath	.Westmeath.
		Nation of the second	· '
	•	XI. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.	
		Bedford, Olden and Oro	
		Kingston	
		Loughborough	
		Pittsburgh and Howe Island. Portland and Hinchinbrooke.	
		Storrington	
		Wolfe Island	
		7777	•
		XII. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.	,
		Amherst Island	
		Camden East and SheffieldErnestown	
		XIII. COUNTY OF LENNOX.	10 mg = 10 mg
00	Talas T. Watson		A J. J. J
		Adolphustown	
		Richmond	
		staphiliteaming a circum	•
		XIV. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD	) <b>.</b>
		(Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallo-)	
71.	John B. Denton	well, Hillier, Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh.	Picton.
	4. 4.	-	
		XV. County of Hastings.	
72.	Richard Corrigan	Elzevir, Madoc and Tudor	Madoc.
		Hungerford	
		Huntingdon	
		0	

#### XV .- COUNTY OF HASTINGS-(Continued.)

	XV.—County of H.	ASTINGS—(Continued.)
	Names. Mu	nicipalities. Post Office Addi
75	75. George Wiggins Marmora	Manmara
76	75. George Wiggins	Stirling.
77	77. Thomas D. Farley Sidney	Belleville
78	78. William SillsThurlow	Canniffton
79	78. William SillsThurlow	Shannonville
	the state of the s	
	XVI. COUNTY OF	,
80	80. Edward Scarlett ahe, Hald Monagha	Brighton, Cram- limand, Hamilton, n South, Murray ymour
٠,	taran da kacamatan	The second secon
	XVII. County	OF DURHAM.
81.	81. Rev. William Logan Cartwright	and ManversManvers.
82.	82. Rev. T. W. Allen Cavan	Cavan.
83.	83. Rev. George LawrenceClarke	Newcastle.
84.	84. Rev. John ClimieDarlington	Bowmanville.
85.	85. Duncan Cleghorn	Port Hope.
		- <del></del>
	XVIII. COUNTY OF	PETERBOROUGH.
<b>\$6.</b>	86. Thomas W. Poole, M.DAsphodel an	d BelmontNorwood.
87.	87. Robert CasementDouro	North Douro.
88.	88. George Arundel HillDummer an	d BurleighWarsaw.
	89. Daniel DonohoeEnnismore	
	90. Rev. Edward Roberts Monaghan,	
91.	91. Rev. Francis AndrewsOtonabee	Otonabee.
		·
	XIX. COUNTY	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(Bexley, F	enelon, Veru-
92.	92. Rev. Charles Brown	and Sommer- Fenelon Falls.
93	93. Rev. Gilbert TweedieEldon and M	<del>-</del>
	94. Rev. William BridenEmily	
95.	95. A LacourseOps	Lindsay.
96.	96. George BickVerulam	Bobcaygeon.
	XX. COUNTY	OF ONTARIO.
97	97. Alfred WyattBrock	4
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97.	Alfred Wyatt	Brock

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

	Names.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
99.	Ebenezer Birrill	Pickering	Claremont.
		Reach and Scugog	
101.	Abraham Bagshaw	Scott and Uxbridge	Uxbridge.
102.	Rev. David Watson	Thora	Beaverton.
103.	Rev. Robert H. Thornton		Oshawa.
1		-	
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#### XXI. COUNTY OF YORK.

104. Rev. H. C. Cooper, B.AEtobicoke	
105. G. H. Corbett, M.D Georgina and Gwillimbury, North	Keswick.
106. J. T. Stokes Gwillimbury, East	Sharon.
107. Rev. J. AdamsKing	Nobleton.
108. Rev. George S. J. HillMarkham	
109. Rev. William Belt, B.A Scarborough	
110. Thomas Pyne, M.D Whitchurch	
111. Rev. J. G. Armstrong, B.A. Vaughan	
112. Rev. Richard JonesYork	

#### XXII. COUNTY OF PEEL.

113.	Rev. H. B. Osler	Albion	• • • • • • • • • • • •	.Lloydtown.
	Rev. And. T. Holmes, A.			
	Rev. James Pringle			
	Rev. Thos. Leach	7 ,	_	

#### XXIII. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

117. James Hart	Adjala	Kenansville.
118. John W. Norris, M.D		
119. Rev. William Fraser		
120. Henry A. Clifford	Flos, Matchedash, Medo Vespra and Sunnidale	$\left\{ egin{array}{l}  ext{plos.} \  ext{flos.} \end{array}  ight.$
121. Rev. Jacob Van Linge		
122. Rev. J. Campbell, A.M	Nottawasaga	Nottawasaga.
123. Rev. John Gray	Orillia and Oro	Orillia.
124. William Simpson		

# XXIV. COUNTY OF HALTON.

	<b>43</b> -4	ALV. COUNTY OF HADIOM		
	Names.	MunicipalitiesEsquesing	Post Office	Address.
125.	Rev. John Armour	Esquesing	.Esquesing.	
126.	Rev. A. J. Macauley	Nassagaweya	.Nassagaweya.	1.00
127.	Rev. Thos Greene, LL.D.	Nelson	Port Nelson.	A GAR
128.	C. Jones, M.D	Trafalgar	Trafalgar.	' · · · · ·
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	<b>X.X.</b>	V. County of Wentworth.	$(e^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta}) = 0$	100000
129.	Richard H. Cradock	Ancaster and Flamboro West	Dundas.	, '
		. Barton		,
		Beverley		100
132.	Rev. George Cheyne	Binbrook and Saltfleet	.Stony Creek.	
133.	Andrew Hall	Flamborough East	.Waterdown.	
		Glanford		1 .
	· <del>-</del>	· ·		
,				' 1
		XXVI. COUNTY OF BRANT.	$(1, \dots, q)^{-1}$	
135.	Rev. Alex. A. Drummon	d.Brantford	Brantford.	
136.	Rev. William Hay	Burford and Oakland	Scotland.	
		Dumfries South		
138.	Robert Alger	Onondaga	.Brantford.	
		and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s	F.	
	" <b>"</b>	IVII. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.		
	A.A.	EVII. COUNTY OF MINCOLN.		•
139.	Rev. William Hewson	Clinton	.Beamsville.	
140.	Jacob Kennedy	Caistor and Gainsborough	.Smithville.	, c) 1
		Grantham		1
		Grimsby		
143.	Philip Gregory	Louth	.Port Dalhousie	l.,
		Niagara		'
	•			
		-	, c	1 1 2
			1 - 4	1 ,
	XXV	VIII. COUNTY OF WELLAND.		
145.	P. T. Kempson, M.D.	Bertie	Fort Erie.	1 (1
146	Alexander Reid	.Crowland	Crowland.	
		Pelham		5 6 6
		Stamford		3.
		Thorold		
151.	Savers S. Hagar		Merrittsville	
152	Rev. W.M. Christia	Willoughby	Chinnews	,
. J.	TOTO II JULE CHILDMO	Trutouguny	· omphous.	,

#### XXIX. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

	Names.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
153, T	homas C. Pinkett	.Canborough	.Canboro.
154. A	lexander Winram	.Cayuga North	.Cayuga.
155. A	Abraham Nash	.Cayuga South	.South Cayuga.
156. T	heodore Shechan	.Dunn	.Dunnville.
157. J	ohn Mylne	.Moulton and Sherbrooke	.Dunnville.
158. I	Rev. Andrew Forrier, D.D.	.Oneida	Seneca.
159. V	William Jones	.Rainham	.Rainham Centre.
160. V	W. Hursell	.Seneca	.York.
161, J	ohn Heasman	Walpole	.Balmoral.
		7	

#### XXX. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

162.	James Covernton		. Vittoria.
163.	Andrew Harvey	Houghton	.Vienna.
	•	Middleton	
		.Townsend	
		Walsingham	
	1 1	.Windham	_
		.Woodhouse	

#### XXXI. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

169. Benjamin Ellison	Blandford, Oxford East and     Zorra East	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 Sin	1Wellesley and Wool	wichHawkesville.
180.	Rev. W. B. Ra	llyWilmot	Wilmot.

## XXXIII. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

AAAII.	L. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Names.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
181. Alex. Dingwall Fordyce	North Riding:—Amaranth, Arthur, Garafraxa, Luth- er, Maryborough, Minto, Nichol, Peel and Pilking- ton.	Fergus.
182. Rev. Robert Torrance	South Riding:—Eramosa, Erin,Guelph and Puslinch	
	the second of the second	the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s
XX	XIV. COUNTY OF GREY.	
183. Thomas Gordon	First School District:—Der- by, Holland, Sullivan and Sydenham	Owen sound.
184. Thomas Ryan	Second School District:— Bentinck, Glenelg, Egre- mont and Normanby	Bentinck.
185. Rev. J. F. A. S. Fayette	Third School District:Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent	St. Vincent.
186. William Ferguson	Fourth School District:—) Artemesia, Melancthon, Osprey and Proton	Pricevillo.
XXX	V. COUNTY OF PERTH.	1
187. Rev. Thomas Macpherson	Blanchard, Downie, East- hope, North and South, Ellice, Elma, Fullarton, Hibbert, Logan, Morning- ton and Wallace	Stratford.
	and the second second	A Commence of the second
xxx	VI. COUNTY OF HURON.	
188. Thomas Sloan	Ashfield, Colborne, Grey,	-Harpurley.
189. John Nairn	Biddulph, Goderich, Hay, Hullet, McGillivray, Mc- Killop, Stanley, Stephen, Tuckersmith and Usborn.	Goderich.
		* I
XXX	VII. COUNTY OF BRUCE.	e de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de l
190. Rev. J. H. McNaughton	Arran, Elderslie and Saugeen.	.Saugeen.
191. John Eckford	Brant, Carrick, Culross and Careenock	Brant.
192. William Gunn	Bruce, Huron, Kincardine and Kinloss	Inverhuron.

#### XXXVIII. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1	XXXV.	III. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.	
	Names.	Municipalities.	Post office Address.
193.	Rev. William Deas	Municipalities. Adelaide	.Adelaide.
		.Carradoc	
		.Delaware	
		.Dorchester North	
		Ekfrid	
		London	
		Lobo and Williams	
		Mosa	
201.	William McClatchey	Metcalfe	.Katesville.
		Nissouri West	
203.	Rev. J. Inglis	Westminster	.London.
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1	v.v.	XIX. COUNTY OF ELGIN.	
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204	Rev. Edmund Sheppard	East Riding: — Bayham, Dorchester, South Mala-	Orwell
201.	Treat Educated Disciplantaises	hide and Yarmouth.	OTHOR
		(West Riding: - Aldbo-)	
205.	Archibald McLachlin	rough, Dunwich & South-	St. Thomas.
		( wold)	
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	X	L. County of Kent.	I .
		Camden, Chatham, Dover,	)
,		East and West. Harwich.	1
206.	David Mills	Howard, Oxford, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury East and	Clearville.
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		processed passed ;	
	XL	I. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.	
207.	William Bermer	Brooke	Aughrim.
		Dawn and Euphemia	
		Bosanquet	
		Enniskillen*	
		Moore	
		Plympton	
		Sarnia	
		Sombra	
	Rev. James Smythe		.Warwick.
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	X	LII. COUNTY OF ESSEX.	
216.	Joseph R. Berthelot	Anderdon	Amherstburgh.
		Colchester	
		Gosfield	
	m: m - Li Vi I D	and of Columbia Manageria the Total Sum	

<sup>•</sup> This Township being under a Board of School Trustees the Local Superintendent is appointed by that body.

# XLII. COUNTY OF ESSEX—(Continued.)

	Names.	Municipalities.	Post Office Addres
219.	Chas. A. Casgrain, M.DMa	idstone and Sandwich	. Sandwich.
220.	James KevillM	alden	.Amherstburgh.
221.	Jonathan WigfieldM	ersea	.Mersea.
222.	Francis GrahamRo	chester	.Belle River.
223.	Alexander CraigTi	lbury West	.Comber.
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		37. O ## C''	
		No 2—The Cities.	Municipalities.
004	Theodoro A Ambridge		Hamilton
995	Theodore A. Ambridge Charles W. Cooper		Kingston
	Hamilton Hunter		
	Alexander Workman		1
	George Anthony Barber	the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	
220.	George miniming Darbor		TOIOHIO.
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	<i>1</i>	Vo. 3-The Towns.	- 1 - 1
229.	Rev. Alexander A. Drummon	d*	Brantford.
	Rev. J. Travers Lewis, LL.D		
231.	Thomas Cross, M.D		Chatham.
	John Beatty, Jr., M.D		
233.	Charles Pool		Cornwall.
<sup>-</sup> 234.	Rev. M. Y. Stark	******************	Dundas.
	Rev. Hamilton Gibson		
	Rev. John Fraser		
237.	Rev. Robert Torrance*	***************************	Guelph.
238.	John Rogers		Niagara.
239.			. Owensound.
240.	W. H. Oliver		Paris.
241.	William O. Buell		Perth.
242.	John Edwards	*************************	Peterborough.
243.	. George Gillespie, M.D		Picton.
244.	Rev. Jonathan Shortt		Port Hope.
245.	Rev. Jonathan Shortt	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Prescott.
246.	Rev. George J R. Salter, A.E	*	Sarnia.
247.	. Rev. Robert F. Burns	···	St. Catherines.
248	Robert Checkley, M.D		Whitby.
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		The Town Municipalities.	
249	John McLeod		Amherstburgh.
	. Rev. George Bell, A. B	· ·	
252		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
253.	. Rev. James Cooper		Woodstock.

#### No. 5.—The Incorporated Villages.

	2
254. John Klein	Berlin
254. John Klein         255. Rev. John Climie*	Bowmanville.
256. Rev. Andrew T. Holmes, A. M.*	Brampton.
257. William McCargow	Caledonia
258. Rev. W. M. Christie*	
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.

<sup>\*</sup> Local Superintendents in the Townships.

" 268, line 32, for "Carytides" read "Caryatides."

#### ERRATA.

#### The following escaped the attention of the proof reader:

Page 17, line 16, for "instructions" read "instruction."

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 "nauseam."

" " for "but" read "been."

96, 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 from bottom, for "Garofolo" read "Garofolo."

#### TORONTO:

## REPORT

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

FOR

## LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1856.

Translated from the French, and Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



#### TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

1857.

## REPORT

ON

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

## LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Education 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 immediate 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 Executive 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 14 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* amount 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 fifth. Forty others have also raised their assessment, in a small amount, so that out of a total of 490 municipalities, 271 have already taken advantage of the enactments of the new Law.

Besides the increase in the annual assessment, the new blank returns which I 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 statement 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 besides the like amount under the requirements of the law, there has been levied £428 additional contribution, £188 monthly fees, and £401 special assessment for the

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 furnished, beside £1599, amount of the ordinary assessment, £1406 additional contributions; £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 build-

ing 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 law 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 of 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 col-

lected 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 Lotbinière, 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 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 Quebec, of Cap Santé in the County of Portneuf, of St. Jean de l'Ile d'Orléans, and of l'Ange Gardien in the County of Montmorency, 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

A. 1857.

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, &c., 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 £20. Bulstrode and Warwick £254. their share 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, that 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 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 an allowance of only £72. Granby £486, with an allowance of £79. Milton, 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 Eastern 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 levied, £93 only allowed), St. Cyprien, St. Valentin, Lacolle (£468 levied, £121 allowed), Chateauguay (226 levied, only £82 granted), St. Louis de Gonzague and St. Timothé, making almost the half of the municipalities, 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 Mascouche, St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district under charge of Mr. Inspector Dorval, also of several small municipalities 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. Germain'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 rate-payers, 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 two great cities of Quebec and Montreal would be most anxious to shew the example and lead the way in this great work, and the only fear I 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, 1857.

#### 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 thirty 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 move-

ment 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 manifested in the several municipalities for the support of Common Schools, which form the foundation of the whole system of public instruction.

"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 advantage of the first clause, shall 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.

CITY HALL, Quebec, 28 February, 1857.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 21st. August last, I have the honor to inform you, that last evening, the City Council voted the sum of twelve hundred 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. £973 9s. 11.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. X. GARNEAU. City Clerk. This effort on the part of the municipal council of Quebec, together 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 flourishing, 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.	Montreal Catholic.	Montreal Protestant.	Quebec Catholic.	Quebec Protestant.	Three Rivers.	Sherbrooke.	Stanstead.	Ottawa.	Kamouraska.	Gaspé.	Total.
Diplomas for Academies	13 532 545	2	14 176	1	16 133 151	2 46 4 8	1 73	1	12 77 89		2 61 1041 1104

I would be failing in my duty, were I to omit to mention the opinion expressed by the school teachers 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 heretofore caused their indulgence, are daily becoming weaker or disappearing altogether 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 teachers 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 that 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 too 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 had 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 School 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 liberality, 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 3rd 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 12th 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 Sir 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 were calculated to encourage all those who devote their time to the instruc-

tion 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 have 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 Normal 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. 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 education. The number of students enrolled at the opening of the several schools was as follows:—Jacques Cartier Normal School, 18 male pupil 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 among 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 gleater 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. I obtained from His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and from His Lordship the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, permission to place at the head of the two schools in which they are respectively, more especially 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 teach 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 professions notwithstanding the engagements and conditions entered into and signed by them previous to commencing their studies; with re-

gard 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 about to be entered into with the actual teachers, it appeared to be nothing more than 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 section. 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 societies and Mechanics' Institutes. 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 hundred-fold. 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 endeayour 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, I 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 Secretary-Treasurers, 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 opinion 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 showing, 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 pro-It is not my 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 population 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

granî.

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 into 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 that 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 allowed 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, altogether 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.

I 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 injustice 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 formally, 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 2 mprehended 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 in 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 considered 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 extensive 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 resources will permit, and when they exceed in number a certain proportion of the population.

<sup>\*</sup> In France this word has several acceptations very different from the one implied here.

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 expres-

sion 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 rea-

sons 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 among 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.

#### 20 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 impulse 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 insufficiency of the salaries paid to school teachers, the incompetency of many of them, particularly of female teachers, the want of books, paper, &c., in the school rooms; the defective construction of the school 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 salaries 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 believe that it would not be long before this

profession would offer to young men, the same advantages as any other.

The proper construction 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 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 have some weight with my future colleagues. 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 geographies, and two or three 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,

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. It is 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 amount 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 educa-

tion 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 errors 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.	over	Increase over 1854.	over
Institutions, Pupils, Contributions,	108,284	119,733	127,058	142,141	15,133	22,408	33,857

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 State-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	s reading	well	27367	32861	43407	46940	3533	14079	18573
ii	writing,	"	50072	47014	58033	60086	2053	13072	10014
"	learning	simple arithmetic,.	18281	22897	30631	48359	17728	25462	30078
"		compound "	12448	18073	22586	23431	845	5358	10983
"	66	book-keeping,		799	1976	5012	3036	4213	5012
44	44	geography,	12185	13826	17700	30134	12434	16308	17949
14	"	history,		11486	15520	17580	2060	6094	10842
"	66° >	French grammar,		17852	23260	39328	16068	21476	23975
"	66	English " .	7066	7097	9004	11824	2820	4727	4758
"	ш	parsing,	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 reference 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

<sup>\*</sup> 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 Schools; but this arises from our having deducted the junior classes, or preparatory schools, attached to some of the establishments for superior education comprised in another part of the statement, in order to avoid a re-addition of the number of children, which would have increased the difference above alfuded to:

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 Educational 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 one-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 benefit therefrom, this state of things 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 country, 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

<sup>\*</sup>Mr. Moreau de Jonnés in his work "Elements de Statistique," published in 1856, states that the children between five and ten years of age are in Ireland 1 in 7.35 inhabitants: in Great Britain in 7.62. In Scotland, in 7.90; in Sweden, in 10.16: in France, in 10.23. Children between ten and 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.

£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 £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 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. Bible or the New Testament are read in 506 schools. The National school books of Ireland 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 Abbé 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, Commer-

cial 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. I 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. 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 intention 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 required information and the fact must be taken into consideration when reviewing

this statement:-

Classe of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the high and other diseases of the organs of respiration.  Consumption, bronchitis and other diseases of the diseases of the organs of respiration.  Classical Colleges.  Luxations fractures and other epidemic diseases of the high and other diseases of the high and other diseases of the high and other diseases of the high and other diseases of the high and other diseases of the high and other diseases of the high and other diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases o			DIED :															
Class of Institution.	and other diseases	bronchitis and he organs of re		diseases of the			fractures and other	number of sick students he year.	and			of the digestive		and other epidemic			ä	Total number of deaths during the
Classical Colleges	7	6	4	17	4	1	8	47	1	<b> </b>			<b> </b>			.,		i,
Commercial Colleges.	6	6	5	14	1	9	7	48	<b> </b>	2			<b> </b>	9	١.,	2		13
or mixed		Ì			'' '	1 -		1	-	1,	ļ				١.	12	17	38
Academies for females	2	8	3	2	10	72	1	98	1	4	··	1		6	•	1.	. 2	(114)
Total	15	29	16	33	17	111	20	241	4	7		1		19	2	14	19	66

This statement proves the great vigilance and care, of the principals of 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 Institutions 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; 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.

Tak ng 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 follows, 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. 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 mixed, and to 246 in academies for 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. 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 students in colleges and academies, could, under the direction of their teachers, form little collections of specimens of natural history, and especially of entomology and 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 interesting 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 academies 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, 102 in academies for boys or mixed, and 119 in academies 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. Natural 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, 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 The floor of the gymnasium should be conducted with extreme precaution. 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 thus 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 educational 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, 9258 day scholars in the girls' Academies: Making a total of 3852 boarders, 2430 half 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 their 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 out of 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 153. 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; comprised 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 arduous 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 £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 £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 promo-

tion 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

<sup>\*</sup> Five of these teachers in Mr. Lanctot's district of Inspection, are omitted in Statement G.

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 denominations, 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.

Superintendent of Education.

## REPORT OF THE CENSUS

MADE BY THE

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES OF DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS,

IN THE

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

20 Victoria.

# TABLE A

REPORT OF THE CENSUS MADE BY THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES OF DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS IN THE MUNICIPALITIES IN LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

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Number of children from seven to fourteen.	In the munici-	187 88 88 101 108 108 254 305 305 251 880 376 376 376	2718 1483
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Appendix, (No. 58.)

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REPORT OF THE CENSUS,—Continued.

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Total number of children from five tosixteen. Saibastt A. seloods. 14035 In the munici-pality. Number of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the municities of chiltren from the mu Attending. schools. rtiling. -ivianm oilt al In the municic from pality.

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St. Barnabé
St. Jude
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Varennes, paroisse.
St. Robert. Boucherville.
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ldren m n to een.	Rehonding.	409 1165 1197 1197 1197 1197 1197 1197 1197 119	8603 6274 1706
Number of children from seven to sixteen.	In the munici-		
	Attending.	24 128 118 2 5 8 2 8 2 2 2 2 4 2 2	3176 1149
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Total number of girls from five to fourteen.	Attending.	242 131 131 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	6572 3720
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Number of girls from four- teen to sixteen.	Attending, schools,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	819 15
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Number of girls from seven to fourteen.	pality. Attending schools.	MM SAM MM TONOLOGY	3026
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	schools.	273 213 213 118 135 135 133 154 154 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	3999 1547
Total number of boys from five to	pality.	366 2 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 3 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 2	691338
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Number of boys from seven to	pality.	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4397 3248
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Total	TOTAL	boys from	five to	Sixteen	pality.		77	56 1	11		102	395 1			•••					198			. ,		J					,		•
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	rannar Se Pond	from	seven to	Courteen	pality.		170	156	12	123	69	260	212	124	297	86	137	203	2	173	102	16	134	54	207	258	165	117	89	196	9	*
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Appendix, (No. 58.)

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Number children from four teen to sixteen.	In the muni-	1734 1738 1738 1738 1739 1739 1739 1739 1739 1739 1739 1739	30015
umber of children on seven fourteen	Attending subools,	5514 1146 5716 5716 5716 6274 6274 6274 6275 773 773 773 7710 7710 7710 7710 7710 77	98430
Numb child from to four	ւր երթանչ, - բրթանչ,	9823 9823 9819 8619 8619 8619 8619 961 157 7641 7641 7641 7641 7641 7641 7641 764	145177
** ** ***	Attending seltools,	25.5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	21263
Number of children from five to seven.	In the muni- closifty.	340 340 378 378 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 377	24057
sirls five five	Атіоопіля вейооін.	2982 2882 2882 2882 2591 2672 2672 2673 2673 2673 2673 2673 2778 4778 4778 4778 4779 4778	59381
Total 1 ber of from to sixt	In the muni- cipality.	7030 1024 6935 6935 6935 6935 6935 6935 6935 727 737 737 737 737 737 737 737 737 737	111341
	Атронцик вороја,	115 5 7 7 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3378
Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.	in the muni- cipality.	28 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	14704
-	Artending. soliooils.	2674 2674 2677 2787 2787 2877 2878 2877 2877 2877	45716
Number of girls from seven to fourteen.	In the muni- cipality.	4574 1000 2770 4236 6307 4236 3423 3423 3423 3423 3423 3423 3423	70718
	Attending schools,	456 1075 1075 1075 1075 1075 1075 1075 1075	10287
Number of girls from five to seven.	In the muni- clpsiliy.	1615 876 876 1415 1715 1716 1163 1163 1163 1163 1176 1176 1176	25919
num- boys five teen.	SuibnettA ,aloonea	8571 8357 8358 8358 8358 8358 8358 8358 8358	62374
Total 1 ber of from to six	-imum eth ml cipality,	7428 1729 48270 7097 111170 6013 6013 6013 624 624 624 6274 6274 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 63	3684117875
umber of ys from purteen sixteen.	Attending.	174 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
28.3	In the muni-	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	15311
Number of boys from seven to fourteen.	cipality. Attending	104749 2870 2870 2870 2870 2870 2870 2870 2870	59 47714
	eloodos Inum odt ni	25	0976 74459
Number of boys from five to seven.	In the muni- clyality.	1786 458 1911 1910 1910 1910 1910 1910 1910 191	
168	io redmuN limai imm odd al	6073 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	92206 28105
		A. D. Dorval. G. A. Boureois. B. Marrault. B. Marrault. J. N. Archambault. J. N. Archambault. J. V. Salade. J. G. German. M. Ohild. J. G. German. M. Ohild. J. Roney. R. Parnelee. J. Roney. J. Roney. J. Roney. J. Roney. J. P. E. Espland. J. G. Tangray. Jen Crépault. J. G. Tangray. Jen Crépault. J. Wartin. O. Gmon. P. M. Bartin. O. Gmon. P. M. Bartin. D. G. Manguy. P. M. Bartin. D. G. Manguy. P. M. Bartin. D. G. Manguy. P. H. Baland. D. G. Manguy. P. M. Bartin. D. G. Manguy. P. H. Bardy. P. H. Bardy. P. H. Bardy. P. H. Bardy. P. H. Bardy. P. H. Bardy. P. H. Bardy. P. H. Bardy.	Grand Total

SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.

TABLE B. STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIFFERENT

District of Inspection of		unt o nual aut,	οľ	Asser or vo contri to equ	lunt but	ary ion, mt.	assmt over	, levi k ab f gra	led ove nt.		nthly os.	Assessment for erection of School- houses, &c.	Total levi assmt volu contr	ed b . or inter	by by
V. MARTIN.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	B.	d.	£	s. d	£ s. d.	£	8.	d
Chicoutimi	. 54	7	11	54	7	11	13	19	4	7				17	
St. Joseph	20	3	3	20	3	3	20	0 '	0				40	3	2
Bagot	35	17	11	35	17	11	1	2	6	. 10	1 6		50	1	14
Bagotville	48	19	5	48	19	. 5	10	. 0	0	31	19 (		90	18	ı
Laterrière	12	16	8	12	16	8	22	12	11	10	8 (		45	17	. 1
Total	172	-5	2	172	5	- 2	70	14	9	59	18 (		302	18	1
J. MEAGHER.					<u> </u>							-			
Port Daniel	20	15	5	20	15	E	18	5	9	Ko	8 (	,	100	8	٠.
" Hope		10	7		15 10	· 5	15 15	19	3 5	56			100	6	í
" Cox		17	6							l			99 159		
" Hamilton		17	10	1 7	17	8	20	20	6	80	0 (		1	2	. (
New Richmond and Dissentients	44	6	7	1	7 .	10	25		· 0	43 52	4 4			7	. (
Carleton	29	15	,	44 29	6 15	7	1 .	11 10	8	50		28 9 (	161		
Nouvel	20	6	10	20	6	10	48 44	10	2	9	5 (		1	12	i
Shoolbred	25		Ö	1		0		-	1	_	-	1			
Mann	19	4 17	0	25	4	U	28	4	+	23	12 (		83	. 0	
Metapediac	28	18		20	18	11	35	···i	1		• • • • • •	82 0	146	٠	• •
Fox and Griffin Cove	24	10		24	5	+1	00	4	1	11	12	3	35		1
Cap Rosier	27	. 7	ő		7	ő	30	· .	Ö	6	8	1 .	1		i
Gaspé Bay (north)	10	ò	5	10	ò	5	20	Õ	ŏ	9	4	1	39	- ".	- 3
" " (south)	15	. 9	9	15	9	9	10	ŏ	ŏ	17					
York and Haldimand	13	5	- 5	1	5	5	10		7	15	0 (	1	1	70	٠ (
Douglass	19	19	1	19		1	9	10	ó	17	9 4			. 8	ì
Mal-Baie	27	3	6	11	3	6	1 7	. 0	Ö		9 ,	30 0 0	28	3	i
Percé	75	1	10		1	10	15	Ö	Ö	••••	• • • • •		90	1	
Graade Rivière	24	Ō	4	1	ō	4	36	ġ	8	10	10		79	0	-
Newport and Pabos	32	18	1		v	*	. 30	. 0	0	10	10 (	} <del> </del>	10	v	٠,
Maria	46		7		18	7	50	15	6	20	18	,	110	10	
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Total	646	19	5	594	4	4	431	14	4	494	8 1	220 9 (	1740	16	-
G. TANGUAY.				•									(		,
Ste. Anne Lapocatière	106	14	6	106	14	6	, 16	5	6	120	16 8		243	16	
Ixworth	20	8	4	20	-8	4	3	0	5	16	18 0		40	в	
Rivière Ouelle	- 70	5	1	70	, 5	1	34		11				105	0	- (
St. Pacome	51	10	9	51	19	9	5	19	3	15	12 0		73	. 11	
St. Denis.	61		10	61	12	10	127	8	0			(	189	0	1
Notre Dame du Mont Carmel	20		7	20	17	7	12	2	5				33	0	- 1
Kamouraska	80	17	2	8,0	17	2			• •	42	0 0		122	17	
St. Paschal	109	8 -	-9	.109	8	9	19	17	11	34	16 0	37 10 0	201	12	1
Ste. IIélène	37	4	2	37	4	2	30	0	. 0				67	4	٠, 5
St. Alexandre	39		10	39	17	10			8	. 18	0 0	55 0 0	118	17	10
t. André	77	7	0	77	7	0	16		0	42	5 4		4 - 17-79	6	١,
Rivière du Loup	95	-	8	95	13	8	7	10	- 1		18 0		152	2	
N			5						- 01		0 0		67	16	- 1
St. Edouard	17	6	-	. 17	6	5	22		3	28	0 0			3	(
St. Edouard St. George de Cacouna	51	10	3	51	10	3	6	4	9	4			62	-	.,
St. Edouard St. George de Cacouna St. Arsène	51 67	10 1	3		10 1	3 5		4 13	9		8 0	1	62 119		
St. Edouard St. George de Cacouna St. Arsène Métis	51	10	3 5 3	51	10	3	6	4 13 0	9 10 0	4	8 0	1	119		1
St. Edouard	51 67	10 1 2	3 5 3 2	51 67 8 92	10 1 2	3 5 3 2	6 52	4 13	9 10 0 8	3 39	8 0 8 0 8 0		119	15 10	
St. Edouard	51 67 8 92 40	10 1 2 11 11	3 5 3	51 67 8 92	10 1 2 11	3 5 3	6 52 14 23 23	4 13 0	9 10 0 8	3	8 0 8 0 8 0		119 25	15 10	1
St. Edouard	51 67 8 92 40 98	10 1 2 11 11 11	3 5 3 2	51 67 8 92 40 98	10 2 11 11 11 18	3 5 3 2 7	6 52 14 23 23	4 13 0 7 8 14	9 10 0 8 5	3 39	8 0 8 0 8 0		119 25 155	15 10 6 0	1
St. Edouard Ct. George de Cacouna St. Arsène Métis Sile Verte St. Eloi Trois Pistoles St. Simon	51 67 8 92 40 98 57	10 1 2 11 11 18 15	3 5 3 2 7 1 3	51 67 8 92 40 98 57	10 1 2 11 11 18 15	3 5 3 7 1	6 52 14 23 23 102 41	4 13 0 7 8 14 7	9 10 0 8 5 7	3 39	8 0 8 0 8 0		119 25 155 64 201 123	15 10 6 0 12	1
St. Edouard. St. George de Cacouna. St. Arsène. Métis. Ste Verte. St. Eloi Trois Pistoles. St. Simon. St. Fabien.	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 11	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7	3 5 2 7 1 3 11	6 52 14 23 23 102 41 38	4 13 0 7 8 14 7 14	9 10 0 8 5 7 11 9	3 39	8 0 8 0 8 0		119 25 155 64 201 123 73	15 10 6 0 12 11	1
St. Edouard. St. George de Cacouna St. Arsène. Métis (sle Verte St. Eloi. Trois Pistoles. St. Simon. St. Fabien.	51 67 8 92 40 98 57	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7	3 5 3 2 7 1 3	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7	3 5 3 7 1 3 11 10	6 52 14 23 23 102 41 38	4 13 0 7 8 14 7	9 10 0 8 5 7 11 9	3 39 24	8 0 8 0 8 0		119 25 155 64 201 123 73	15 10 6 0 12 11	1
St. Edouard. St. George de Cacouna St. Arsène. Métis Isle Verte St. Eloi. Trois Pistoles. St. Simon. St. Fabien Bic Rimouski.	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 11	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7	3 5 3 7 1 3 11 10	6 52 14 23 23 102 41 38 5	4 13 0 7 8 14 7 14 17 15	9 10 0 8 5 7 11 9 2	3 39  24	8 0 8 0 8 0		119 25 155 64 201 123 73	15 10 6 0 12 11 2	1
St. Edouard. St. George de Cacouna. St. Arsène. Métis. Isle Verte. St. Eloi Trois Pistoles. St. Simon. St. Fabien Bic. Rimouski. Lessard.	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 65	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 11 10 8 10	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 65	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17	3 5 3 7 1 3 11 10 8	6 52 14 23 23 102 41 38 5 50 23	4 13 0 7 8 14 7 14 17 15 12	9 10 0 8 5 7 11 9 2	3 39 24 10 35	8 0 8 0 8 0		119 25 155 64 201 123 73 64	15 10 6 0 12 11 2 5	1
St. Edouard. St. George de Cacouna. St. Arsène. Métis. Isle Verte. St. Eloi Trois Pistoles St. Simon St. Fabien Bic Rimouski Lessard Lepage.	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 65	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 7 18	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 11 10 8	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 65 56	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17 16	3 5 3 7 1 3 11 10 8	6 52 14 23 23 102 41 38 5 50 23	4 13 0 7 8 14 7 14 17 15 12	9 10 0 8 5 7 11 9 2	3 39 24 10 35 40	8 0 8 0 8 0 14 0 11 0		119 25 155 64 201 123 73 64 213	15 10 6 0 12 11 2 5	1
St. Edouard. St. George de Cacouna. St. Arsène. Métis. Isle Verte. St. Eloi. Trois Pistoles. St. Simon. St. Fabien. Bic. Rimouski. Lessard. Lepage. Matane.	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 65 56	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 11 10 8 10	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 65 56	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17	3 5 3 7 1 3 11 10 8 10	6 52 14 23 23 102 41 38 5 50 23 20	4 13 0 7 8 14 7 14 17 15 12	9 10 0 8 5 7 11 9 2	3 39 24 10 35 40	8 0 8 0 8 0 14 0		119 25 155 64 201 123 73 64 213	15 10 6 0 12 11 2 5 7 1 16	1
St. Edouard. St. George de Cacouna. St. Arsène. Métis. Isle Verte. St. Eloi. Trois Pistoles. St. Simon. St. Fabien Bic. Rimouski. Lessard. Lepage. Matane. St. Octave de Métis.	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 56 41 25	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17 16 11	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 11 10 8 10 7	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 65 56	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17 16 11	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 1 1 0 8 1 0 7 0 3	6 52 14 23 23 102 41 38 5 50 23 20	4 13 0 7 8 14 7 14 17 15 12	9 10 0 8 5 7 11 9 2 3 2	4 3 39 24 10 35 40	8 0 8 0 14 0 11 0		119 25 155 64 201 123 73 64 213 76 130 76	15 10 6 0 12 11 2 5 7 1 16	1
St. Edouard. St. George de Cacouna. St. Arsène. Métis. Isle Verte. St. Eloi Trois Pistoles St. Simon St. Fabien Bic. Rimouski Lessard Lepage. Matane.	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 56 41 25	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17 16 11	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 11 10 8 10 7	51 67 8 92 40 98 57 34 48 126 65 56 41 25	10 1 2 11 11 18 15 7 18 17 16 11	3 5 3 2 7 1 3 11 10 8 10 7 0	6 52 14 23 23 102 41 38 5 50 23 20	13 0 7 8 14 7 14 17 15 12 0	9 10 0 8 5 7 11 9 2 3 2	4 3 39 24 10 35 40 27	8 0 8 0 14 0 11 0	128 5 6	119 25 155 64 201 123 73 64 213 130 76 196	15 10 6 0 12 11 2 5 7 1 16 16	1

STATEMENT	OF	AMOUNTS	LEVIED	.—Continued.
M T 47 T YN HT 73 11 T	OF	TIMOONING	7477 A F 1970	· ODING CIRCLE

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District of Inspection of		unt mu ant	1	contr to equ	lunt but	ary lon, mt.	Amo assmt over a amt. o also s	t aboy f gran	ed ve it,		nthly es.		Assessment for erection of School- houses, &c.	levie assmt volu	amount ed by or by ntary bution,
C. CIMON.	£	8.	d.	Æ	s.	d.	£	8. (	1.1	£	8. (	1.1	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
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Ste. Agnes	44	9	4	44	9	4	16	0	0			•	17 10 C	77	19.4
St. Irénée	38	0	2	38	0	2	7	0	0					45	0 2
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Petite Rivière	20	1	2	20	1	2		4	6		16	0		35	1 .8
St. Urbain	25	8	1	25	8	1	10	0	0	5	0	0		40	8 1
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Lambton	20		7	20	17	7	17	19 1		10					19 8
Aylmer	9	4	3	9	4	3	42		7	12	-	0		63	6 10
Broughton	15	9	6	15	9	6	34	15	9				4 2 1	54	7 4
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Ste. Julie	29		2	29	18				8	•••••		:	• • • • • • • • • •		10 10
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Frampton	69	5	10	69	5	10	13	15	0	45	0	0		128	0 10
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Total	553	5	5	483	2	2	340	15	3	192	14	4	81 12 1	1098	8 10
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P. F. BELAND. St. Nicholas	i i			<u> </u>			20		1		13 4	5	<del></del>	1	1.100
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P. F. BELAND. St. Nicholas St. Romuald St. Jean Chrysostôme Notre Dame de la Victoire	94 48 51 119	10 4 9 11	0 5 10 11	94 48 51 119	10 4 9 11	0 5 10 11	20 6 25 10	2 15 0 0	6700	65 49 56 102	13 4 3 19	5004		180 104 132 232	5 11 4 0 12 10 11 3
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P. F. BELAND.  St. Nicholas St. Romuald St. Jean Chrysostôme Notre Dame de la Victoire Aubigny St. Joseph, Pointe Lévi St. Henri St. Anselme	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5	20 6 25 10 7 59 69 77	2 15 0 0 10 12 5	67000 00200	65 49 56 102 45 218 135	13 4 3 19 0 5	5004040		180 104 132 232 86 346 311 182	5 11 4 0 12 10 11 3 5 10 12 10 16 1 10 5
P. F. BELAND.  St. Nicholas St. Romuald St. Jean Chrysostôme Notre Dame de la Victoire Aubigny St. Joseph, Pointe Lévi St. Henri St. Anselme Ste. Claire	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105 83	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5 4	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105 83	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5 4	20 6 25 10 7 59	2 15 0 0 10 12 5	6 7 0 0 0 2 0	65 49 56 102 45 218 135	13 4 3 19 0 5	5004040		180 104 132 232 86 346 311 182 292	5 11 4 0 12 10 11 3 5 10 12 10 16 1 10 5 4 10
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P. F. BELAND.  St. Nicholas St. Romuald St. Jean Chrysostôme Notre Dame de la Victoire Aubigny St. Joseph, Pointe Lévi St. Henri St. Anselme Ste. Claire Ste. Marguerite St. Hénédine	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105 83	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0 1 19 15	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5 4	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105 83 17 35	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0 1 12 15	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5 4 3 0	20 6 25 10 7 59 69 77 22	2 15 0 0 10 12 5 10 0	670002000	65 49 56 102 45 218 135	13 4 3 19 0 5 18	5004040.0	161 9 6 3 15 0	180 104 132 232 86 346 311 182 292 17 44	5 11 4 0 12 10 11 8 5 10 12 10 16 1 10 5 4 10 12 3 10 6
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P. F. BELAND.  St. Nicholas St. Romuald St. Jean Chrysostôme Notre Dame de la Victoire Aubigny St. Joseph, Pointe Lévi St. Henri St. Anselme Ste. Claire Ste. Marguerite St. Hénédine St. Isidore St. Lambert, St. Bernard St. Frédéric Ste. Marie St. Elzéar St. Joseph de Beauce St. François	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105 83 49 35 75 31 50 40 113 82 89	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0 1 19 15 3 8 7 19 7 4	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5 4 6 0 11 3 4 10 10 2 1 8	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105 83 17 35 75 31 40 113 82 89	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0 1 12 15 3 8 7 19 7 4 3 17	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5 4 3 0 11 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20 6 25 10 7 59 69 77 22  5 62  12 158 5	2 15 0 0 10 12 5 10 0 3 0	670002000.000.6200	65 49 56 102 45 218 135  26 	13 4 3 19 0 5 18  14  10  11 14 16	5004040.006	161 9 6	180 104 132 232 86 346 311 182 292 17 44 108 93 50 72 272 87 145 162 79	5 11 4 00 12 10 11 3 5 10 12 10 10 16 11 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
P. F. BELAND.  St. Nicholas St. Romuald St. Jean Chrysostôme Notre Dame de la Victoire Aubigny St. Joseph, Pointe Lévi St. Henri St. Anselme Ste. Claire Ste. Marguerite St. Hénédine St. Isidore St. Lambert, St. Bernard St. Frédéric Ste. Marie St. Joseph de Beauce St. Joseph de Beauce St. George	9448 511 119 333 68 1066 1055 833 49 35 75 31 500 400 1133 829 99 48	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0 1 19 15 3 8 7 19 7 4 4 3 17	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5 4 6 0 11 3 4 10 10 2 1 8	94 48 51 119 33 68 106 105 75 75 31 50 40 413 82 89 99	10 4 9 11 15 15 13 0 1 12 15 3 8 7 19 7 4 3 17	0 5 10 11 10 4 1 5 4 3 0 11 3 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20 6 25 10 7 59 69 7 72 22  12 158 5 37 21	2 15 0 0 10 12 5 10 0 3 0	670002000 .000 .62000	65 49 56 102 45 218 135  26  19	13 4 3 19 0 5 18  10  11 14 16	5004040 .0060	161 9 6	180 104 132 232 86 346 311 182 292 17 44 108 93 50 72 272 87 145 162 79	5 11 4 00 12 10 11 3 5 10 12 10 10 16 11 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
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Ancienne Lorette	93	4	0	93	4	0		16	0	48		, 0		147		
Ste. Foye	25	9	8 11	25 144	9	8 11	49	11	11	10 52		2 4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	85	. ,	
Stadacona (St. Columban). Cap Rouge	144	3	2	16	3	2	10	Ö	Ö	30		4			7 14 3 11	
St. Roch	135		10	135		10		5	6	15		ō		168		
Grondines	51	1	3	51	1	3	70	11	11	61	10	4		183	. 8	. 6
St. Casimir	38		10	38		10		10	0	8		0		54	114	
Deschambault	98	- 6	· 5	98 120	6	5 8		4	7	70	17	10		159		7
Cap Santé	120 24	18	4	24	18	4	68 Pauv	3 .re	4	12		ŏ		286		
St. Raymond	59	3	ī	23	2	1				12	0	ŏ		35		
Ecureuils	19	17	0	19	17	Ç		13	0	8	2	6		f	12	
St. Catherines	62	4	2	62	4	2		1.5	10	15	4	0		90		
St. Augustin	56	8	4	56	. 8	4		2	6	40		0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	117	10	10
Pointe aux Trembles		10	.2		4 10	10		0 19			15	0	77 0 0	109	1	) 2 3 10
St. Laurent St. Jean	44	3	1	44	3	1	,	16	0 11		19 13					10
St. François	18	3	8	18		-8		10	ō	11					j	
Ste. Famille		12	1	29	12	1	3	10	0	11	17	3		. 44	18	4
St. Pierre			10		17			4	7		16			102		
Chateau Richer			11	43	9	- 1	78	4	7	40				162		
Ste. Anne	28	14	9 4	28	14 6	9	4	10	1 5	16	10	. 8		49		1 10 1 6
L'Ange Gardien		17	6		17	6		19		52						4
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Banlieue, Three Rivers	28	1	3	28	ĩ	3	50	13	9	3	14	0 .			•	82	91	0
Dumontier	94	0	3	94	0	3	28	19	9	34	16	8 .			••	157	16	8
Fief St. Maurice	22	0	5	22	0	5.			• •	6	_		• • • •	• • • •	••	28	0	5
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Maskinongé		14	1	135		1	34	0	9			- ( -		10		219	6	10
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Rivière du Loup St. Didace	24		7	24		7	3	4	5	14		- 1			•	42	0	0
St. Paulin	27		4	27		4	2	0	0	45	-	- 1					19	0
St. Sévère	34		1	34		1	8		11	10		8				53	10	8
St. Ursule	. 72	0	0	72	0	0	38		10	5	10	0			••	116	1	10
Three Rivers	172	5	6	172	5	6	13	1	1	37		0		• • •	••{		18	17
Yamachiche	110	6	7	110	6	7	22	16	0	131	_	0		• • •	••	264	6	7
Champlain	1 -	17	3	66	17	3	95	3	2	89		4	••••••	• • •	••	251	2 16	8
Ste. Anne Lapérade	86	4 5	9	86 33	4 5	0	41 8	15 7	10	$\frac{136}{157}$		8		15	10	164 211	9.	
Batiscan	68	-	10	68		10		13	9	47	-	- (				130	. =	11
Cap de la Magdeleine	39	1	0	39	1	9	32	18	3		10		 		1	76		
St. Maurice	57	6	4	57	6	4		14	3	60						124	6	3
St. Prosper	30	0	5	30	0	. 5	13	9	8	27	5							8
St. Stanislas	74		11	74	1	11	7	18	11	15				• • •	•	97	1	10
St. Maurice (Forges)	10	2	5		0	0	•••••		• •	0	15	- 1	Pauv:			. 0	15	0
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B. MAURAULT.							100	_	_							205	7 H7	
Baie du Febvre	107		10	107	4 9	10	120	9	5	48 20	2 6	9	20 32	0	0 10	295 101		i di
St. Zéphirin		9	6	37 89	2	G	12	7	6		4	0	04			130		ō
St. François (parish)		16	10	52		10		10	Ö							60	6	10
" (village)	1	13	2	18	13	2	1	6	10							20	0	Ŏ,
St. David	109	15	6	109	15	G	50	5	0	66	16	0			••	226	16	6
St. Michel (not in operation)		5	8	• • • •	• • • •		• • • •	• • • •	• • •		• • • •	• •		• •, • •	• •		٠٠٠	
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Bécancour		9	2	38	_	2		18	5	1		U	100	· · ·	Ö		3	8
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Nicolet		11	0	107		0	24	19	0	27	4	0		<i>.</i> .		159		
Ste. Monique, No. 1		7	10	:		10	ı		2	Į.	• • • •	• •			• •	.7	18	ď
" No. 2		1	3			3		1	3		12	0					14	
St. Pierre les Becquets	92	19	6	92	19	6	31	5	9	29	5	6	• • • •	• • • •	• •	153	10	9
Total	. 1211	1	8	1121	16	0	443	9	2	315	0	3	206	1	10	2086	7	3
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J. A. BOURGEOIS.	10				• •							_						1 3 19
Upton		12	7		12			17	1		0	0	117			116 241		
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St. Christophe		14	10	31	14	10		16			14					46	5	8
St. Norbert	. 41	14	4		14				9			0			• •	103	5	74
Stanfold		' 6	7	1				_	5	1	10	0		٠	• •	151,		
Grantham	. 56	3	0	56	3	0	143	17	0	21	4	U	123	Ų	0		į.	0
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STATE	MENT	OF	AMO	UNT	S	LEVI	ŒD	ئــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	Conti	inue	d.			1		ı	
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eveland			43		8	36	15	4	39	19	4				120	14	
ırham No. 1	57	5	57	5	4	50	19	19	118	0	0	90	0	0	316	5	,
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refford and Dissentients	87	6	4 87	6	4	00	15	. 0	179	17	5	75	^		404	10	
rome	72		9 72		9		18	7			0	89	9	7	424 266		'n
anby and Dissentients	79		9 79		9		17	3	1 .		0	224			486		
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lton and Dissentients	51	14	1 51		1		5	11			. 4	46	5	0		. 2	
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elighsburg	54		1 54		1		2	-6		7	6	143			266	8	
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J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT. Longueuil, (Parish) " " (Village)	£ s. 92 11 56 19	d.	£ 92		d. 10			£ 104	s. 6 5 0	houses, &c.  1. £ s. d 0	i. £	_	d. 3
Boucherville	41 2	0 3 10 3 8	64 136	1 6 2	0 10	12 2 17 12 12 13 20 1	9 2	79 194 7	2 12 3 8	0 4 0	. 191 . 373 . 69	. 5 9 8	0 4
St. Jean Blairfindie. Varennes (Parish) " " (Village)	163 11 90 11 65 9 49 4	7 1 9 3 1 2	90 65 49	11 17 9 4	1 3 2 1	13 9 32 0 14 2	1 4 9 8 6 9 2 5	78 29 79	18 12 10 4	0	1 251 127 242	6 10	8 6 0 7
Contrecœur Verchères St. Marc Belœil	74 13 106 8 43 4 78 4	3 10 4 11 4 3	106 43 78	4	10 1 11 3 2	11 12 16 9 7 16 25 12	9 3 5 1 2 1	142 20 96	16 0 0	0	. 265 . 71 . 199	14 0 16	0 1 0 4
Ste. Julie St. Antoine St. Charles St. Denis St. Ours	44 3 62 0 56 9 113 5 116 3	8 7 9	44 62 56 113 116	3 0 9 5 3	8 6 7 9 6	6 1 62 19 8 <i>6</i> 65 4 81 13	0 4 5 0 4 2	18 16 67 40	0 18 3	6 71 19 0	7 151 . 141 . 132 0 225	0 12 13	7 0 7 3 6
Sorel	119 11 118 19 56 15 95 11	9 7 10		11 19	9 1 7 4 10 1	5 14 5 14 0 12	3 7 4 1 2 8	54 64	8	6	249 228 67	8 16 8	10 8 6 11
St. Marcel	32 2 49 4 57 7 50 10	9 6 8	32 49 57 50	2 4 7 10	9 6 8	8 0 0 15 9 12 0 1	) 2 5 6 2 4	15 25		0	56 100 92	0	11 0 0 6
Total	2131 3	9	2131	3	9 131	9 1	3	1505	3	4 127 18 8	5083	.7.	0
J. B. LESPERANCE. Cap Chat	33 12	8	33	12	8 1	3 3	10	20	4	0	67	0	6
A. P. L. CONSIGNY. St. Césaire.	167 9	9	167	9	9 6	9 10	3	88	10 (		210	10	
L'Ange Gardien Abbotsford St. Pie	36 16 51 1 123 3	11 11		16 1 1 1		4 3 6 3	1 9	20 25	6 6 6 8	34 0 0	1	6 12	0 4
St. Hyacinthe (Town)	132 3 93 18 61 0	7 10 7	132 93 61	3 18 1 0	7 33 0 30 7 4	3 12 4 14 2 19	4 10 5	53 34 31	11 4 13 4 6 4	75 0 0	594 433 135	7 6	3 0 4
St. Dominique Ste. Rosalie St. Simon St. Hugues	69 9 66 0 62 0 77 3	4 7 8 7	69 66 62 77	0 3	7 2	7 17 7 19	8 7 4 0	22 34 37 78	5 6 5 4 0 0 3 10	55 17 6	112 174 157 182	5 1 0	0005
Soraba and Dissentients St. Damase St. Jean Baptiste Rouville	17 5 96 14 75 17 52 17	7 6 1 5	75	14 17	7 6 6 3' 1 10 5 2:	7 15 ) 16	5 6 6 2		13 4 12 6 0 0 9 10		124 165 153 117		4 6 7 5
St. Mathias. Ste. Brigitte. St. Grégoire. St. Alexandre	61 2 47 2 95 11 76 11	0 10 7 8	61 47 95 76	2 1 11	7 1	19	2 8 8	31 46 27	4 0		176 114 138	6	
St. Athanase	93 4 45 0 139 19	4 5 1	93 45 139	4 0 19	4 33 5 64 1 22	6 1 19 2 13	0 7 2	59 15	4 0 8 0		190 125 265	16 8 16	10 '0
Bonaventure }	26 14 10 2	8 2	26 1	2	2 5		2	2				17	Mark.
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M. LANCTOT.  Laprairie St. Constant St. Philippe St. Jacques le Mineur St. Cyprien St. Valentin Lacolle St. Edouard Sherrington St. Rémi St. Michel St. Isidore Chateauguay St. Clément Ste. Martine Ste. Philomène St. Louis de Gonzague St. Urbain 1er Ste. Cécile	73 151 112 121 73 57 104 79 74 82 141 132 68 130 108 70 41	12 18 12 11 0 11 4 11 3 0 19 18 10 2 15 17 13	d. 410 952283300194086850	84 73 151 112 121 73 57 104 79 74 82 141 132 68 130 108	18 12 11 0 11 4 1 11 3 0 19 18 10 2 15 17	d. 409522833001940868510	196 25 48 35 4 9 93 30 26 41 106 151 36	5 0 18 14 5 10 0 15 14 14 9 19 11 18 17	d. 9 0 4 7 2 0 0 0 10 0 0 11 4 6 4 0	13 9	s. 17 14 18 14 12 9 7 0 8 16 14 10 6 10 6 2 0	0 8 8 10 0 6 0		349 300 133 109 283 263 468 130 148 160 108 226 292 300 174	12 9 7 10 10 8 6 6 11 14 12 2 3 5	3 1 0 10 6 3 9 10 0 1 8 9
ste. Cecile			Tol	41	13	TO		1	- 1	28	10	0	50 5 10		12	3
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Total	•	19	1)	1951	19	1	1173	9	2	1282	1	2	194 8 10	4601	18	
A. D. DORVAL, L'Assomption (village) ( (parish) St. Sulpice Repentigny Lachenaie Mascouche. St. Lin Epiphanie St. Roch Berthier (village and Dissen.). ( (parish) Isle du Pads Lanoraie Lavaltrie St. Norbert St. Cuthbert St. Gabriel de Brandon Industrie St. Félix de Valois St. Félix de Valois St. Thomas Ste. Elizabeth Ste. Melanie St. Ambroise St. Alphonse St. Jacques St. Jacques St. Jacques St. Jacques St. Alexis St. Esprit Rawdon Ste. Julienne St. Liguori Total	69 47 37 96 79 67 89 77 70 119 69 39 23 126 49 68 93 26 41	7 4 6 8 5 16 18 4 6 4 1 18 11 0 3 12 4 6 4 1 3 5 16 0 4 1 17 16 5 13 11 18	2 7 2 2 11 9 5 4 6 9 10 0 10 3 1 8 11	69 47 37 96 67 89 67 70 70 119 60 79 23 126 68 93 26 41	16 18 46 14 18 11 10 3 12 46 41 13 56 16 17 17 16 51 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	0 10 3 1 8	26 64 11 22 16 10 23	15 29 6 3 3 9 5 4 4 1 1 3 9 6 0 1 5 7 5 0 0 1 9 1 9 1 1 5 7 5 6 0 0 1 1 1 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	-	27 31 37 30 47 40 32 28 41 11 29 2 13 35 27 37 29 19 34 40 30 59 59 55 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	18 11  10 8 10 7 4 0 0	08408500040000600040403.4004400	1 13 0 48 0 0	102 766 1566 77 219 170 94 142 125 142 49 113 88 77 157 128 243 136 176 121 122 195 159 112 186 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 177 176 176	10 16 5 2 19 6 12 16 12 16 12 16 12 17 17 17 17 17 17 19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	0 1 5 0 8 3 0 8

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District of Inspection of	Amour Ann gran	ınl	or vol contril to equ	unta outi:	ny e m, c nt. e	over &	levic abo grar	ed ve it.	Mont fees			Assessment for erection of School- nouses, &c.	Total an levied assmt. volum contrib	l by or k tary	y
F. X. VALADE.	•				, [			.			. ]				
	£ 28 1	s. d.	,	S.	d.	£		d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.		s.	d.
Ste. Anne	58 I				6	3	5	8	80		4	10 5 0	112		6
Pointe Claire	53 1			14	9	26	9	5	52		0	10 5 0	147		0
Lachine and Dissentients.	75 4			4	7	$\frac{40}{26}$	4 5	3	46 143	2 3	8	05 0 0	140	1 2	8
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Montreal (city) catholic	360	0 5		0	5			-1	12555				1	8 16	7
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St. Henri and Dissentients.	16	-			5	162	7	7	14		- 1		193	_	8
Côteau St. Pierre	28				ol		11	4	6	2			207	4	10
Côte des Neiges	E7 1				8	105	4	4		. <del>.</del> .			163	1	0
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Sault au Récollets	69 1	2 11	69		11	20		11	64	3			154	3	4
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Rivière des Prairies	35 1	5 11	35	15	11	15	10	3	31	4.	0		82		2
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Iles Perrot	31	0 7	31	. 0	7	28	0	Ð	7	14	0		66	15	, 4₽
Soulanges	81			5	4	27	14	8	55	6			164	6	0
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St. Zotique	45	9 3		9	3	14		8	59	1		<i></i> .	119	4	.11
Côteau Landing and Dis	16	1 0		1	0	16	3	2	27	0			59	4	2
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Newton	17	0 8		0	8	15		4	20	1	2			13	2
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Rigaud (parish)	68	9 6	1	9	6	26		1	70	7			165		1
Rigaud (village)	132 44	-			2	33 20	9 4	8 2	102 64	0	10	• • • • • • • • • •	267		. 8
St. Geneviève, No. 2	10		-	9	9		10	3		12	- 1		129	12	11
bu denovieve, No. 2			1				10	-3	4	14			44	10	\ <u>\</u>
Total	1788	8 9	1788	8	9	1479	6	9	13984	3	11	95 5 0	17347	4	ธ์
J. J. RONEY.			1						·			,	1	÷	-0/2
Notre Dame de Bonsecours	23 1	3 1	23	13	1	63	3	3	14	8	0		101	4	4
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Lochaber	37 1	13 3	37	13	3	7	6	9	- 38	10	0	310 0 0	393	10	0
Buckingham	76	12 - 4	76	12	4	105	10	2	114	12	0		296	14	6
Templeton	39	7 3		7	3	15	12	9	30	0	0		85	0	0
Hull	97			- 1	11	39		1	167	10	0		305	1	0
Aylmer	40		1	13	8		6	4	,		0		116		
Wakefield	20			10	2		-	10		16	0	,	1		
Masham	34			14	11	19	9	0	5	0	0	25 0 0	84	3	11
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Onslow		0 11		0			19	1		15	0				
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STATEMENT		

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JOHN BRUCE.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1				<del></del>	-		<u> </u>					-		
JOHN BRUCE.	Total	. 1591	6	4	1591	6	4	912	12	2	890	13 1	0.1094 7	2 4488	19	6
Dundee         34         5         2         34         5         2         60         14         10         25         4         0         120         4         0           St. Anicet         89         3         9         89         3         9         173         0         0         108         0         0         370         3         9           Godmanchester         73         0         2         73         0         2         50         11         4         102         4         5         225         15         11         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         10         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0 <t< td=""><td>f</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>i</td><td></td><td></td><td>. :</td><td>,</td><td>9</td><td>1 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	f				i			. :	,	9	1 1					
Dundee         34         5         2         34         5         2         60         14         10         25         4         0         120         4         0           St. Anicet         89         3         9         89         3         9         173         0         0         108         0         0         370         3         9           Godmanchester         73         0         2         73         0         2         50         11         4         102         4         5         225         15         11         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         10         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0         117         2         0 <t< td=""><td></td><td>٠</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><del></del></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		٠												<del></del>		
St. Anicet.       89       3       9       89       3       9       173       0       0       108       0       0       370       3       9         Godmanchester.       73       0       2       73       0       2       50       11       4       102       4       5       225       15       11         Elgin       38       12       8       38       12       8       29       5       4       49       4       0       117       2       0         Hinchinbrooke.       92       7       0       86       16       8       129       14       6       31       5       340       3       2         Huntingdon       23       13       4       23       13       4       26       4       5       56       0       0       105       17       9         Hemmingford       139       17       0       139       17       0       46       0       0       165       11       3       351       8       3         St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2       119       5       9       150       7       3       115       4 </td <td>JOHN BRUCE.</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>- 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>. [ ]</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	JOHN BRUCE.	1				,				- 1			. [ ]			
St. Anicet.       89       3       9       89       3       9       173       0       0       108       0       0       370       3       9         Godmanchester.       73       0       2       73       0       2       50       11       4       102       4       5       225       15       11         Elgin       38       12       8       38       12       8       29       5       4       49       4       0       117       2       0         Hinchinbrooke.       92       7       0       86       16       8       129       14       6       31       5       340       3       2         Huntingdon       23       13       4       23       13       4       26       4       5       56       0       0       105       17       9         Hemmingford       139       17       0       139       17       0       46       0       0       165       11       3       351       8       3         St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2       119       5       9       150       7       3       115       4 </td <td>Dundee</td> <td>. 34</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>34</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>60</td> <td>14</td> <td>10</td> <td>25</td> <td>4</td> <td>01</td> <td>. 1 120</td> <td>ή 4</td> <td>. 0</td>	Dundee	. 34	5	2	34	5	2	60	14	10	25	4	01	. 1 120	ή 4	. 0
Godmanchester         73         0         2         73         0         2         50         11         4         102         4         5         225         15         11           Elgin         38         12         8         38         12         8         29         5         4         49         4         0         117         2         0           Huntingdon         92         7         0         86         16         8         129         14         6         31         5         0         340         3         2         105         17         9         17         0         86         16         8         129         14         6         31         5         0         340         3         2         2         6         4         5         56         0         0         105         17         9         189         17         0         46         0         0         165         11         3         351         8         3         8         12         18         3         15         18         3         15         18         3         18         17         0							a									-
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Hinchinbrooke	Elgin	. 38	12	8	38	12	8	29	5	4	49	4	01	. ( 112	2	0
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Hemmingford.																
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St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2. 119 5 9 119 5 9 150 7 3 115 4 0	Hemmingford	. 139	17	0	139	17	0	46	0	0;	165	11	3	. 351	, 8	. 3
Ormstown       123       13       9       120       7       6       162       10       0       75       0       0       481       11       3         Montreal, protestant       141       3       4       141       3       4       6496       0       0       40       0       0       6677       3       4         Argenteuil       80       17       2       80       17       2       35       15       1       115       12       0       232       4       3         Jerusalem       73       16       10       73       16       10       42       15       9       75       12       0       232       4       3         Gore       52       15       3       52       15       3       25       4       9       68       10       8       146       10       10       10       12       110       1       2       129       11       7       140       4       379       17       1         Green ville and Barrington       78       17       0       10       17       10       10       15       11       11       12<	St Jan Characathana No 2	110														
Montreal, protestant. 141 3 4 141 3 4 6496 0 0 40 0 0 6677 3 4 Argenteuil. 80 17 2 80 17 2 35 15 1 115 12 0 232 4 3 Jerusalem 73 16 10 73 16 10 42 15 9 75 12 0 192 4 7 Gore 52 15 3 52 15 3 25 4 9 68 10 8 146 10 8 Chatham 110 1 2 110 1 2 129 11 7 140 4 4 379 17 1 Grenville and Barrington 78 17 0								i .								
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Argenteuil	Montreal, protestant	. 141	3	4	141	3	4	6496	0	0	40	0	0	. 6677	/ 3	. 4
Jerusalem	Argentonil	80											- 1			
Gore										_				4		
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Chatham	Gore	. 52	15	¹ 3	52	15	3	25	. 4	9	68	-10	8	. 146	3 10	) ∜ 8
Grenville and Barrington 78 17 0								1								
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Total	Grenville and Harrington	18	17	υ		• • • •	• • •		• • • •	•••						
Total	· ·	-						<b></b>	<del>,</del>		( <del></del> -			-		
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Total	. 1271	9	4	1192	12	4	7472	14	6	1353	11	2 106 5	0.1011	25 2	Ł n'
	40000	1	•	•			-	ı <b>-</b>					1	-12012		
		<u> </u>						•								

### RECAPITULATION OF THE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY EDUCA-TION IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.

District of Impaction of	B14110				al tribution, to lover and above							Monthly foos.				Total amount lovied by assents or by voluntary contribution.				
J. B. F. Painchaud	£	g, O	d. 0		ø. 0	d. 0	£	g.	d.	£	8.	п.	£	<b>\$</b> 4,	d.	£ 78	s. 0	d. O		
Jos. Mengher	648	19	ð	594	4	4	431	14	4	404	8	10	220	9.	0	1740	16	8		
J. Lospóranco	83	12	8	93	12	8	19	3	10	20.	4	0	,			67	. 0	в		
V Martin	172	5	2	172	ŏ	2	70	14	9	59	18	ថ			• • •	802	18	5		
G. Tanguay	1619	10	2	1610	19	2	753	19	6	565	18	0	350	15	6	3290	1	2		
C. Cimon	486	0	C	461	12	ø	188	2	6	191	17	0	37	-10	0	875	2	0		
John Hume	553	5	5	483	2	2	340	15	3	192	14	4	- 81	13	1	1098	3	10		
P. F. Béland	2020	2	8	1980	17	6	812	14	Ð	1180	8	2	328	18	Ó	4311	18	5		
J. Crépault	1280	15	3	1280	15	3	440	10	1	981	8	O	278	12	5	2981	в	8		
P. M. Bardy	2411	2	3	2375	1	3	744	2	11	11961	2	4	162	14	7	15243	1	ì		
Rev. R. Plees	211	1	6	211	1	6	30	0	0	1179	0	0			٠.	1420	1	8		
P. Hubort	1441	7	8	1431	5	8	596	4	8	845	13	0	18	5	10	2891	8	9		
G. A. Bourgeois	302	17	7	302	17	7	428	2	7	188	19	6	401	Q	0	1320	19	8		
B. Maurault	1211	1	8	1121	16	0	443	9	2	310	0	3	206	1	10	208Ģ	. 7	8		
M. Child	1285	19	4	1258	15	1	1297	13	8	1650	13	4	566	5	0	4778	7	1		
R. Parmelee	1635	7	5	1599	19	7	1406	16	7	1576	6	5	1145	17	1	5728	19	8		
J. N. A. Archambault	2131	3	9	2131	3	9	1319	ነ	3	1505	3	4	127	18	8	5083	7	0		
A. P. L. Consigny	1778	1,2	2	1778	12	2	1487	2	11	956	7	2	274	0	0	4490	2	2		
M. Lanctot	1951	10	1	1951	19	1	1173	9	2	1282	1	2	194	8	10	4601	18	3		
John Bruce	1271	9	4	1192	12	4	7472	14	6	1353	11	2	106	5	0	10125	8	0		
F. X. Valade	1788	8	9	1788	8	9	1470	6	0	13984	3	11	95	5	0	17347	4	5		
A. D. Dorval	2235	15	7	2235	15	7	969	15	7	968	6	6	123	8	0	4297	5	5		
C. Germain	1591	6	4	1591	6	4	912	12	2	890	13	10	1094	7	2	4488	19	8		
J. J. Roney	808	11	6	798	1	4	666	8	10	1019	10	8	560	0	0	8044	.0	10		
Total	• • • • •		••	28471	4	4	23474	9	6	43372	4	11	6373	9	0	101691	7	9		

### STATEMENT C.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN RACH COUNTY, USING THE BOOKS HEREUNDER MENTIONED.

		Alphabet and sylla- baire.	Devoir du chrética.	Psautier de David.	Manuscript.	Catechism.	Testament.	Guide de Mustitu- teur.	Instruction de la jeunesse.	ves et anneantes.	National School Books.	Towns readers.	Mayor's School book	Cathotic School book.
ιAτ	tlabaska,	10	10		8	5	8	10	8		5		8	*******
M	genteuil Assomption, auco	41	56 48	17 88	85 88	10 40	85 <b>24</b>	24	9 12	8	8	.,,,,,	12	******
	ilechasse, naventuro,	88	87	27	88 84	ĬĎ	īž		6		18	141111	**************************************	6
		9 4 25	50 50	Ø8	4 87	4 87	18	80		'''12	12	*****	12	******
Be	ome, got, rthios, estiarnoja, f. akestiguay, amplah, icoutimi, ambly,	87	25 26	28 18 20	26 20	18 18	6	15			8	*****	8	******
Ch	aunarnola, atealiguay,	20 24 40	24	22 26	24 24	23 80	12	17 84	19	14	16	*****	19	
Lon	iampiam,icoutimi,	10	10	22	12	10		ð	******				144 111	*****
Ch	mpton, arjevols,				19	19		********			24		*****	*****
De	iarlevols, preheater, unmond,	19 26	19 82	19 82	18	24	10 2	********	10	,,,,,,	10 18 8		20	. 9
1 (31		8	- B	5	8	4		4	ě	,,,,,,	8	*****	20 18 20	
H	untingdon, ochelara. . Hyaointhe,	28	28	28	28	23	10	18 26	10	6 10	16		,,,,,	*****
Nt.	Hyaointhe,	50 84	55 80	50 14	48 14	40 18	80 8	6					,,,,,,	1
Į,	Talet,	20 28	80 28	28	12 28	20	15	24			19			
Jo	lictte, Jean, amouraska,	50 18	40 17	87 10	88 17	19 19	8	10	12		16		14	*****
HHAN I LI LI LI LI LI LI LI LI LI LI LI LI L	amouraska,	48 59	56 48	82 42	82	46 48	55	6		,,,,,,	"ii	,,,,,,	*****	1
	otbinièro, aprairie,	24	45 81	49 28 31	14	32 12 20	17	17 18	6		9	,,,,,,	19	
1 14	aval.	24 20 80	20 81	20 12	26 20 18	20	10	18	1	8	*******		6	
M	Maurice,	22	20 21	22 6	18 22 6	18 18	22		20		,,,,,,,,,			
M M D	ontinagny, cux Montagnes, cgantic,	38 19	48 12	48	48	24	7	28	6	*****	12 6 8		8	
M	egansie, lesisquoi, jaskinonge,			20	627	1	i ii	16	8	9	8	40	····i	
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8 I N	apierville,	1 25%	29 54 11	12		82		50	19		1		16	
P	tiawa, ontiac, orineui,	. 8	30	6				7	11	6111	87 21 6 2	50000	8	1
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H	juebec. ouville. imouski.	18 20	48 41 88	27 10	\$0 12	28	18	18			1	100.00	mere	
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1 8	oulangesaguenay	18	21	11		11 5 8	6	. 1	,			- Paris		J
1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	hefford, tanspead,	11	15					10			28	9		1
i i	erreboune,	16 18	19 87	18 20 18 19 19	17	14 19 15	ii	4			*			1
įį	erchéres	15	87 81 19	18	17 18 18 11	1 5	11 19 8	25 18 15	18 7 10	1		17	1	۴,
9 3	audreuilamaska,	20	80	18	Ñ	18	0	15	10		7	1		1
0 1 5	Volfe,		-	******	948	974	506	588	207	9		100	81	1 3

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS,-Continued.

		Murray's English Reader.	L'Hommond's Grammar.	Friars' Grammar.	Orthographical Exercises.	Murray's Grammar.	Lennie's Grammar.	Abrege de l'histoire Sainte, du Carada, et de France, des frères	Histories.	Friars' Geography.	Morse's Geography.	Olney's Geography.	Bouthillier's Arithm.	Friars' Arithmetic.	Adams' Arithmetic.	
1 2	Arthabaska,	8		10	,,,,,	7		p		1.0	12	-		10	9	-
	Argenteuili L'Assomption, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Brom	"ïi"	21 80 28	10				. 80 48 80		20 42			19 20	18	3	:::
	Bonaventure,	14		,		ä	.,	30		80			28		بؤسا	<u> </u>
	Hagot, Roethior	12 7		1 30		5		26 18		30		,	12		5) 4	
	Hagot. Borthler. Bonther. Chatchaguny, Chatchaguny, Chicontimi, Chicontimi, Compton, Chicontimi, Compton, Chicontimi	8	12	10	9	4	4	21	2	20	4			. 18		
	Champiain. Chicoutimi.		12	30	80	7	,.,	80	,	38			·	27	1	-
	Chambly,	24		22		9	8	12		2)	7		19	10		
	Charlevois, Dorchester, Drunmond,		1 00		18 10	10		19 26		21			8	12	1	
			5	4		8		5	,,,,,,	4			4	8	1	
-	daspe, Huntingdon, Hochelaga, t. Hyacinthe, Derville,	18		14	18	12			1	22			·····			:
1	herville,	18	14 8 10	25				13 28		27	H		14		12	3
	l/Islet, Jacques Cartier, Joligtte,		18	28 24	12 18 12	8	7 8 10	24 26 34	,	24	6	7	15		4	ļ·"
	St. Jean, Kanouraska, Lévi, Lothinière,	14	12	18	30	6 6	8	20 45		35 20 37	7		18	13	1 8	i i
1	lévi,	8	2H 27	23 10	18	8 8	6	38 40		36 18	2	3	80 87		*****	1"
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	Montmagny Denx Montagnes, Mogantic,	6	8	12 24	6	87	4	18 35	2	19 86	4		12 14	16		
	Mogantic, Missisquoi,	6				1	4			7	8	8	8			
	niggantic, Maskinongé, Montcalm, Vapierville, Vicolet,	1 8	12 16	18	13 11		*****	17	ļ	24 11		.,	18 3 7	14		ľ
		2 16	2	88 14	16 6	2 12	24	12 20 13		23 32 12		2	7 2	20 26	.,,,,,	ļ
	Pontiac, ortneuf,	10	16	19		3	9	8 28		12	22 8 2		2	12	4	
		18	31	26 40	26 15	17	73	41	,	35 41	7		27	18 18 38		· '
	nteore Louville, Limouski, Sichelieu, Lichmond,	10	20 15	19 19	18	6	5 2	29 34	2	25 24	*****		10	21 21		
		8	5	15	<u></u>	6	10 2	18	····i	16	20 2	10		13	7	ļ
	laguenay, thefford,	********		9			]	9	î			23	2		ii	4
1	tanstead, Errebonne,	********	7	15 19	8	5		12		13		5	8	18	80	
1	Pémiscouata, Jerchères,	,,,,,,,,,,	11 2 4	14	9	8	2	17 21 18		19 15			18 11	17		,,,,
1	tenstead Ferrebonne, Femiscousta, Zerchères, Zaudrivili, Lamaska, Wolfe,	;	9	11 25	19 19	5	2	21		21			5	5		
11	WOITE,	6		4	4			4	1	****	8				8	.,,,,

STATEMENT D.—Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions in Canada East, more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.

Name of Institution and Where situated.    Name of Institution and Where situated.   Signature   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors   Processors	Name of Institution	- g	1				1	Fac.	of Th	eolog
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	·v	ABNEKAL DESCRIPTION OF	of the institution.			FINANCES.	Š	
Name of the Institution and Where situated.	Date of foundation	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Regents. Whether Clergymen, laymen, or of a Religious order, and of what Religious order.	the Institution, the Institution, the Institution, the the Institution, the the Institution,	ost of tuition.	.banoff de de de de de de de de de de de de de	umber of pupils receiving gratuit instruction.
1 Quebec Seminary	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Q.	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Q. A Council composed of the Superior and at least four		-	~ I		N .
2 Montreal "	1773	_ p2		Priests and laymen	5500	# 62 8, 53	£ 8.	20
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" de L'Assomption, 1832	1832	a leur a Esquir	"Labelle, J.B. Meil-The Bishop of Montreal, the of G. L. Cazeneuve, founders, and principal offices.		4557 3697 935 438 §	2 10 7 10 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0	20 0	rio co
8 High School of Quebec 18431 9 St. Mary's Colle. Montreal, 18495	1843 1849	<u>ت</u> ين	Montreal, 1 Di- 6 officers	LaymenThe Rev. the Deathers of all	1300 }	8 0 21 8 0 × 0	- ,	37
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11 St. Francis Richmond 1854.	1854 1856	Public subscription.	SSS	and laymen	1875 1580 <b>}</b> 800 400 <b>§</b>	(d (d	8 2 2 4 8 2 2 4	e :
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Sources of revenue, from whence   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	-or stack 10 100	muN	• ຄ		1		
Sources of revenue, from whence a ferived.  Sources of revenue, from whence a ferived.  Sources of revenue, from whence a ferived.  Sources of revenue, from whence a ferived.  Sources of revenue, from whence a ferived.  Soligniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle a ferived.  Soligniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle a ferived.  Soligniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle a ferived.  Sources of revenue, from whence a ferived.  Soligniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle a ferived.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Soligniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle a ferived.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice.  Solid Sulpice	for educa- for educa- for poses.  In the point of these buildings.	10	000 700 ft. long, 3 stories high, stone 000 120 feet × 32, 2 wings, 171 × 39, stories, stone	3 stories, stone.  3 stories, stone.  3 stories, stone.  900100 ft. × 60, 2 wings 43 × 56 ft.	3 stories, 2 wings 100 ft 3 stories. 00 Main building 60 × 30 ft., 2 wing 80 × 45 ft., addition to one wing 8 × 47 ft., 2 stories.	00 332 × 56 ft., height of walls 48 ft. 0030 × 20 ft., 70 × 38 ft. 0075 × 40 feet, 4 stories.	00
Sources of revenue, from whence selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to the selected to th	-so agaibling to su	IBV			•	5 4 8	175
Sources of revenue, from whence of pupils referred.  Sources of revenue, from whence of pupils referred.  Sources of revenue, from whence of restricts of pupils referred from board dution, and revenue derived from Sources, farm at from Sources, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm at from Source, farm and farm rents, gifts, &c. 28700 8000.  Board, tuition, tents and farm rents, gifts, &c. 28700 8000.  Cosard, rents, farm rents and gifts.  Sources of revenue derived from pupils, rents. 17750111510  Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  Sources of revenue of Ste Thérèse 29000 1777  Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  Sources of revenue of Ste Thérèse 29000 1777  Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  Sources of revenue of Ste Thérèse 29000 1777  Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  Sources of revenue of Ste Thérèse 29000 1777  Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  Sources of pupils rents. 17750111510  Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  Sources reat estate of much greate fine amount which appears to be setate of much greate	Cursory statement of these de		Building £327, Interest	<u>ଞ୍ଜି</u>	် ငိ	<u> </u>	E1
14 27 Seigniories of revenue, from whence derived derived from positives of papelis references of revenue, from whence derived derived from board and tution, and from Seminary doord tuition, rents and farm rents, liston from board tuition, rents and farm rents, liston board, rents, farm rents, gifts, &c., 28700  1 Board, government grant.  1 Board, government grant.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  2 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  3 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  3 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  3 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.	et debt of debts	T	876 8000	1771	719 510	337	119 reate
Sources of revenue, from whence derived of pupils rate of pupils rate of pupils rate of pupils rate of pupils rate of pupils rate of pupils rate of pupils rate of pupils rate of pupils rate of St. Sulpice.  18 Pupils, farms, curé of Ste. Thérèse rand government grant.  19 Board, rents, farm rents, gifts, &c  10 Board, rents, farm rents gifts, &c  11 Board, rents, farm rents gifts, &c  12 Board, rents, farm rents and gifts.  13 Revenue derived from pupils, rents.  14 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  15 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  16 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  17 Government grant.  18 Futtion-fees, boarders fees.  19 Tuition-fees, boarders fees.  10 Seminary of Montreal possesses real estate of pupils fits amount which appeare to be recomment with appearent to be recomment.	the property of the institution,	White and the statement of the statement of	P. Laborator		307	9000	160729 nuch g
Talidud to radinary 20 13 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20							£ 222 estate of m
Fa E E Celving board grat	Rigeria.	Seigniories of Beaupr Jésus, two fiefs at St. Joachim, and from board and tu	Of St. Sulpice Board tuition, rents and farm Rents, board, farm rents, gif	Pupils, farms, curé of Ste. Tand government grant Board, rents, farm rents and g	Board, government grant	Tuition-fees, £1580 and gov. gr Tuition-fees, boarders fees Tuition-fees, boarders fees	My of Montreal possesses real
	ceiving helf boar gratis.	Seigniories of Beaupr Jésus, two fiefs at St. Joachim, and from board and tu	of St. Sulpice Board tuition, rents Rents, board, farm 1	Pupils, farms, curé and government g Board, rents, farm re	Government grant.  Revenue derived from pupils, r	Tuition-fees, £1580 as Tuition-fees, boarders Tuition-fees, boarders	uningry of Montreal possesses real

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

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Number of pupils learning natural history.	28 33 16 16 5 8 8	120
Number of pupils learning observing	11 17 16 16 7 8 8	95
Number of pupils learning sationomy.	28 17 16 7 7 6 6	297
Number of pupils studying meteorology.	16 16 18 190	238
Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	11 17 25 16 7 8 8 43 43	325
Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	3 3	20
Number of pupils learning conic sections,	11 18 11 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	62
Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	17 17 30 18 18 7 7 3 3 10	132
Number of pupils learning	117 118 118 118 118 118 119 119 119 119 119	238
Mumber of pupils learning.	117 244 30 30 10 50 10 26 43 6 6 15	255
Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	11 15 40 40 30 30 12 30 15 10 40	248
Number of pupils learning mental ealculation.	110. 86 182	378
Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	219 172 250 140 110 1127 130 155 140 217 44 44 182	1886
Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.		4175
Value of the museum of natural history.	1000 1500 1500 50 50	4150
Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	275
Number of globes and orre-	042200010 0	44
Total number of volumes.	22633 10000 10000 2000 6000 6000 6000	63953
hrofessors' library;  Number of volumes in the		20191
Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	2842 2000 1000 2000 2000 1000 1400 500 1000	13762
Nature of the Religious teaching.	cath.  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	
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COURSE OF STUDIES.

Mumber of pupils learning belles lettres,	111 : 12 : 13 : 14 : 15 : 16 : 17 : 17 : 17 : 17 : 17 : 17 : 17	,
	, -1	356
Number of pupils learning Spanish,		:
Number of pupils learning. German.	m . =-	2
Number of pupils learning Italian.		
Number of pupils learning the Hebrew grammar.	71	15
Number of pupils learning Greek composition.	100	25
Number of pupils learning the Greek grammar.	168 168 64 64 52 20 20 20 24 11	571
Number of pupils learning latin composition.	19 24 55 47 44 44 46 46	393
Number of pupils learning latin versification.	88 88 88 88 88 88 15 15 15 15 15	433
Number of pupils learning English composition.	172 132 228 140 104 104 150 150 170 187	1377
Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	65 125 182 182	433
Number of pupils composing English verse.	51.1	64
Number of pupils writing from dictation English or- thographical exercices.	79 89 100 127  90 90 103 103	940
Number of pupils learning. English parsing.	79 176 20 20 80 110 127 87 100 90 176	1232
Number of pupils practising French composition.	56 36 129 67 40 81 50 125 125 160	847
Number of pupils composing French verse.	112 112 16 8 8	2
Number of pupils writing French orthographical ex- excises from dictation.	79 176 105 95 116 114 160 175	1141
Number of pupils learning geography.	71 134 105 90 112 81 54 113 140 127	1202
Number of pupils learning. French parsing.	143 105 105 95 135 86 60 147 175	1165
Number of pupils learning French grammar,	172 148 211 95 135 135 160 125 140 147	1543
learning French.	10 30 13 13 15 15 150 14 14 147	622
Mumber of English pupils		

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### CLASSICAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

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STUDIES

OF

COURSE

### to dance. Number af pupils learning fencing. 8 Mumber of pupils learning horsemanship. Number of pupils learning .yaimmiws Number of pupils learning Klumvatica. 20 Number of pupils practising vocal music. 24 24 24 24 24 24 26 15 467 Number of pupils learning instrumental music. 8 2 2 4 5 5 5 224Number of pupils learning .Zaibaisq Number of pupils learning crayon drawing. Number of pupils learning painting in water colours. Number of pupils learning architecture. 31 31 10 10 6 Number of pupils learning linear drawing. 30 37 37 Number of pupils learning special commercial course. 288 A umber of pupils pursuing a horticulture. 200 307 Number of pupils learning practical agriculture. 24 anher of pupils learning theoretical agriculture. Z Number of pupils learning ø 46 elements of constitutional Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence. 33 31 Number of pupils studying ology. 38 116 117 10 Number of students in the-. Vilosol 25 25 31 31 131 intellectual and moral phi-Number of pupils studying declamation. 136 12 22 22 30 30 Number of pupils learning rhetoric. Number of pupils learning - *u* u 4 v o t- o o o o o o o

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,		lotal number of pupils.	2 396 2 213 2 214 2 142 1 142 1 142 1 142 1 155 1 155 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2 1 170 2
	ŀ	Yumber of pupils, above 16 years of age.	312 156 137 167 167 167 62 62 64 645 183 183 230 2
		Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	45500000000000
		N. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	266 2 3 3 1 1 3 9 1 45 1 1
		N. of pupils, whose perents reside in Upper Canada.	4-146:4:68
		side within some other dis- trict in Lower Canada.	196 855 855 865 87 87 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
	PUPILS	which the ins. is situated.  W. of pupils whose parents re-	
	PUI	N. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in	198 98 1113 1114 55 100 65 100 65 155 98 200 30 30 252
		Number of protestant pupils.	
		Number of Oatholic pupils.	394 210 292 328 328 139 211 129 159 4
		Number of boarders.	222 394 2 150 210 3 8 2 295 3 228 338 15 71 139 3 162 211 3 17 4213 4 444 4 444 1013 1866 704
		Number of half boarders.	168 130 20 322
		Number of day scholars.	174 63 63 44 1115 71 71 52 63 63 63 63 63 210 210 225 235
		Number of Boys.	396 174 213 63 294 44 343 115 142 71 214 52 110 63 217 210 44 40 252 252 2570 1235
	JRS.	Total number of professors, regents, &c.	20 18 16 14 19 15 10 10 17 17 17
	PROFESSORS.	Number of lay professors.	4 : 1 : 11 : 4 : 0 2 2 8 8
	Pro	N. of professors either clerical or or or a religious order.	16 115 126 13 118 115 115 1136
	I	Number of pupils who have left the country,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	WHO HAVE LEFT FEARS.	N. of stud. who have chosen other voc. than those enu.	11 4 13
	VE	preparing tor Com, pursuits.	
	HA.	N. of stu. learning civil engin.	13 8 8 15 4 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	YEARS	N. of stu. learning surveying.	
		ior the Motarial profession.	
	WO	for the Medical profession.	10 2 3 10 1
	Br I	for the Bar. Number of students preparing	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
١.	<b>LH</b>	sen Agricultural puranita. Number of students preparing	13 6 21 22
	HE	M. of students who have cho-	15: 33: 44
-	IN	N. of stu. who have entered,	
1	HILL LICE	N. of students who have em- braced or pre, for the clergy.	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
2	NO N	M. of pupils who still prose- cute their stu. in other Ins.	4 10 60 1 60 1
	202	No. of pupils left, who have com. more than h. of the c.	23 119 36 9 6 6 6 6 6 12 111
1000	FROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY WITHIN THE	have completed their	84 6 84
-	4 13	Number of pupils left, who	1200876046
		the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	

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		mber of pupils eceiving gratuit- us instruction.	UVI T		38	12		44	13	ĸ	п	40	1	10	77		<b>0</b> 0	<u> </u>	212
	CES.	st of Board.	٥٥	,	ri H	0 18 71		3 20 0 0 n.	20 0 0	0 0 81	20 0 0	10 0	<del></del>	:	:		10 01		
EGES.	FINANCES.	st of fuition.	оD		ri m	18 3		6 E	ω 10	63	1				10 10	_		10	
COLLI		nual revenue of he Institution.	υV			868,3		1219 I	150	350	361 4	4113	** **	3354	1861	160	287,3	70.3	5217
MAL		The services of the line of the line iteration.	ıγ	4	. 529	. 1172		1442	350	500	510	413		335	215	160	385	100,	7358
SECTION.—COMMERC		Composition of Boards of Professors and Regents. Whether Clergymen, Laymen, of a Religious order and of what Religious order.		Religious (friggs) clark St	Viateur, Ecclesiastics	Ecclesiastics & laymen	Friars of the Christian	Schools	Laymen	Ecclesiastics & laymen		Clerks of St. Viateur	Priests, ecclesiastics and	Friars of the Christian	Schools Ecclesiastics & laymen	Ministers & laymen	Friars of St. Joseph	Laymen Ecclesiastics	Total
7 SCHOOLS-SECOND SECTION.—COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.	Ņ OF INSTITUTION.	Composition of Board of Direction.		1 Priest Director, and 1 clerk manager	Superior, Director. Mana-			1 Superior, Director & Scho	Oommissioners	3 priests Directors Ecclesiastics & laymen	Désautels Bishop of Montreal. 1 Sunc.		tor, Prefect, Manager Priests, ecclesiastics	Commissionera	The Curate Direct., 1 assist			The Bishop, Curate & 3 others Ecclesiastics	The second designation of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second
DIVISION.—SECONDARY	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION.	Date of its foundation.  By whom founded.	Ē	1846 The Hon. B. Joliette	1847 Mrs Masson	1853 Rev. Curate Déziel	1853 " Fortier School	1854 " Commissioner,	Germain, Ins-	1826 " "Migneault	1850 " Désautels	8	" Proulx & par-	ishioners The		Curate Bruneau	Op Bourget	op Prince	
SECOIND DIV		Name of the Institution and Where situated.	1 Collége Poliette	:	2 College Masson, Terrebonne 1847 M	3 " Notre Dame de Levi 1853 Re	4 " St. Michel1	5 " Laval 18	r en drokum	6 " Chambly	7 " Rigand 18	8 " Ste. Marie Monnoir. 1853	9 " Ste. Marie de Beauce 1855	10 " Ste. Germain de	: :	Verchères	: <b>8</b> /	15 " Sherbrooke 18	

								4							1	1.0	1	
	umber of years re- quired to complete course of studies.	N		10			0	410	1		·				9	9	2	
	Dimensions, and general des- cription of the buildings.		2000 80 by 40, 60 by 24, wing, &c	Length, 136, by 56, 4 stories			Length 60 hy 48 9 estation	4 stories high, length 62 by 56.		150 by 50, 2 stories	{ " 72 by 35, wings 36 by 24, 1 story.	Length 66 by 36, 2 stories & a building of 30 by 25, 1 story	96 by 56, 25 feet high	of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contrac	Tength 30 by 40, 3 stories	2 stories, 60 by 40	50 by 28, 28 by 20	
	value of buildings oc- cupied for education- al purposes.			1000	-	4000	1500			5000		_	150			2400 625 1	2002	21875
	Cursory statement of these debts.		Loan £125, sundry debts £178	New building £920	Building £900, purchase of land	zz.0, interest £15, moveables £295, interest £53.	building £240, land £50, apparatus for study of Nat. Phil. £32 105.	Loan £300, new building £1400	Traders Bills £229, sundry other debts	Erection of the new college.	entronne foor for	1856.	Torrow Target at 190	Loan £500, mortgage on property £310.	£45 to Socy. of St. Joseph, 152 8s. 8d.	aplatica of mootes		
	Total amount of debts and institution.		313	920	2143	Š	320	90.1	459	2000		150	:	1	2097	102	11658	
	Value of real property possessed by the in- stitution.		200	550	8000	6	0001		006	009		2000		000	3000	300	18310	
	Sources of revenue, from whence	£55 from school com., board and		Commissioners £50, Gov. Grant Monthly fees, boarders fees, tuition	fees of day scholars, Gov. Grant	Assessment, monthly fees, Govern-	Boarders fees, donations from Bazars, Government Grant		revenue £65 10s., (consulturs) 1arm revenue £65 10s., and Gov. Grant. Tuition fees. £76. school commis	Government Fovernment G	Tuition fees, Government Grant				:	Tui. fees, don. from cur. & G. G Tuition fees,		
- 1	Number of pupils receiving half boar		13			:	:	m	63	H	2	:	: :				32	
-8	Mumber of pupils re	-						<u>.</u>	-	81	:		: :	H	1		10	
,				က	4		10	<b>6</b>	- 1	8	0	· .	4 04	3	-	# 10		

## COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

natural history	10088	١٥
Number of pupils learning	[ :m ol : : : ol = : : :	8
Number of pupils learning ciemistry.	1 12 2 2 3 9 3 9 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	85
Number of pupils learning astronomy.	6 4 52	41
Number of pupils studying meteorology,	G)	6
Ummder of students learning natural philosophy.	9 4 52	41
Mumber of pupils learning differential and integral calculus,	<u>e</u>	13
Number of pupils learning conic section.	12: 0 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	26
Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	0 F &	34
Number of pupils learning geometry.	111 333 59 9 9 111 7 7 7 118 20 50 50 7	187
Number of pupils learning algebra.	11 17 13 13 8 18 18 20 7	135
Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	23 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	234
Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	117 166 40 80 80 43 20 40 16 114	664
Number of pupils learning artithmetic.	210 166 185 98 60 60 72 110 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114	1443
Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	£250 50 32 200 50 140	£722
Value of the museum of na- tural history.	100	100
Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	011221222222222222222222222222222222222	101
Number of globes & orreriès.	8881.88	12
Total number of volumes.	547 800 1166 200 900 364 80 500 500 50 200	4888
Number of volumes in the professors' library.	200 666 100 103 50 61 20	1200
Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	347 800 500 100 900 261 80 500	3688
Nature of the religious teach- ing.	cath.  cath.  cath.  cath.  cath.  cath.  cath.	
- de 1 en entre manuel de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la c	12 E 4 E 6 C E 6 C E 6 E 7 E	

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Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	13 13 14 4	54
Number of pupils learning German.		
Number of pupils learning Italian.		
Number of pupils learning the Greek grammar.		
Number of pupils learning Latin composition.	6	6
Number of pupils learning Latin versification.	10	91
Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	10 10 12	41
Number of pupils learning English composition.	10 89 42 42 11 12 13 18 15	217
Number of pupils composing English verse.	T.S.	15
Number of pupils writing trom dictation English or- thographical exercises.	166 60 60 45 45 45 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	645
Number of pupils learning English parsing.	26 26 26 26 26 26 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 28 20 20 21 21 21 22 23	607
Number of pupils practising French composition.	20 899 42 42 111 25 20 20 10 6 6 6	306
Number of pupils composing	.co	15
Number of pupils writing French orthographical ex- cises from dictation.	90 166 47 45 39 33 33 10 10 22 22 22 22 22 22	885
Number of pupils learning geography.	110 611 611 610 60 60 60 70 70 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	779
Number of pupils learning. French parsing.	90 1127 160 90 90 90 445 112 128 80 80 23 23 23	876
Number of pupils learning French grammar.	110 156 180 90 90 60 62 23 76 10 80 55 46 25 25	1108
Number of English pupils learning French	10 24 24 8 8 16 16 17 17 17	46
Number of French pupils learning English.	108 192 176 117 47 70 102 38 50 35 112 114 73	1204
	1 4 2 4 2 0 1 8 0 0 1 2 E 4 2 E	

## COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

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Number of pupils learning fencing.		_:
Number of pupils learning horsemanship,		
Number of pupils learning swimming.		
Number of pupils practising		
Number of pupils learning vocal music.	20 20 20 20 20 18 18 18 18 18	184
Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	115
Number of pupils learning painting.		
Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.	4.	24
Number of pupils learning painting in water colour.		
Number of pupils learning architecture.	15 1 18 18	49
Number of pupils learning. linear drawing.	33 51 18 18 18 18 6 6 6 7	180
Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	8 8 3 52 4	128
Number of pupils learning horticulture.	20 33	19
Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	6	49
Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	63 42 42 9 11 13 8 18 18 18	185
Number of pupils studying elements of constitutional and.	9 23 6	37
Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.		
Number of students in the-	w o 4	13
Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral pri- intellectual and moral pri- losophy.	თ თ	12
Number of pupils learning declamation,	18 20 20 20 10 10	149
Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	3 10	31
	1 4 8 8 4 5 9 5 4 8 6 0 4 8 8 4 5	

	Total number of pupils.	240 202 204 204 1145 1115 83 101 96 125 169 114 114 118 80 80	1935
	Number of pupils, above 16 years of ags.	33 33 33 33 23 23 23 11 11 15 75 6 6 75 8 8	1594 341
	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	207 167 186 109 110 60 75 75 85 110 70 39 1128 128 128 128	
	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	~	91
	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	н н а	4
	No. of pupils, whose perents reside within some other district in Lower Canada.	66 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	243
PUPILS.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the Ins. is situated.	197 143 151 112 103 66 84 94 119 76 167 131 131	1672
PU	Number of protestant pupils.		139
	Number of catholic pupils.	240 1996 1996 1114 1100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	337 1796 139
	Number of boarders.	23 23 38 38 38 38 38 44 74 74 74 74 74	337
	Number of half boarders.	80 90 90 33 33 115 1155 125 7	441
	Number of day scholars.	162 133 110 65 58 58 48 96 114 95 104	1935 1157 441
	Number of boys.	240 202 202 204 1142 101 101 125 125 125 134 134 134	1935
RS.	Total number of professors, regents, &c.	111441111111111111111111111111111111111	151
ESSO	N. of lay professors.	. O L 10 2 L 4 4 4 .	33
Professors	N. of professors either clerical or of a religious order.	111 123 133 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	68
	N. of pupils who have left the country.	46	16
STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT AST TWO YEARS.	7. of stu. who have chosen other vocations than those here enumerated.	2 6 10 10 10 15 15	85
IVE	N. of students either following or pre. for Com. pursuits.	840800 6 94	10
CH C	M. of stu. learning civil engin.		_:
WHO	the Motarial profession.  N. of stu. learning surveying.	2 : 2 : 1 4 :	1 4
NTS VO	the Medical profession.  N. of students preparing for		2   11
TT	the Bar. N. of students preparing for	H	5
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sen agricultural pursuits.  N. of students preparing for	10 : 10 m m m o o : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	6
N B	into or are pre. for the army.  N. of students who have cho-	H	9
OSE IN 1	or are pre, for the clergy.  N. of stu. who have entered		
CH	N. of stu. who have embraced		2
IONS	W. of pupils who still prose- cute their stu. in other Ins.	. 0 4 - 1 . 0 . 6	53
ESS	M. of pupils left, who have com. more than h. of the c.	10 10 115 119 119	92
PROFESSIONS CHOSEN B	Number of pupils, who have completed their course of studies.	<b>4</b>	11
1 "	and other plique to addered	-au,400-0000-12045	

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10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	
108 108 1 108 1  2 10s 4 110s m. 4 110s m. 1 11 12s 10s p. 15s m. 1 11 12s 10s p. 15s 6c 1c 7s 6c 1c 7s 6c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c	
175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	
182   175   175   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180   180	
9 Trustees 3 Trustees The commissioners of schools 12 Directors. The Oorporation. The Corporation. The Corporation. The Corporation. The Corporation. The Corporation. The Corporation. The Commissioners School Commissioners Corporate St. Germain & 7 direct. School Commissioners Corporate St. Germain & 7 direct. School Commissioners Corporate & School commission. B. Lalonde & School commission. Trustees. 5 Trustees. 5 Trustees. Committee of 7 Trustee. Trustees. Committee of 7 Trustee. Committee of 7 Trustee. Committee of 7 Trustee. School Commissioners, carate Committee of 7 Trustees. Committee of 7 Trustee. School Commissioners, carate Committee of 6 Commissioners. School Commissioners. School Commissioners. School Commissioners. School Commissioners. School Commissioners. School Commissioners.	
1847 The Inhabitants of Granby 9 Trustees. 1824 The curate & friends of educ. The commissioner 1850 A corporation 1850 A corporation The Corporation 1850 A corporation of the Church Ministers, Church Ite hon. P. H. Knowlton Ministers, Church Ite hon. P. H. Knowlton Ministers, Church Ite hon. P. H. Knowlton Ministers, Church Ite hon. P. H. Knowlton Ministers, Church Ite hon. P. H. Knowlton Ministers, Church Ite hon. P. H. Knowlton Ministers, Chord Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees School Commissioners School Commissioners Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees Trustees School Commissioners Trustees Trustees School Commissioners The citizens of the Town School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners School Commissioners Schoo	
29 Granby	

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	Num. of years required to com.	.co :	4 10
	Dimensions, and general description of these buildings.	72 by 36, 2 stories 50 ty 30 2 stories, 75 by 36 and 18 by 36 60 x 30, other building 40 by 30, 2 stories 8 by 40, story. 24 by 26, 2 stories 60 by 36, 2 stories 60 by 40, 2 stories 60 by 31, 2 stories 86 br 25. 86 br 25. 86 br 25. 86 br 25. 86 br 24, 2 stories 86 br 25.	80 by 40 by 40 by 40 by 32, 40 by 30, 36 by 36 by 36 by 36 by 30 atories, 3 atories, 3 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 atories, 5 a
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Number of pupils learning differential and integral cal- sulus.		
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Number of pupils learning greek composition.	Q H-	
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Number of pupils learning English composition.	38 32 32	7 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	49 8 8 8 8 9 10 10 10 20 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	28 28 38 38 38
Number of pupils composing English verse.	ω	8 8
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Number of pupils practising French composition.	8 E E E E E	
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Number of pupils learning geography.	300 300 300 300 100 100 121	17 49 49 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Number of pupils learning French parsing.	66 30 30 30 30 30 30 4 4	17 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
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Number of English pupils learning French.	66 10 10 16 16 16	17 10 10 288
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Number of pupils learning horticulture.	
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Number of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	
Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	
Number of students in the-	
Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral phi- losophy.	e la la la la la la la la la la la la la
Number of pupils learning declamation.	24 8 8 8 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	H H 450 4 4
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,	}	Total number of pupils.	
		Number of pupils, above 10	1125 1125 1136 1136 1137 1137 1137 1130 1130 1130 1130 1130
		Number of pupils under 10 years of age.	21 33 33 43 43 43 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
	}	N. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	7
		N. 'of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	50
		W. of p. whose parents reside. U. U. is in L.O.	4
1	PUPILS.	M. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins, is situated.	124 43 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	A.	Number of protestant pupils.	49 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
. •		Number of Catholic pupils.	2545 1247 1136 1136 1130 1130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 1
n		Number of boarders.	
Continued.		Number of half boarders.	12
Ĭ		Number of day scholars.	552 1196 1119 1119 1115 1110 1110 1100 1100 1100
MIXED.—		Number of Girls.	155 162 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163
		Unmher of Boys.	477 480 115 115 115 115 117 117 117 117 1100 1100
OR	RS.	Total number of professors	81148488888888481888481 <b>28</b>
BOYS	Professors.	Number of lay professors.	ана
Õ	E. S	or of a religious order.	
PH	Pa	N. of professors either clerical	
FOR		Number of lay female teachers.	HO . HO . H . WH . HH . WH . 4H
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,		N. of students who have chosen Agricultural pursuits.	7 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 :
	THE	N, of stu. who have entered, or who are pre, for the army.	
•	SHO NIH	N. of students who have em- braced or pre. for the clergy.	
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# Composition of Board of Teachers. -THIRD SECTION.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS. FOURTH DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Date of its founda-tion.

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Religious Ladies of Holy Names of	Relig. Ladies of the Presentation of Sisters of Charity. Sisters of the Congre. & lay teachers. Lay teachers. Sisters of Congrees. & lay teachers.	Council [teacher.]  School [Jesus and lay teacher.]  Clesus, and lay teachers.  Lay teachers.	Curate Sist. of Congregation & lay teachers.  Religi. Ladi. of Holy Name of Jesus.  Religious Lad. Holy Name of Jesus.  Sisters of "Ste Croix."	Sisters of "La Providence" & 1 lay teacher. Sisters of "La Presentation." Sisters of Congregati. & 1 lay teach. Lay teachers. Lay teachers.	Sisters of "Lat Frovidence" 1 lay Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher. Sisters of "La Providence."  Sisters of "Ste. Croix."  Sisters of "Ste. Croix."  Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher. Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher.	Relig. Sisters Holy Name of Jesus. Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher. Sisters of "Ste. Groix." Sisters of the Congregation. Sisters of Charity.
3 Religious Sisters	The Lady Superior and 2 Sisters The Lady Superior and 2 Sisters Sisters of the Congregation School Commissioners. Sisters of Congreg. Nunnery, Montreal.	The Superior, Assistant, and a Council of 7 Members  The Curate, Churchwardens and School [J] Commissioners School Commissioners  Lay teachers.	5 Sisters  Commissioners.  Commissioners.  Religi. Ladi. of Holy Name of Jesus.  Commissioners.  Religious Lad. Holy Name of Jesus.  Religious Lad. Holy Name of Jesus.  Sisters of "Ste. Croix."  Sisters of "Ste. Croix."	and Sisters in charge of Convent	Sisters of Congregation of Notre-Dame & Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher. School Commissioners	Superior General at Longueuil
iers	1839 Sisters of charity curateThe Lady Superior and 2 SistersRelig. Ladys of the Presentation of 1848 Sisters of charity	1854 Parishioners and fubrique [Vestry]. The Gurate, Assistant, and a Council of 7 Members.  1854 Parishioners and fubrique [Vestry]. The Gurate, Churchwardens and School Commissioners.  1851 Do and School Commissioners.  1705 Sisters of Congression Mournel Sciences.		Ā	Sisters of Congregation of Notre-Dame & School Commissioners  1853 Rev. Mr. Tanguay, Gurate. The Gurate, 3 Sisters of the Congregation of 1850 Rev. Mr. Kelly, do The Bishop of the Diocese, Superior of Institution & Superior General.  1847 Rev. Mr. Ducharme, Gurate. The Directress, Manager & Assistant.  1826 Rev. Mr. St. Germain, do Sisters of Congregation. 1848 The "fabrique" [Vestry] of Sisters of Congregation. 1848 The "fabrique" [Vestry] of Sisters of Sisters of Congregation. 1848 The "fabrique" [Vestry] of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of Sisters of S	Curate.
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ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

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Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	63	18	10	10	· <del></del>	90	-		9		9 22		14	က	
Numder of pupils learning painting.		7		15	-	:::	:		: :	:	m				:
Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.		4				12	:	:		:	15				
Number of pupils learning. painting in water colours.					61	: :		· ∞	: : : :	:		:		12	
Number of pupils learning embroidery.	30		:					127	:						
Number of pupils learning sewing.	50	86	:		45	36	30	66.5	150	09	108	75	£ 6	3 8 8	9
Number of pupils learning lines. drawing.		:	9	15		: :	:	12		:	:	:			
Number of pulpils pursuing s apecial commercial course.		:	<u>: :</u>		:	: :	:		: :	:	: :	:			
Number of pupils learning horticulture.		:	10		:		:	: : : :			7	:	:		
Number ot pupils studying intellectual and moral phi- losophy.											30	:			
Number of pupils learning declamation.			01	25	12	: :		261			20	:			
Number of pupils learning rhetoric.		9	9					. 61		:	: 10	:	63 63		
Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.			. 4		•	2 :	:	67		:		:			<u>:</u>
Number of pupils learning English composition.		4	9	9	4		20	9			10		<b>∞</b>	12	
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Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthogra- phical exercises.	8	2	12	720	84		18	8	15	01	12		15	12	
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1	(	Total number of pupils.	134 63 1109 1109 1100 1100 100 100 100 100 100
	-	Number of pupils, above 16	4 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
		Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	130 116 102 102 93 847 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
		No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	
-		No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	
	PUPILS.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within some other district in Lower Canada.	10015 3724 437 5884 0
	Ъ	Mo. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the Ins. is situated.	127 63 109 95 95 95 95 95 95 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103
1		Number of protestant pupils.	7
ed.	'	Number of eatholic pupils.	134 631 100 100 100 100 100 100 200 120 120 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 10
ıtinu		Number of boarders.	801 1 1 2 2 3 2 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 3 4 2 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
GIRLS.—Continued.		Number of half boarders.	88 . 42 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
RLS		Number of day scholars.	84 605 605 605 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 74 74
		Number of girls.	134 168 168 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
S FOR		Total number of professors, regents, &c.	<u> </u>
ACADEMTES	30RS.	N. of lay professors.	
ACA	Professors	Number of lay female teachers	
		Number of religious teachers.	4040000 04 0 0000400040
	ARS.	N. of pupils who have left the country.	8 22 8
	WHO HAVE WO YEARS.	Number of stud, who have chosen other vocations than those enumerated.	
	STUD.	N. of stu. who have embraced or are pre. for the clergy.	
	EN BY	V. of pupils who still prose- cute their stu. in other Ins.	1007
į.	CHOS	N. of pupils left, who have com. more than h. of the c.	61 6 2 64 6
	PROFESS. CHOSEN BY STUD. LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TV	Number of pupils, who com- pleted their courseofstudies last year.	22.5.4.2.9.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1
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# ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

Composition of Board of Professors and Regents.	4 Sisters of the Gongreg., Numery, Sisters of the Gong. and lay teachers.  """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
By whom founded.	rate bec fregation, nunry fregation, core fregation of E. fregation of E. Montreal
Name of the Institution and  Where situated.	Berthier   1825   Rev. Mr. Lamothe, cu   2 St. Roch, (Quebec)   1846   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856   1856

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Dimensions, and general description of these buildings.	70 x 48, 2 stories		65 x 55, 2 stories, of stone 60 x 30, do do			by 50 feet.				
Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	2500	2000	1100	30600	000	2000 2500 1250	::			00689
Total amount of debts due by the institutions.			275			83				416
Value of real Estate, the pro- perty of the institution.			700		0006					9700
Sources of revenue, from whence derived.			Board, grant, &c. Board of pupils and revenues. Board of pupils.		Revenues from Seigniories and farm.	£40 from school communissioners.				Total Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canada San Canad
Number of pupils receiving half board gratis.	10		9 7 9			15				46
Mumber of pupils receiving sixty bases	-		မ က က	<u>::`</u>	<u>ش</u>	10.				48
Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	20		50 90 90		150	40			:::	430
Cost of Board.	£. s. 15 0		1500		21 0 16 0	17 10				
Cost of tuition.	grat.	::	grat.		grat				: : ;	
Annual revenue of the institution.			200 286			1500 218			::	12943
Annual expenses of the insti tution.	1 35£ 2 600	3 150 4 250	5 580 6 250 7 286	8 150 9 4500 10 2000	11 2000 12 2567	13 1500 14 300		86		15488

# ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Number of pupils learning belies-lettres.	99	32
Num, of pupils practicing English composition,	8 20 20	48
Number of pupils writing English orthographical exer- cices, from dictation	15 15 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	158
Number of pupils learning. Aniershy parsing,	15 46 17 17 17 17 18 3	174
Number of pupils practising French composition.	2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	183
Number of pupils composing French verse,		m
Number of pupils writing French orthographical ex- cises from dictation.	40 40 13 30 30 30 30 30 31 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	554
Number of pupils learning geography.	30 100 100 100 37 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	1087
Number of pupils learning French parsing	235 1235 1235 1235 24 24 24 262 262 262 263 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	1096
Mumber of pupils learning French grammar.	235 235 154 154 166 60 34 34 130 103 103 100 100 65 65 65	2895
Vumbor of English pupils learning Prench.	11 11 11 11	02
Mumber of French pupils learning English.	40 20 20 30 20 20 20 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	1112
Zaiarasl eliquq do redmuN Troteid larutan	122	54
Number of pupils learning chemistry		2
natural philosophy.   Umpler of pupils learning astronomy.	9 9 9	13 25
book-keeping.  Number of students learning	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	52
mental calculation. Number of pupils learning	20 20 30 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	274
Rumberic. Mumbers of pupils learning	80 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1	1723 2
Windler of pupils learning	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	66
Number of geographical or other maps belonging to	61 63	9
Number of globes & orreries.		-
Total number of volumes.	250	1804
Number of volumes in the professors' library.	200	440
Number of volumes in the	114	1364
Vature of the religious teach-	Osth.	
	220 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	

	1	
<u> </u>	Total number of pupils.	110 823 823 30 30 1125 119 90 66 66 66 182 182 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180
	Number of Lupila, above 16 years of age.	15 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1
	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	, 95 623 30 30 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
	N. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	
	M. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
vi	N. of p. whose p. reside within a come other district in L. C.	70
PUPILS	N of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated.	83 823 260 30 30 1125 1119 90 60 1176 1176 1176 1176 1176 1176 1176
	Number of protestant pupils.	4 T S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
	Number of Catholic pupils.	110 823 823 125 1125 69 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 112
1 .	Number of boarders.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
	Number of half boarders.	
	Number of day scholars,	110 823 823 823 823 826 826 125 47 119 182 182 182 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 187 186 186 187 186 186 187 188 188 188 188 188 188 188
	Number of Girls.	110 28.3 28.3 30.2 30.2 30.2 112.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1
88	Total number of professors, regents, &c.	- 1
Profes.	Number of lay professors.	
Pi	Number of lay female teachers.	
	cute their stu. in other Ins. Number of religious teachers.	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	com, more than h. of the c.  N. of pupils who still prose-	23 1
	Course of studies.  No. of pupils left, who have	
	Number of pupils left, who have completed their	G
nued.	Number of pupils learning soor	15 22 23 30 24 25 25 25 20 21 21 22 23 33 33 33 35 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
STUDIES.—Continued	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	53 112 112 113 113 114 114 114 114
OIES.	Number of pupils learning painting.	4 20 20 42
	Number of pupils learning painting mater colours.	21 10 17 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
COURSE OF	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	40 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
OURS	Number of pupils learning sewing.	100 165 165 177 177 130 150 150 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165
Ö	Mumber of pupils learning. linear drawing.	110
	Number of pupila learning declamation.	16
	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1		12264600112641126112

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.

	. '			FINA	NCES.		1
	institutions.	Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution.	Number of pupils receiving instruction gratis.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Value of real property belonging to institution.
1 2 3 4 5	First Division, Superior Schools Second Division, Classical Colleges "Second Section, Industrial Colléges "Third Section, Academies for Boys or Mixed "Fourth Section, Academies for Girls "Academies for Girls, continued	£ 15646 34542 7358 13133 19927 15488	£ 8409 22124 5217 11090 17506 12943	189 212 896 1882 430	38 5 	133 35 179 46	£ *41490 222607 18310 24636 29152 9700

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

	FINAN	CES.			1 april 14 distribution describedor	C	OURSE	OF S	rudies	J			. '.'
	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	of	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Númber of púpils learning sigebra.
1 2 3 4 5	£ 4262 29119 11658 8214 13611 416	£ 94500 117500 21875 33042 57502 63000 388409	15200 13762 3688 3281 3407 1364 40702	50191 1200 1975 2315 440 56121	15200 63953 4888 5256 5722 1804	44 12 65 50 9	275 107 511 593 66 1552	100 11	£ 4175 722 391 5288	1886 1443 3746 3664 1723 12462	378 664 1584 1597 274 4497	248 234 586 194 52	255 135 379 8

### RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D .- Continued.

### COURSE OF STUDIES .- Continued.

							, '						
	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy	Number of pupils studying meteorology	Number of pupils learning Astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French Grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.
1 2 3 4 5 6	238 187 310 2	132 34 74 	62 26 24 	20 13 127	325 41 142 24 13	238 9 16	297 41 102 94 25	95 85 62 7	120 96 167 231 54 668	1479 1204 1143 1371 1112 6309	622 97 697 194 70	1543 1108 1892 2987 2895	1165 876 1447 2422 896

### RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D .- Continued.

### COURSE OF STUDIES .- Continued.

	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Numbers of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	Number of pupils composing English verse.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	Number of pupils learning Latin versification.	Number of pupils learning latin composition.	Number of pupils learning the Greek grammar.	Number of pupils learning Greek composition.	Number of pupils learning the Hebrew grammar.
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.

	pupils learning	pupils learning	pupils learning es.	pupils learning	pupils learning	imber of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	students in the	pupils studying of jurisprudence.	pupils studying of constitutional	pupils learning agriculture.	pupils learning agriculture.	pupils learning ire.	pupils pursuing a ommercial course.
	Number of German.	Number of geography.	Number of pu	Number of 1	Number of pu	Number of rintellectual losophy.	Number of s	Number of I	Number of I elements of law.	Number of theoretical	Number of practical a	Number of pu horticulture.	Number of pupils pur special commercial
1 2 3 4 5 6	10	1202 779 1447 2030 1087	356 54 33 79 32	204 31 78 121 26	136 149 748 201 16	131 12 19 42	119 13	39	46 37 25	71 185 54	24 49 60	307 67 46 39	288 128 192 2
	12	6545	554	460	1250	204	132	39	108	310	133	459	610

### RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D., -Continued.

### COURSE OF STUDIES .- Continued.

	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.	Number of pupils learning sewing.	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	Number of pupils learning painting in water colours.	Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils practising gymnastics.	Number of pupils learning swimming.	Number of pupils learning horsemanship.	Number of pupils learning fencing.
1 2 3 4 5 6	158 180 232 111 49	91 49 51 	62 3186 968 4216	56 1258 245	14 12 84 27	25 24 4 73	10 48 57 24	224 115 170 431 285 1225	467 184 295 919 582 	50 16 	52	40	40

### RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.—Continued.

	sleft, who have eir course of n.h. of the c. still presecute her lins.  who have em-tored, or the army.  for the army.  for the army.  for the bare en-tored, or the army.  for the army.  for the Bar.  ar. for the Bar.  ar. for the Bar.  ar. for the Bar.  g surveying.  g surveying.  r following or  Com. pursuits.  o have chosen  at the army.  ar. for the Bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.  con the bar.												PRO	FESS	ors.				
	t, who ha course	No. of pupils, left, who have com. more than h. of the c.		have the cle	army.	tudents who have cultural pursuits.	prepar.	of students Medical prof	Number of students preparing for the Notarial profession.	N. of stu. learning surveying.	N. of stu. learning civil engin.	2	. 0		Number of religious female teachers.	Number of lay female teachers.	N. of professors either clerical or of a religious order.	Number of lay professors.	Total number of professors regents, &c.
1 2 3 4 5 6	84 17 48 42 9	111 76 82 121 23 413	27 29 61 17 12 146	77 2 1 16 	1 2 	44 69 119 	13 5 3  21	22 2 4 	10 11 7	5 4 14	1  2	138 70 147 	17 85 64 35	8 16 31 11 	198 135 333	45 61 7	136 68 56	38 33 79 3 2 155	174 101 180 262 144

### RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D .- Continued.

PUPILS.

### of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated. Number of pupils whose parents reside within some other disabove Number of protestant pupils. under Number of Catholic pupils. of pupils, whose pareside in Upper Canada. trics in Lower Canada. Number of half boarders. Number of day scholars. Total number of pupils. umber of pupils years of age. Number of pupils, years of age. Number of boarders. Number of Boys. Number of Girls. N. of pupils, Number ż ż 2570 178 47 6370 733 5 9429 14073 17597 2430

### SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS

FIFTH SECTION.—Special Schools.

No.	Name of Institution.	Date of founda- tion.	By whom founded	Composition of board of direction.	Composition of board of teachers.	Number of pro- fessors.	Number of Papils.
	Deaf and dumb Insti- tution, Coteau St. Louis	1849	Rev. Mr. Lagorce.	fessors	Priests and clercs of St. Viateur Nuns of the Cana- dian order of La- providence	3	1,5 30

### RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE SECTIONS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

SECTIONS.	Number of Schools.	Number of professors.	Number of Pupils.
Colleges	27 64	275 180	4505 6104
for females	75	406 8	12893 45
Grand total	168	869	23547

### THIRD DIVISION.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FIRST SECTION.	Number	of Schools.	Number of Female t	Male and eachers.	Number of Pupils
Superior primary, or model schools, comprising the Superior schools for girls in the statements not mentioned in the third section of secondary schools	[	238		260	13072
Elementary school		2501		2659	105912
Total		2739		2919	118984

### RECAPITULATION OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

divisions.	Number	of schools.	Number of persons employed in teaching.	Number of Pupils
Superior school		12 168 2739	54 869 2919	377 23547 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 CITY OF QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR 1856.

Ladies of the Ursuline Convent.	ent, E	Schools of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine.	of th	Sisters of Charity, 6 classes at the Institute.	Sisters of Charity, Près-de-ville.	e General Hospital.	Congregation of Notre	Congregation of St.	Independent Acade-	& Quebec Seminary.	S. Laval University.	Theological students in the higher Seminary.	126 Total.
---------------------------------	--------	----------------------------------------------------	-------	-------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	--------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------------------	------------

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1856.

	ology Sulpice.)  ge ge ars of the rine.  nducted action is bore								Girls	schools.		,
Minor Seminary of Mon- treal (priests of St. Sulpice).	Students in theology (Priests of St. Sulpice.)	St. Mary's College		Model school conducted by Mr. Doran.	Mr. Anderson's school.	Six schools for Irish boys	Schools of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.	Schools for Male and Fe- male orphans at the General Hospital.	Schools conducted by the Sisters of la Providence	Girls or mixed Irish sch. of which one is under control.	Canadian schools, of which three are under control.	Total
213	43	170	2380	110	70	440	2351	334	270	118	270	6769

<sup>\*</sup> For Statistics of Protestant schools vide Reports of inspectors Bruce and Plees.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the number of scholars attending the schools conducted by the Brethern of the Christian Doctrine for 1856.

lation.	Number of pupils	830	720 274 250 306	2380							
Recapitulation.	Ward.	St. Law- rence Sub.	Suburbs Récollets Bishop (St. James.) College Street	Total.							
cet.			Srd. Class.	150							
College Street.	School.	English.	2nd, Class,	35							
Coll			lat. Class.	72							
Bishop's or, St. James.	School.	French.	2nd, Class.	165							
Bishop	Sci	Fre	lrst, Class.	85							
į	-:	اندا	3rd, Class.	130							
Récollets.	School.	French.	2nd, Class.	98							
			lrst. Classe.	SS							
		ن	3rd, Class.	110							
		English.	2nd, Class.	98							
ps.			lrst, Class.	7.6							
Subur	School.		fth. Class.	137							
St. Mary Suburbs.	Sch		4th. Class.	8							
St		French.	French	3rd. Class.	80						
			2nd. Class.	51							
	<u> </u>		lrst. Class.	99							
			4th. Class.	160							
		8rd. Class.		120							
urbs.		Eng	Eng	English.	Engl	Engl	Eng	Eng	Eng	2nd, Class.	08
ice Sub	School.		lrst. Class.	99							
St. Lawrence Suburbs.	Sel		4tlı. Class.	160							
St. I		French.	3rd. Class.	<b>F6</b>							
		Fre	2nd, Class.	73							
			lrst, Class.	33							

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the numb, of scholars attending the sch. conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation Nunnery for 1356.

rion.	182		700 218 195 92	2351
Recapitula	Board Sch. Maria Villa	St.Lawren- ce Suburbs Ouebec	Suburbs St. Juseph Suburbs St. Antoine Suburbs Recollets Bonsecours	Total
Bonse- cours.			2nd, Class.	42
Bor	School.	French and English	lrst. Class.	-54
Récol- lets.	School.	English.	2nd, Class.	100
N Se Se	Sch	Eng	.asafO .tarf	. S.
ino se		þ,	3rd. Class.	98
St. Antoine Suburbs.	School.	English,	2nd, Class.	74
S. S.	S S	H	lrst. Class.	88
ph.	Ţ		8rd. Class.	85
St. Joseph Suburbs.	School	French.	2nd, Class.	<b>3</b> 5
S. S.	<u></u>	Ä	lrst. Class.	82
	Ī	Eng.	6th. Class.	96
			ch. Class.	140
rbs.		٠	4th, Class.	116
Quebec Suburbs.	1 %	French	3rd, Class.	20
Si Si	School.	Ā	2nd, Class.	27
ll gg	l so	1	Irst. Class.	8
ਰ	İ	ish chi		72
		French and English	Irst, Class.	8
<u>e</u>	T	ī	4th, Class.	8
rrer rbs.	뎧	ું કું	Srd. Class.	88,
St. Lawrence Suburbs.	School.	French.	2nd, Class.	27
S. C.		1	1rst, Class.	83
	1	lsh	2nd. Class.	. 8
log.		Engl	lrst. Class.	2,
Day School	School	French and English	3rd. Class.	2
Dag	"	ench	2nd, Class.	- 28 t
	<u> </u>	#	lrst. Class.	S -
نب		glish.	4th, Class	61
Maria Villa.	1001.	t Eng	sasiO .brs	9.
Haria	School	nch 3	2nd. Class.	2
		Fre	lrst. Class.	21
-i		lish	tth. Class.	8
choc	یہ ا	Eng	4th, Class.	- 8
ling 8	School.	and	Srd. Class.	- 35
Boarding School.	"	French and English French & Engli	2nd. Class.	8
U ~	Bos	Fr	lrst. Class.	្ព

Table showing the Circuit 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.

operation, and the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the								
Name of Inspector, and description of his District of Inspection.	Residence.	Num. of Mu- nicipalities	Population.	Acres of Land owned	Nu. of schl. under control	Sal Insp	ary ect	
						£	s.	d.
1 J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands, Gaspé.	Magdalen Islands	1			3	31	5	0
2 J. Meagher, counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé	Carleton			233340		250		0
3 J. Lespérance, part of Gaspé	Ste. Anne	1	1	1				0
5 G. Tanguay, counties of Kamouraska, Rimous-	Unicoutimi	5	4951	69669	1	125	0	0
ki, and Temiscouata,		28	34088	584092	152	218	15	0
6 C. Cimon, county of Charlevoix and part of	Co. Gorvais		10000		-0-			·
Saguenay	Malbaie	10	13012	209007	36	125	0	0
7 John Hume, county of Mégantic and part of	j	l	1					
Dorchester and of Beauce,		16	16085	214121	37	187	10	0
8 F. X. Béland, counties of Beauce, Lévi, Dor-	St Antoine	30	50125	   685437	201	218	15	۸
chester, and of Lotbinière,	St. Mittine	30	36133	000401	201	210	10	U
gny, and Islet,	St. Valier	18	36729	386134	128	187	10	0
10 P. M. Bardy, counties of Québec, Montmoren-				İ	i I	l		
cy and Portneuf; Catholic Population of							_	_
the City of Quebec,	Quebec	33	80673	544571	142	250	U	U
11 Rev. R. Plees; protestant Population of the	Oughas	1	0118		35	62	10	٥
City of Quebec,	Quebec		0110		00	"	10	
gé and Champlain,	Three-Rivers	22	41181	443909	102	187	10	0
13 G. A. Bourgeois, part of the Counties Drum-		ļ	1		,			, 1
mond, Bagot, and Arthabaska,	St. Grégoire			175000		156		,0
14 B. Maurault, counties of Nicolct and Yamaska,		17	34650	333482	98	187	10	Q
15 M. Child, counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, part of Drummond and			1	•	Ì '			
Arthabaska,		33	35848	484143	246	218	15	. 0
16 R. Parmelee, counties of Missisquoi, Brome,		1	1	}		}		
Shefford, and part of Iberville,	Waterloo	22	43632	380704	235	218	15	0
17 J. N. A. Archambault, counties of Richelieu,			Ì	1		1		
Verchères, Chambly, and part of St. Jean		0.0	cooon	473296	120	210	15	٥
and St. Hyacinthe,		20	100000	413280	120	210	10	
ville, part of St. Hyacinthe and Iberville	St. Césaire	23	50889	457923	130	156	5	Ō
19 M. Lanctot, counties of Laprairie, Napierville,					'			
Beauharnois, and part of Châteauguay and	j							_
of St. Jean.	Laprairie	20	55785	470523	141	218	15	0
20 John Bruce, county of Huntingdon, part of		1		1	1	-		
Châteauguay and of Argenteuil, and the Protestant Popula. of the City of Montreal.	Huntingdon	16	48530	381139	142	250	0	0
21 F. X. Valade, counties of Jacques Cartier, Ho-			1				•	•
chelaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and Ca-		1						
tholic Population of the City of Montreal	Longueuil	40	82559	424175	119	250	0	0
22 A. D. Dorval, counties of Berthier, Joliette and			CAPES	020000	140		12	_
Montcalm	L'Assumption	34	104008	630008	149	218	10	U
Two-Mountains, and part of Argenteuil,	St. Vinct. de Paul	40	46210	393584	117	<sup>'</sup> 187	10	0
24 J. J. Roney, counties of Ottawa and Pontiac,.	Aylmer	24		826227		218		
	1	!	1	į.	1	1		1

STATEMENT G .- SYNOPTICAL TABLE, giving a

			51A				NOPT		TABL	E, givi	ng a
-	NAMES OF INSPECTORS.	Number of Municipalities.	Number of divi- sions.	Number of school houses.	Number of schools in operation under control.	No. of elem. sch. und. control of commissioners.	No. of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	Number of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils
	District of Gaspé:	1		ĺ				İ '			
1 2 3	J. B. F. Painchaud, Joseph Meagher,	1 21 1	•		4 36 3	36 36 3	102 1278 85		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	35
. !	Total	23	75	48	43	42	1465		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	35
4	District of Kamouraska: G. Tanguay,	28	158	60	152	135	5460	10	659	4	303
5 6 7	F. X. Béland	10 16 30	36 52 264	36 38 75	36 37 201	36 32 197	1455 1318 7318	 1 2	51 128	4 1	137 26
8 9 10,	J. Crépault P. M. Bardy Rév. R. Plecs	18 33 1	115 137 5	40 105 1	128 142 35	114 136 17	5178 9195 795	7 3 8	252 132 337	1	43
11	V. Martin	5	12	9	7	7	234				
	Total	113	621	304	586	539	25493	21	900	6	206
12 13 14	District of Three Rivers: P. Hubert,	22 9 17	106 39 103	67 29 66	102 34 98	99 34 90	4180 1332 4115	6 2 7	560 101 451	2	85
	Total	48	248	162	234	223	9627	15	1112	2	85
15 16	R. Parmelee,	33 22	272 255	241 231	245 235	241 201	7595 6028	1 15	63 750	4 24	118
,	Total	55	527	472	480	442	13623	16	813	28	118
17 18 19 20 21 22	District of Montréal: J. N. A. Archambault, A. P. L. Consigny, M. Lanctot, J. Bruce F. X. Valade A. D. Dorval. C. Germain	26 23 20 16 40 34 40	116 132 136 145 119 139 108	101 128 138 139 72 136 93	126 130 141 142 119 149	105 120 121 128 69 140	4860 5378 6025 5198 2465 7284 4285	11 6 15 45 27 4 5	654 605 1625 2070 1464 177 421	3 2 13 7 13 5	126 76 434 339 480 120 137
	Total	199	895	807	924	782	35495	113	7016	18	1712
24	Districtd of Ottawa: J. J. Roney	24			83	82	3466		90	,	125
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	RECAPITUL ATION: District of Gaspé "Kamouraska	23 28 113 48 55 199 24	75 158 621 248 527 895	48 60 304 162 472 807	43 152 586 234 480 924	42 135 539 223 442 782 82	1465 5460 25493 9627 13623 35495 3466	10 21 15 16 113	659 900 1112 813	1 4 6 2 28	35 303 206 85 118 1712 125
	Grand Total	490	2619	1945	*2502	2245	94629	176	10590	93	2584
	* Schools under control comprise all al			h = = l = :					shool cos		

<sup>\*</sup> Schools under control, comprise all elementary schools under the control either of the school commissioners or of the trustees of dissentient schools, and of primary superior schools, academies, and of commercial academies under the control of the school commissioners.

Statistics collected by the inspectors of schools, for the year 1856.

Statisti	cs c	oli+	c'ed	D,	The	nsp	pector	s of	schools	, 101	the y	ear 18	56.			
No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	No. of academies.	Number of pupils.	No. of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of educa- tional convents.	Number of pupils.	Number of inde- pendant schools.	Number of pupils.	Total No. of instit. of all kinds.	Total No. of pupils attend, all insti- tutions of educa.	• No. of pup. readi. from A, B, C, to fluently.	Number of pupils able to read fluently.	Number of pupils reading well.	Number of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.
		::		- ::						3 36 3	137 1278 85	55 446 20	47 463 25	47 369 30	40 576	12 286
	••••	••			••••	••••		••••		42	1500	521	535	446	616	298
2	151	1	214	2	196					155	6983	2705	1920	2292	3292	1431
1 7 4 3	35 455 79 100	 2  8 3	146 374 169	 2 1 2	425 142 516	1 3 2 7	100 422 310 1596	2 3 1 22 4 2	15 80 18 1312 241 50	39 40 215 132 183 35	1570 1506 8600 6355 13247 1642 284	604 470 2663 1966 2277 298 125	328 402 2028 2070 2017 423 58	523 631 2862 2094 2624 748 55	851 693 3422 3248 2567 1149 68	201 288 1800 1270 2624 1197 44
15	689	13	689	5	1083	13	2428	34	1716	653	33204	8403	7326	9537	11998	7424
2	84	3 3			294	3	425 265	3 1 5	143	114 39 111	1525 5635	1263 666 1570	1345 754 1694	2340 444 1731	2300 469 1648	1050 235 1007
2	84	6	559	1	294	.6	690	9	200	264	12651	3499	3793	4515	4417	2292
<u>1</u>		12	1043 923 1966	3	156 			77	130 150 280	269 279 548		1358	2946 2816 5762	2885 2754 5639	3594 3791 7385	3643 1545 5188
4 2 6 8	291 130 544  445	7		3 2 3 3 3 3 3	766 484 450	9 6 4 9 9	1555 695 564  1083 967 814	45 35 3	40 142 336 2294 6088 65 32	144 143 170 197 168 165 122	7493 10094 11323 12846 9155		4046 1813 3892 4845 3667 1780 2200	3697 2925 1914 6214 4317 2056 2164	3744 4125 3867 8461 4787 2546 2942	3656 1445
21	1491	26	3039	17	3042	44	5678	96	8997	1109	66470	13867	22243	23287	30472	18258
1	35	4	162					3	90	96	3968	1365	1367	1224	1906	1006
42	689 84 32 1491 35	13 6 25 26 4 75	559 1966 3039 162	5 1 3 17	1083 294 156 3042 	13 6  44 	5678 8796	9 14 96 3	200 280 8997 90 11283	264 548 1109 96	6983 33204 12651 16988 66470	2705 8403 3499 3005 1386 1365	1920 7326 3793 5762 22243 1367	2292 9°57 4515 5639 23287 1224 46940	4417 7385 30472 1906	1431 7424 2292 5188 18258 1006 35897

<sup>•</sup> In this, as well as in all the columns whach follow, are comprised only those schools under the control of School Commissioners.

		63 81 mpar of our		<del></del>			<u> </u>	1,000		-	-1-54		in the		hightfour a time disperse to go friends dispersed	
			1985 is no transcribed	j	na waatenayee	olean Person by an and State and	, mg arrives 62.27 per 1.00pg	or many managed design		e bransk blev belger belge			ays nata ma	SYI	NOPTI	
ورون ورون ورون ورون ورون ورون ورون ورون	No. of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.	Number of pupils learning geo-graphy.	Learning English grammar.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Learning parsing.	Learning episto- lary style.	Learning horticul.	Learning mathematics.	Learning measu- rement.	Learning lineal drawing.	Learning vocal music.	Learning instru- mental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Teachers provided with diplomas.
3	209	41	28		12 42 10	24 11	27 10 37		20							3 5 2
 و	1188	43	3435	441	118	1579	1149	390		<u> </u>		9	30	10	548	16
8 9 10 11	234 1021 813 891 698	30 4 103 130 67	1503 1584 1168	101 744 1018 1064 850	68 73 131 334 186	1369 1557	140 145 1172 1073 124 796	123		40 75 90	143	67 96 194	120 268	6 33 30 63	888 1252 384	13 16 33 6
12 13 14	973 116 639 1728	105 88 193	1057 23 714 1794	821 92 607	287 11 75 373	1404 225 1107 2736	998 23 404 1425	356 115 471		9 12 21	19	24	( ·	-	844 24 508	13
15 16	767 1537 2304	1400	7823 2751 10574	1977 1195 3172	816 602 1418	97 291 388	1176	1112							1251	29 22 51
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	1181 2031 1123 4651 2341 719 1208	345 35 118 236 572 53 110	482 3130 1214 10865 5037 2339 973 24040	1818 1525 1232 5252 2162 840 1234	93 535	433 3427 1388 5781 3427 1406 2123	343 936 1192 5052 2272 206 1531	881 4 423		287 329  98	35 25 20 180 106  96	336 10 132	1503 1532 306	126 28 63 324 287 235 168	2208 417 1190	
24	985	218	1440	514	154	701	<b>73</b> 5	304		39	170	21	447		905	23
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	227 1188 3745 1728 2304 13254 985	41 43 334 193 1400 1469 218	28 3435 5468 1794 10574 24040 1440 46779	441 3879 1520 3172 14063	792 373 1418 5081 154	53 1579 5461 2736 388 17985 701	3450 1425 1176 11532	390 719 471 1112 4060 304	227	39	271 19  462 170	21	623 562 3869 447	48	548 3815 1376 1251 9635 905	84 35 51 229 23

TABL	E.— (	Cont	inued.						<del>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </del>		-1			a 11	<b>a</b>		
	Total number of teachers.	Female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	der £25 sala.,ex.	Teachers rec. from £25 in to £50 ex.	feachers rec. from	No.of teachers rec. over £100 in.	Minin. of teachers Salaries.	Maxim, of teahers Salaries.	Number of Female teachers reciev- ing under £25 ex.	feachers red. from		Minim. of Female teachers Salaries.	Maxim. of Female teachers Salaries.	Number of public Libraries.	Num. of volumes.
26	3 31 5	5	2	5 2	1	3 16 6	14		£25 22 25	£40 60 45	5 1			£15	£25 25		
29	30	5	2	7	1	25	14	••••	22	60	6		••••	12	25		
19	35	4	119	123	5	15	8		22	66	102	20		9	36	11	5600
1 21 12 1 24 10 2	17 21 25 17 57 16 2	6 1 2 7 2	13 16 170 104 70 35	19 16 171 106 77 37 13	8 5 4 4	12 13 14 16 24 7	1 3 1 8 14 6	1 1	25 15 18 25 20 25 12	50 52 140 142 75 65 60	18 15 97 65 14 7	20 22 30 19		16 10 10 15 15 15		4 1	975 10000 9500
71	155	18	421	439	25	89	34	2	12	142	217	98	• • • •	10	45	9	20475
13 5 4	9	70	27	95 27 87	2 4 5	2	8 4 4		22 18 18	50	1	3	3	10 12 15	50	16 2	5328
22	57	71	138	209	11	23	16		18	90	138	33	3	10	58	18	5728
47		37 151		185 194	26 6		3 15		18		108	76		12	34		•••••
54	105	188	191	379	32	37	18		15	80	1,68	102	1	10	50	• • • •	•••••
4 22 1 89 89 12	19 46 120 119 57	9	137	107 113 62 137 119	12 5	31 24 33 17	11 13 18 21 21	2	26 25 22 22	100 100 80 100 75	51 13 11 28 43	56 35 7 29 27 3 37	1 5 3	17 16 18 14	45 40 60 55 50	6 1 22 8	3510 1030 250 16550 1700 1900
200	429	14	681	695	34	173	80	3	20	150	236	259	14	13	60	52	24940
49	72	\	3 22	25	4	24	26	3	25	90	1.	4 ,7	2	10	75	2	750
29 19 71 22 54 200 48	35 1 155 2 57 4 105 0 429 72	180	1 119 3 421 1 138 8 191 4 681 8 22	123 439 3 209 1 379 1 695	25 1 37 37	89 1 23 2 37 4 173 4 24	34 16 18 80 26	3	5 1:	2 150	10: 21' 13: 16: 23: 1.	2 20 7 98 5 33 8 102 6 259 4 7	14		77.0	111 9 18 52 2	750
444	4 892	30:	1579	1.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1						<u></u>		<u> </u>

<sup>\*</sup> Ex. means exclusively: in. inclusively.

APPENDIX B.

## REPORT

ON THE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION,

AND

### CIRCULARS

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, 5th November, 1856. To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor 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 am of opinion moreover that any new system of distribution could not have been put into rigorous operation this year, without, to a certain extent, doing injustice to a great number of Institutions, which, expecting a share in the annual grant, approximating at least the amount they had received for the preceding year, had, until the passing of the new law, regulated their expenses 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 I shall now explain, making such exceptions as I may consider necessary, and give my

reasons for so doing.

I have the honor to submit six lists, which comprise, statements of the applications made by each Institution, the amount granted to such for the preceding 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, Classical Colleges; the third, Commercial Colleges; the fourth, Academies for boys, or mixed; the fifth, 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 payment 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 hand 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 to suggest 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 25th October last.

This reduction of sixty per cent on all extraordinary allowances, is a rule to which I can propose no exception. It effects especially those Institutions mentioned in the three first lists: as an inevitable consequence, I have found myself 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 three 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 new Academies to divide with those 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 regular 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 in-

creased from £450 to £500

### LIST No. 2.

College of Nicolet.—After the Seminaries of Quebec 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 Rivers. 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 to this Institution should be the same as that granted to the neighbouring College of Ste. Therese 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 museum of Natural History, and extend further 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 benevolent 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 Chambly.—I see no reason why this College should receive a larger allowance than the others comprised in this list. I therefore recommend that the great he reduced from 6200 to 6200.

mend 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 for 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 allowances 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 £20. 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 to 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 deaf 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."

I have received applications from the "Young Men's Protestant Union" of Quebec, and from the "Catholic Institute of St. Roch de Quebec"—but 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 I submit for the approbation of His Excellency the Governor General, are as follows:

No.	1.	Universities	£ 1667	15	4
66	2.	Classical Colleges	4849	.0	0
"	3.	Commercial Colleges	2725	0	0
66	4.	Academies for boys or mixed	3857		
66	5.	Academies for girls	2509	10	0
"	6.	Model Schools	3169	0	<b>6</b> ,
		Total	£18777	15	10

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 Libraries—leaving therefore for distribution a balance only of £17,000.

The amount recommended, exceeds this balance by £1777 15s. 10d. 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,

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		'	Amou for an pr	nt a d for trpo:	r wh	ed at	Bud	lget	of 18	55.	,		Prop	osed.	allov	ance	for I	1856.		j.
NAME O	F ON.	COUNTY.	Annual grant.	Great for nermont	of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	)	S S	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	)	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Grant for building & for payment of debts	Reduction from bugdet of 1855.	Total.		Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.
1 McGill College	œ.	City of	£ s.	d.	£	£	£.	s, d	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£
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7	-6		1949 15	-					-	-					500	750	1607			
			1	-10					1		1220.	10 1	1		000		1200	10 3		

### LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

N	AME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Am plice for v	ount d for vhat pose	ap- and pur-	Bu	dget 1855	of	1	Propo	sed.	Allov	ance	for	1856.	
Antonia			Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annuel grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	TOTAL.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.
3 St	colet	Nicolet St. Hyacinthe Terrebonne Kamouraska L'Assomption City of Montreal.	500 500 500 500 400 500	3000 300 500 719	300	400 500 400 400 300 300	!	200 1000 300 900 300 500	500 500 400 500 400 400	100 100 100 100		80 400 120 365 120 200	120 600 180 535 180 300	580 900 520 865 520 600		20 600 180 435 80 200
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### LIST No. 3.—COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	plied for w	ount for hat pose.	and pur-	Bu	dget 1856.	of		Prop	osed	allo	vanc	es fo	r 185	3.
		Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	verb	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Grant for building and for payment of debts,	Reduction from budget of 1855.	TOTAL.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Beduction from hudget of 1855.
Masson, Notre-Dame de Lévi,	Bellednasse, Laval, Chambly, Vaudreuil, Rouville, Beauce, Rimouski, Argenteuil, Vorchores,	300 150 300 250 200 100 250 100 150	300 300 325 500 300 100 100 75 100 107	500 500 1000 500 1000 500 500 500 500 125	250 200 100 300 250 100 75 75 50		150 300 150 150 100 200	250 250 100 250 250 100	100 100 25	50	40 40 80	60 60 120	370 310 160 290 290 140	100 25 25 300	90 180 40 90 110 60 60 20

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.

<sup>•</sup> The asterisk indicates those institutions which have never before received Government aid.

	1	Reduction from Budge	£ 8. 6 7 110 7 110 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1
		Increase over Budget of 1855.	40 0 40 0 40 0 40 0 40 0 40 0 0 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	e for 1856	Total.	8 7 7 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
ŀ	wanc	Reduction from Budget of 1855,	۹ : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
	Allo	Grant for building and forts.	9 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
ED.	posed	Reduction from Budget of 1855.	2. 3. 4. 7. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
OR MIXED	,	Increase over Budget of 1855.	£ s. 40 0 0 440 0 0 0 440 0 0 0 440 0 0 0 0
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BOYS		Annual Grant.	7 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
R B		Grant for building, 526	9: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 11: 1
FOR	1855.	Grant for payment of debts.	<b>भ</b>
HES	et of	30,100	
4—ACADEMIES	Budget of	Annual Grant.	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7
-AC	lied or ose.	Grant for building, 338.	2000 2000 2000 1000 2000 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
4	Am'nt applied for and for what purpose.	Grant for payment of debts.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
No.	for t	Annual Grant.	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
LIST	4	COUNTY.	Ottawa Ottawa Lévi Lévi Kamouraska Beauharnais Argenteui Yamaska Stanateud Berthier Ottawa Vercheres Portneuf Stanstead Pontiac Stanstead Pontiac Gompton Compton Napierville Richmond Wolfe Wolfe Wolfe Brummond Deurmond Deurmond Deurmond Deurmond Deurmond Deurmond
		NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Aylmer (protestant)   2Aylmer (catholic)   3 Aubigny   4 André St.   5 Baudarnais, St. Clément de-   6 Bonin, Argenteuil   7 Baie du Febvre   8 Barnston   9 Berthier   10 Buckingham   11 Belozil   12 Cap Santé   13 Charleston   14 Clarenceville   15 Conticook   16 Clarendon   17 Cassville   18 Compton   17 Cassville   19 Cookshire   20 Cyprien, St.   21 Dunywell   22 Dundswell   23 Dunham, No. 1.   26 St. Eustachès   26 St. Eustachès   26 St. Eustachès   27 Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eustachès   28 St. Eusta

Appendix, (No. 58.)

	Proposed Allowance for 1856.	of 1855, Grant for building and for payna't, of debts, Reduction from Budget of 1955, Total, Increase over Budget of 1855, Jean Hom Budget of	S. £ £ £ S. d, £ S. d 25 0 0 25 0 0 15 33 15 0 40 0 0 16 33 15 0 40 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 0 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0
FOR GIRLS.		Annual Grant, Increase over Budget of 1865. Reduction from Budget	8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8
5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.	Budget of 1855.	Annual Grant. Grant for payment of debts. Grant for building	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
LIST No. 5	Amo't applied for and for what purpose.	Annual Grant.  Grant for payment of debts.  Grant for building &c.	£         £         £         £           50         150         200           50         180         100           50         300         50           50         50         100           75         25         100           75         25         20           50         300         20           50         12         25           50         12         25           50         12         25           50         12         30           50         21         30           50         25         350           75         30         30           50         30         23           50         25         350           75         30         30           50         50         50           47         40         75           100         75
		COUNTY.	Champlain Joliette I. Assomption. Richelieu Charlevoix Vercheres Chambly Dorchester Portnent Soulanges Chambly Rouville Lothinière Missisquoi Joliette Châteauguay Beauharnais Richelieu Joliette Deux Montagns Montmorency Nicolet Sacques Cartier Gaques Cartier Graville
		NAME OF INSTITUTION.	*1 Ste. Anne Lapérade *2 St. Ambroise de Kildare *3 L'Assomption 4 St. Aimé 5 Balcsil *7 Boucherville *8 St. Bernard, 9 Cap Santé *10 Les Gédres 11 Chambly. 12 St. Géssire 13 Ste. Groix, Lotbinière. 14 Cowansville 15 St. Charles, Industrie 16 St. Charles Ledicales, Industrie 18 St. Charles Ledicales 19 St. Charles *18 St. Denis. 19 St. Eustache 20 St. Fusitache 21 St. Grégoire *22 St. Grégoire *23 St. Grégoire *24 St. Hillaire *24 St. Hillaire *25 St. Grégoire *25 St. Grégoire *25 St. Grégoire *25 St. Grégoire *25 St. Grégoire *25 St. Grégoire *25 St. Hillaire *26 St. Hillaire *25 St. Hillaire

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Reduction from budget	180	<u> </u>
Increase over budget of 1855,	Ψ :	0000
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DISTRIBUTION OF SUM GRANTED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY AID TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1856.

COUNTIES,	MUNICIPA- LITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid and for establishing amount granted.	Amount of assessment lovied.	Amount of anunal grant.	grag.	Amount of supple- mentary aid granted.
Richmond	Orford. Barford. Barford. Roxton. Stukeley. Granby, Diss. Shefford, Diss. St. Sévèrc. Pointe du Lac. St. Eloi.	48 Insufficiency of annual grant, for 7 schools, 64 Assessment to build 2 school houses, £126 65 "repair 3"	56 16 5 53 11 0 20 4 8 14 19 0 112 13 0 17 0 0 0 0 0 83 10 2 64 0 0	56 16 5 41 11 0 20 4 8 14 19 0 38 11 9 45 0 0 17 0 0 34 12 1 56 10 2 40 0 7	£. s. d. £ 50 0 012 15 0 015 15 0 015 20 0 015 50 0 012 20 0 011 25 0 011 25 0 011 25 0 012 25 0 012	5 0 0 5 0 0 7 10 0 7 10 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0

REMARKS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY AID TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES.—The foregoing table accompanied the Report of the Superintendent which was approved by His Excellency the Governor General 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 municipalities, 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 doubtless 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 severely 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 Trustees of Dissentient Schools.

Montreal, 21st July, 1856.

### GENTLEMEN,

You have already received, 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 Secretary-Treasurer, 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 tenth 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 Secretary-Treasurer 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 assessment 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, otherwise you will run the risk of not receiving any-

thing from the Department.

40. You will observe that by the fifth clause, the Trustees of the Dissentient Schools are alone authorized to establish and collect the amount of the assessment to be paid by the Dissentients. Thus, on the one hand, the Dissentient Trustees 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.

50. 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 Department, 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.

60. 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 ESTABLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN VIRTUE OF THE ACT 19 VICT., CHAP. XIV.

First Article.—The Secretary-Treasurer 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 exceeding two pounds ten shillings currency, for all other stationary which he is required to furnish. Accounts of these expenses must be submitted and approved of by the Commissioners.

Second Article.—The School Commissioners shall hold their meetings in the most central School, and if they hold their meetings at the house of their Second School, and if they hold their meetings at the house of their Second School, and if they hold their meetings at the house of their Second School.

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 mentioned, is not exorbitant.

Fourth Article.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall be allowed for his expenses, when travelling for the affairs of the Commission, 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 mentioned; 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-commission on the monies collected at the residence of the rate payers; but the assessments 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.

70. 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 themselves 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 avail

themselves of this important provision of the new Act.

So. The 12th clause gives the Superintendent the power, with the authorization of the Governor in Council, to refuse the Scholastic Municipalities 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 term 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. I 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 you 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 con-

tinued, 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.

The 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 accruing 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 as-

sist you in carrying out your views.

100. The fifteenth clause provides for the imposition of fines on Secretary-Treasurers 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 Inspectors 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. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education.

## A SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF

Education for Lower Canada.

Sir,—We request that you will be pleased to grant to this Municipality the sum of  $\mathcal{L}$  as a supplementary aid for the present year.

The share of the grant awarded to this Municipality is £. We have caused to be levied by assessment the sum of £.

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  $\pounds$ , besides the materials and labor, amounting to about  $\pounds$ 

We herewith transmit the certificate of the School Inspector.

Dated at this

(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 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  $\mathcal L$  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  $\mathcal L$  currency, (as the case may be) whereas the sum of  $\mathcal L$  currency, (as the case may be) was during the same period, levied in the whole municipality, (or have only paid  $\mathcal L$  currency, while they are indebted in the sum of  $\mathcal L$  for arrears of assessment) that the other districts have paid  $\mathcal L$  currency of assessment, and that no other districts is indebted in a sum exceeding  $\mathcal L$  currency.

It is our desire to increase, with the above amount, the salaries of the teachers in districts Nos. 5 and 6 who actually receive but  $\pounds$  currency per annum.

Dated at

this (Signed)

185

Chairman.

Secretary.

[CIRCULAR No. 20.]

Education Office,—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 duties 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 examination 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 prizes in any elementary school, where you shall find less than fifty children present. You may (but it is expected you will seldom) go the length of giving twelve prizes, in the academies and in the model schools, and even in the elementary schools, where you shall find more than fifty pupils in attendance.
- 30. You are equally forbidden to give these prizes at the public examinations, which you may occasionally 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 take 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 same entry in a register which you will keep yourself, and of which you shall give an abstract with your half yearly report.
- 70. 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 constant in his attendance, as will appear from the School register.
- So. You are not to reward a merely comparative 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 respect will prevent him from obtaining another prize, even if he deserved it upon other grounds.
- 10. The books are to be given according to the ago, 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 some 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 American School do not approve of the system of prizes and rewards, which is so highly popular both in France and in England. They contend that it excites too much ambition and fosters an immoderate vanity with one class of students, while its 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 above in-

structions and adding to them those which your own experience shall suggest, you will attain the objects 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 nucleus 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

40. To replace with advantage the holidays, the only favour which, up to

this time, it was in your power to confer.

50. To place at your disposal means of stimulating the study of such branches

of learning as shall appear to you to be neglected.
60. 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,

Your most obedient servant.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU. Superintendent of Education.

Circular No. 21, respecting the publication of the Lower Canada Journal of Education, the formation of a superannuated teachers fund, and the opening of the Normal School.

Education Office.—Montreal, 5th January 1857.

To school inspectors and commissioners, trustees of dissentient schools, and to school teachers.

GENTLEMEN. -I feel great satisfaction in being able to announce the accomplishment of some of the most important measures recommended to the consider-

ation of the Legislature in my report for 1855.

In the first place, the establishment of the "Lower Canada Journal of Education," 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 subscription, 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 miscella-

neous 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 english. Should however any board of commissioners or trustees 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 section of the province, though receiving the same amount of government aid, viz: £450, rendered impossible the execution of this project. Teachers however will be entitled, 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-inclined 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 show the example, by subscribing

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 understood, that neither 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 clubbing 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 study of the English language, the English Journal will be of the greatest utility, and

vice versa.

As these two papers will contain selections from the best periodicals published 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 establishment of a superannuated teachers' fund. 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 requisitions for inscription on the register for teachers actually teaching, and also forms of memorials for pension, have been sent to school Inspectors and school Commissioners, and they will also 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 inscribing 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 years pension paid to them, offers an 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 year.

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, according 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 sorrowful 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 Education.

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 with any serious idea of permanently remaining school-masters.

The sympathy they should feel for old retired teachers residing in their neighbourhood, should engage the commissioners 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 next.

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 deemed more prudent to limit the pension to such teachers only, who had taught for two years previous to 1848, and for five years altogether; otherwise 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 reimbursement 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 taken 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 set 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 cause 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 commissioners 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 they 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 in the amount of the annual assessment in almost all the municipalities that have sent in their semi-annual reports—by the promptitude with which in a great

number of places, the clause providing for the collection of the monthly fees, has been obeyed, I cannot 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 pounds 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 should both continue and press it forward. The first is, that the Legislature in their last session passed a law compellingschool mistresses to obtain diplomas before the first of July next. 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 school will furnish good teachers, there will be no longer any excuse for refusing them a fair remuneration, and further, the rivalry that 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 good salaries.

Six teachers have received appointments in the Normal schools, namely: Messrs. Toussaint, Devisme, Juneau, Doyle, Boudrias and Delaney. The vacancies thus caused 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, althorigorous, 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 for the profession should not be diverted from their studies 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 actually schoolmasters, and who may wish to improve themselves in the Normal school, as also with such young men as may have 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 attached to the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal schools, will be as moderate as possible. In order to admit 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 can be

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 manto 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 Jacques Cartier Normal schools, it is not intended that they should be so, permanently, 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 education and of a rich and intelligent population, both at Quebec and Montreal, when the success and development of the enterprise will justify such a proceeding.

I will not do my fellow citizens the injustice even to doubt that such will be really the case. I cannot suppose that at this critical epoque in the history of 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 is above all, a work of self-denial and devotedness, and those, whose ancestors

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 future greatness and prosperity.

I have the honor to be

Your very obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Schools.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 11th 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, together 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 Superintendent, and after 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 10s. currency, for each year spent in teaching, any balance should remain, that balance shall be placed out at interest in some incorporated bank, and these accumulated principals and interest may be distributed among the pensioners 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 1857, 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 out 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, either from age or infirmity, and who have taught, at least, during two years in Common Schools in Lower Canada, since the 1st January 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 £1 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.

Article sixth.—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 between the first of January and the first of April in each 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 year 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 1856.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 6th October 1856.

General Rules and Regulations for the establishment of Normal Schools in Lower Canada.

T.

#### 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 with him for its direction, the Principal and Council of the Laval University. The studies will be chiefly carried in on the French language, but the English language shall also be taught. This school is chiefly intended to meet the demands for teachers, of the Roman Catholic population of the districts of Gaspé, Kamouraska, Quebec and Three Rivers, as also

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 McGill 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."

Π.

#### 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 sixlh.—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.—The Superintendent shall divide annually, equally among the three schools, the sum of £1000 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 STUDIES.

Article Tenth.—The course of studies in each Normal school shall 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 Instruction—Methodical reading—Elocution—Recitation—French and English Grammar—Literary Composition—The Elements of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy—History, doth general and particular—Sacred History—The Histories of England, France and

Canada—Geography—Arithmetic in all its branches—Book-Keeping—Algebra— The Elements of Geometry—Mensuration—Astronomy—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—Natural History—Agriculture—Horticulture—Linear Drawing—and

Singing.

Article 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 Cy., 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 certificate 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 16th year of his age.

Article Seventeenth.—The Rules and Regulations which shall from time to time be established, for the governance of each school, shall provide for the proper discipline of the pupil-teachers; and every scholar who shall have been intoxicated,—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 Eighteenth.—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, as shall be approved of by the Principal of each school.

Article Twentieth.—Such pupil-teachers as shall receive an allowance from Government for their board, may be compelled to reside in the boarding house attached to the establishment, unless, for sufficient reasons, specially exempted backs Samurintandent of Sake allowances.

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 Cy. Public notice shall be given of the dates within which application must be made 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 examination 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 travelling expenses, conformably to a tariff which shall be hereafter established for each school.

Article Twenty-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 Super-intendent of Schools, or in some college or academy in Lower 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 indemnity 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 Twenty-fourth.—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 house.

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 appropation of His

Excellency the Governor General.

#### VI

#### OF DIPLOMAS.

Article Twenty-eighth.—Diplomas 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 three 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.

Article Thirty-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 Cy.

Article Thirty-second.—The pupil-teachers in the Normal Schools shall, each in their turn, teach 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 thereof shall be regularly kept and rendered to the Superintendent of Schools.

#### VIII.

#### OF THE BY-LAWS OF EACH SCHOOL.

Article Thirty-fourth.—By-Laws shall be established for the management of each of the three schools. These By-Laws must in all respects be conformable to the provisions of the present 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 sixteen 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 either 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, has 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.)

A. 1857.

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 awarded 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.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 12th January, 1857.

Special Regulations for the admission of Pupil-teachers, into the McGill 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 conduct 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 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 23rd general Regulation, according to the form marked A, hereunto annexed. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools, together with all 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.—The pupil-teachers shall state the place of their residence, and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boarding houses, but in such only, as shall be specially approved of. No boarding house having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive

female pupil-teachers as boarders, and vice versa.

Article Fourth.—Every pupil-teacher will be allowed a sum of from £8 to

£9 to assist in paying his board. This allowance will be paid quarterly.

Article Fifth.—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 ner annum.

Article Sixth.—The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles, shall not exceed £3336d. 8s. 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 Schools.

Approved by IIis Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th January, 1857.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

EDUCATION 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 success 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, that

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 appointment of principal, and also that of an ordinary professor. The experience acquired by this distinguished clergyman, in the art of teaching, and also in the direction of undertakings of importance, are foretokens of success which the public will not fail to appreciate.

Mr. Toussaint, a teacher who has received a diploma for an Academy—will be associated with Mr. Horan, and to him will be assigned, the teaching of mathematics and all the exact sciences,—the art of teaching, with those branches of education especially connected therewith, such as reading with definitions (lecture raisonnée,) arithmetic and geography. Mr. Toussaint was for many years the principal of the college at St. Michel de Bellechasse, which he governed so successfully, as to make that establishment, as expressed by the Superintendant in his report for 1855, a nursery for good teachers.

French grammar, literature, history and mental and moral philosophy have been intrusted to Mr. Emile de Fenouillet, a distinguished French scholar, whose

acquirements are well known.

The principal will himself take charge of the religious instruction of the pupils, natural philosophy and chemistry, natural history and agriculture.

Vocal and instrumental music will be taught; the plane-forte 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. Ernest 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 education.

To Mr. Pierre 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 schools 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 raisonnée), the art of giving object lessons, (so calculated to develope the mental faculties of the pupils,) 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 exception of vocal and instrumental music will only be taught to those who are 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 obtaining 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 circumstances, a part of the

course may be dispensed 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 association 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 model school for girls, will both be organised. Of this, timely notice will be

giyen.

The old Government house known at Quebec by the name of the Old Chateau, will be occupied by the Normal School, the model school and the boarding house for boys, until a more suitable building can be erected. All the necessary repairs and alterations will be made with as little 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 elevated site of the Chateau and garden, will be viewed one of those magnificent natural spectacles, which never fail to exercise a noble and salutary influence over the mind and imagination of youth.

The price of board will be £16 per annum. Pupil teachers receiving purses

will thus have but £8 to pay.

Applications for admission as pupil teachers must be made to the Reverend Mr. Horan the principal, who will be found at the residence of the Curé in the Upper Town until an office can be prepared in the school buildings. The applicant must be provided with a certificate of good moral character from the curate of his parish, and 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 the Government, the curate of his parish must also certify that he is unable to pay the whole of his board. He must also sign a declaration that it is his intention to devote at least three years to instruction, in Lower Canada.

This declaration will only bind him to the payment of the sum of £10 currency, 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 tuition will be gratis, as will also, the use of text books. Boarders must

furnish mattresses, blankets 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 fifteen days after the opening 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 without interruption, but the course of studies will be divided into two half yearly sessions. A course of one year, will entitle a pupil teacher to present himself for examination to obtain an elementary school diploma; 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 unnecessary 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 inauguration of the school will be given as soon

as determined upon.

The pupils in the model schools will pay a monthly fee of five shillings. Applications for admission must be made to the principal. In the model school will be taught, reading with definitions (*lecture raisonnée*) object lessons, French and English grammar, writing, arithmetic, mental calculation, geography, sacred history, elements of algebra, and of geometry, linear drawing, book-keeping and

singing. The pupils will have the use of the gymnasium and will receive lessons in gymnastics from one of the masters.

The premises occupied by the establishment being more circumscribed than it is desirable they should be, the number of scholars must consequently be limited. Parents wishing to place their children at the model school, should therefore make application to the Principal with as little delay as possible.

### PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE McGILL 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 connection with McGill College consists in the Superintendent of Education having associated with him for its management, the governing body of that university, which will enable the pupil-teachers to derive such benefits from the university 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 committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, has been associated with the institution, as a branch model school.

Mr. Robins, trained in the normal school of Upper Canada, where he has also acted as an assistant, will be one of the professors; Mr. Hicks, the other English professor, has studied in two of the best normal institutions in England, and has already gained a reputation in this country as the instructor of a number of efficient teachers.

The 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-teachers 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 qualifying themselves for teaching in colleges, academies and other institutions for superior education.

The course of study in the normal school will include all the branches of a sound English and French education, with especial reference to their principles and practical application, and to the best methods of teaching them. Instruction will also be given in the art of teaching and the management of schools, in history, the elements of mathematics and algebra, natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, agriculture, drawing and music.

In addition to religious instruction of a general protestant character, by the professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers, representing the several denominations with which the pupil teachers may be connected.

No boarding house is attached to the institution, but, every care will be taken to ensure the comfort and good conduct 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 arithmetic, and will be required to produce certificates of good 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 miles 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, cannot participate in any of the allowances, 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 rules 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 zealous 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 end 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 15th 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 the normal school, Belmont street.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

# PROSPECTUS OF THE JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Education Office.—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. Therese 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 raisonnée) 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 ap-

pointed 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 appointment of additional associate professors, natural philosophy, natural history and linear drawing. Particular 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 public in struction, and the pupils can borrow such books as the principal may permit 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 lectures will principally bear upon the art of education, with hygiene of children and young persons, in agriculture, history and French literature. The pupils 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 15th 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 herein before contained will therefore refer only to the boys boarding house and model school.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS

OF THE

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Λ. 1857.

# OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS,

# FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Extracts from the Report of Mr. Inspector Bruce.

Under control of the School Commissioners.

"There are in my district of Inspection:

1 College.

6 Academies.

19 Superior primary schools conducted by male teachers.

8 " " " female teachers...

113 Elementary schools.

2 Independent superior primary schools conducted by male teachers.
10 " " " " by female "

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 different boards 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 children 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 of St. 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 three 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 their ideas, and use their utmost endeavors to interest the child in acquiring such The principal fault which I find with the teachers whose schools knowledge. 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 does, whether he be reading, speaking or writing, is naturally considered by the pupils as a pattern which they are to follow, and they will always attempt to imitate Let the teacher never lose sight of this fact. Let him spare neither time nor pains in placing before them whatever may advantageously attract their 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 overcoming the difficulties he may meet with, and also, so much more will the duties of the class become pleasant and agree ble. 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 descriptions by relating anecdotes or moral tales. Be very careful in making your explanations, and never cease 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's labor, 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 some schools, 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, &c., 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'ail, everything 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 examination 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 Canada is vastly in favor of 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 academies is 22.05 in proportion to the population. On the other hand Mr. Bruce shows that in his district 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.

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SYNOPTICAL TABLE of the Protestant Educational Institutions and schools in the City of Montreal, shewing the number of Institutions, number of ...40 40 Progress and ex. system. grants from the Legisla ... Method and suffi, expla. This school deserves sup good system. Independent Schools, In operation for 45 years Of ordinary merit. Recently opened. trol of the Commis. Excellent Institution, ... Tolerably good school. REMARQUES. Recently established, Chiefly beginners. Tolerably good school A marked progress. n excellent school, Satisfactory. Progressing. Of ordinary merits. .. Very good School, Visible progress. Excellent order. Recently opened. good commer. Schools under Well supported .. A good school A good school. good school Good school, Geometry. •Івне Сеошо-ұтұ. : Arts. : 123 15 57 88 Medicine. scholars attending each school, and the different branches of Education taught in each of them respectively, with remarks. The Law 44 to Algebra, Botany. 1 1 2 Belles Lettres German. -'uouo...ı Greek, 225 28 Latin. Natural tory. 168 graphy. 901 : GCO. Physical 361 Ext. declama. -<u>:</u> : 35 35 13 Onemistry. Astronomy, 82 Drawing. Ī i 292 'oisnui : 235 Instrumental Vocal music. : .00 8223 164 1837 Netting. 22 23 Needle-work. 574 Natural Phil-Adgoso. : 25. History. 68 : 868 Воок-ксеріпg. : 8 состарыу. 343 Composition. ន្តន 8 Grammar, 202 282284848 355 Arithmetic. 4838438 5000 ·AnitinW 66664688866466868 25.25 56855 Reading. Total number eliquq lo 52 62 90 Misses Radiord & Huddle sch. 82 Misses Abbott's school. 53 Misse Abbott's school. 54 Miss White's school. 55 Miss Bowie's school. 56 Miss Bowie's school. 57 Mrs. Bowie's school. 58 Mrs. Wilson's school. 58 Mrs. Wilson's school. 58 Miss Wilson's school. 58 Miss Wilson's school. 58 Miss Wilson's school. 19 Miss Lyman's School.
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# STATEMENT A RECAPITULATION.

		Result of E	xaminations.	
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MUNICIPALITIES.	Book keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Mathemathics.	Music.	Drawing.	Chemistry.
Huntingdon La Chûte St. Anicet	7 4	21	8	12 6	1	7 8	8 1	9	1	100
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### 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 refractory 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 individuals, 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 unaccountable 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; consequently, 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 and 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 dis-

tricts.

# 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 girls; 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 successfully 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 change 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 cause, 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 Instruction 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-teachers, 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, "the teacher makes the school," I have constantly opposed the engagement of incompetent 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 clause, 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 act referred to contains many excellent provisions for the furtherance of Education.

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 engagement, a diploma, or certificate of capacity from a Board of Examiners, and the female teachers generally speaking, have passed their examination before media 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 cannot 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 have the inspection, fifteen have this year, model schools, and two, academies; thus making seventeen 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. Remi, 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 populous district, at a short distance from the American frontier, has, in its village, but 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 £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 Gonzague 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 others 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 do 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 perseverance. 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 nobly endeavours to rival Beauharnois. This parish has also two establishments for superior education; the same zealise exhibited by the ladies of the convent, and the same sacrifices of time and trouble by the Rev. Mr. Archambault in establishing these two 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 proximity 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 &c., 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 public 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 given in 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 commissioners, 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 I 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 comfort 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 £20 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 sum 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 inconsequence, 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 appearing 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. All secretary-treasurers who had left office without having closed their accounts, in have since done so 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 Inspection. These it is true, are not very considerable. It is, however, a companying this report, that the inhabitants would willingly assess a themselves to promote this good work, if the government would encourage them by granting some assistance. Honorable exception, however, must be made in favor of the "Société Littéraire de Laprairie," legally incorporated, and yearly 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 three years and already numbers thirty members, the number of newspapers and periodicals received, as well those published without, as within the province is 16, and its library contains 915 volumes, all most judiciously selected.

If the ardour of the youth of this parish for mental improvement do not die

minish, they will derive inconceivable benefit from this Institution.

The literary soirces 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, been 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.

	Model Schools.	Academies.	Pupils in these schools.	Fotal No. of scholars in all the schools.	Number of pupils Reading well.	Learning Compound Arithmetic.	Learning Book-keep- ing.	Learning English. Grammer.	Learning French Grammer.	Learning the Art of Letter writing.	Horticulture & Agri- culture.	Mathematics.	Mensuration.	Linear Drawing.	Musie
Year 1856	15 10	2	, ,	8731 7795	1915 1567	1123 870	118 67	400 294	1388 1317	258 111	19	36 22	20 12	47 18	328 128
Difference in fav. of 1856.	5	2	1215	936	348	253	51	104	71	147	19	14	8,	29	200

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 last 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, thus 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 happy 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 superior schools, and for the improvement of their elementary schools; and I can assure you, that if there be no abatement in their zeal, and that the commissioners continue to exhibit the same ardour for the advancement of education, the progress in a very short time will be very apparent. Several municipalities have had much difficulty in providing teachers competent to teach in their elementary schools, so seldom are they to be met with; still none of them have hesitated to submit to some little sacrifice to obtain them.

The last amendments in the school acts, have contributed not a little 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 d'Yamaska. The parish of Ste. Monique is not altogether exempt from this reproach. A certain number of schools, it is true are in tolerable good order, but they are kept up with difficulty, and this will be the case as long as legal assessment does not take the place of voluntary contributious. 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 advancement made by the pupils, and at the same time, one which materially effects their health, is the bad construction of the school houses, on account of which many of the children cannot attend the schools in 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 houses 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 minimum 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 obli-

gation 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 difficulties, 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 school-master 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, I 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 preparing 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 public.

The law has wisely provided for an increase in the emoluments of Secretary.

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 at a 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 election 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 Revenue Mr. Baily advanced all the money required for the purchase of books and other things requisite for the schools. One school house was required during the year,

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 children over last year. The schools have been regularly visited by the commissioners and public examinations have every where taken place. The board of commmissioners having some debts to pay off resolved to increase the assessment one third, for the purpose of liquidating them. It would be well if their example were followed elsewhere.

Gentilly.—The construction of the building intended for the Academy is now completed. The recent engagement made with Mr. Laplante, 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 been properly administered; and, at the same time, testifies to the zeal and capacity of Mr. Tourigny, their Secretary-Treasurer.

Blindford.—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 14s. 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 females, 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, which 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 Curé. 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 accommodate the number of children attending it, another story has been added to it during this summer. This institution is on a very high footing. A lady,

Set and

whose name alone would give reputation to any institution in which she taught, (Madame Marmet, heretofore directress of the Nicolet Academy), 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 school-furniture. 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 are 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, greatly 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 Mr. Marquis. It is scarcely 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 under the direction of Madame Marmet attended by 423 children giving an increase over the past year of 51 scholars. The number of pupils in the College is 130. The total number of Children receiving Education in this parish is therefore 553. 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.

#### 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, I am informed will very soon be commenced. Among the Elementary school there is one particularly deserving of mention, this is the school kept by Mr. LeBlanc who teaches more than one hundred children with more than ordinary success.

The schools in general are on an excellent footing, and the Commissioners

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. Much 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 shape 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 superior school, and there are eight elementary schools besides that of the Abenakis 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 schools although, those that were previously in operation were very recommendable. A vast 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 during the year.

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, kept 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 municipality 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 progress.

St. David.—In this parish there are nine schools, eight of which are elementary, and another which I rank as a primary superior or model school kept by Mr. and Mrs. Megrette, 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. Megrette's school, 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 hundred persons at least, I have been informed, were present at the examination of Mr. Megrette's school. A school house had just been completed when I made my visit, and the wood requisite for building three others had been drawn to their respective sites. It is to be hoped that the parish of St. Michel will benefit by the example of St. David.

Ste. Monique.—There are in this parish nine schools, eight of which are situated in district No. 1, and one in district No. 2, and they are attended by 340 children. The Commissioners, Messrs. Roberge, Marcotte and Beauchemin, whose zeal in the cause of Education is beyond all praise, succeeded last fall, in causing the evaluation of the lands to be made, and the public notice was to be given at the church door, as required by Law, when three persons forcibly got possession 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 submit to any sacrifice, with the exception of their lives and property, were in the end obliged, in consequence of the threats made use of, to abandon their projects. 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 education 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 and position of every one, was the key; by enforcing a direct tax, the people became directly interested in the disposal of their money, and indirectly in the welfare and advancement of their schools. To all the arguments used to induce them to encourage education, some opponent was always found ready with the general answer, which was 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 his children 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, and 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 The inclination felt in the country to hold these honorary offices most apparent. 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 schoolhouses 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 obviated. 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. I 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 than 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 parts to 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 factorum 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 interest 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 to many other points, the Superintendent 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 mo-

ment 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 upon paying their salaries, not out of the probable but out of the fixed revenues of the municipality, 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 in-

duce the Commissioners to collect their arrears more promptly.

The sketch which I have made above of the actual state of school affairs within my district is certainly not very consoling. 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 their good work. The little time I have at my disposal will not allow me to proceed farther with my remarks on this subject of abuses 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. Following 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 mentioned school. The second is distinguished for the severity 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 statistics 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 mathematics. The Academy for females under the direction of the "Sœurs de la providence". only now in its second year of operation, could not be fairly judged by the progress made by the pupils in so short a period of time. There are four other dist triets under the control of the Commissioners. The female teachers receive £35 per annum, one of them only receives £22. They are generally competent. In district school No. 4, taught by Mile. Beauchamp, the parsing and writing of the scholars were remarkably good. In the other schools the children, generally speaking are not punctual in their attendance, they want books, the school-houses being hired are ill adapted for the purpose; the Commissioners should build school houses, which they could easily do, if they were to collect the arrears of assessment, &c., still due. The school under the direction of the dissentient Trustees kept by Mr. Grant, is a good school; the reading is excellent, and 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 remarkably good;—book-keeping, arithmetic, methodical grammar, history and geography are taught with the greatest success. The girl's Academy, 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 mountains. 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 circum-

stances, 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 are 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 volumes.

Repentiony.—Mr. Gaudry is at the head of an excellent boy's school in this parish. Mr. Archambault in district No. 2, is also deserving of much praise, the girls' school is badly kept; that in district No. 3, is passable. The financial affairs of the Commissioners are well conducted; they should soon be able to supply their schools with better furniture and other school necessaries, maps, charts, &c. There is a public library containing 250 volumes.

L'Epiphanie.—There are four schools in this parish; that kept 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, shut up for one year two out of their four schools. This was an illegal means of procuring funds for the erection of a school house, and I blamed them much for doing so. Of the other two schools, that taught by Mr. Cadot is not quite so badly kept as the other, which is conducted by a teacher who is altogether incapable, and who will shortly be dismissed; besides which, the children are not punctual in their attendance, and it would be surprising if under these circumstances any progress could be made. There was formerly a dissentient school, but it has since become independent; it is kept by Mr. Israel Mathieu, a Swiss protestant, it is attended by fifteen scholars, of whom three are french Canadians.

St. Jean de Matha — A very poor municipality, 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 much as when we see before us the importence to which we may be reduced from a want of it. In this parish I could find no person to replace the Secretary Treasurer who had sent in his resignation. The only school there is in the municipality has made some progress since my last visit. The reading was tolerably good, 4 scholars had learned a little grammar, and six a little geography and arithmetic; but there is some consolation in seeing even a commencement of education in these new and distant municipalities.

St. Gabriel de Brandon.—There are three schools under the control of the Commissioners, and one dissentient school. Two of the schools under the con-

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 municipality 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 The four others are in a most deplorable condition. I was wrong when I 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 control of the Commissioners besides a girl's boarding school kept by Madame, Gué, 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-

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 school, and one protestant dissentient school. The boys academy is under the direction of Mr. Leopold Devismes, the principal assisted by Mr. Content. Notwithstand ing 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. Sufficient 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 du 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 du 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 teachers.

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 £48,—£25—£24—£22—£20 which is certainly too low. 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. Jérome 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 school, the girls academy under the direction of the Sœurs de la Providence, and the one kept

by Mr. Geoffroy in district No. 2. The school houses are neat and well builts: 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 most singular mixture. Anglican Irish, or Englishmen, Scotch Presbyterian, catholic Irish or French Canadians. the inhabitants of this municipality are so different and yet amalgamated that it is difficult to have other than mixed schools. Its great territorial extent and the want of good roads oblige the Commissioners 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 accounts 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. 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 an excellent 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. Rivière. 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 The teachers (who are females) are too young, and cannot con-70 to 80 in each. 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 examination of one of the schools, 24 prizes were given to 22 scholars. In giving prizes to scholars some little importance should be attached to it, the same as giving good conduct medals to soldiers, for if the whole army were to receive the same of distinction, the medal would lose its value.

St. Charles Borromeé. There are in this parish three elementary schools, one commercial college, a girls' academy, and a literary institution. The high reputation of the college is general. I regret to add that the progress made in the elementary school, under the direction of the clerks 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 Sœurs de la Providence; this institution has been only recently 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 efficiency shown by the Commissioners in their administration of school affairs. I can scarcely comprehend how it is, that the inhabitants of the parish, who imposed themselves considerable sacrifices to enable them to erect two excellent school houses, will not persevere, after such a good beginning, either by arousing the energies of their school Commissioners or in showing a little more zeal themselves, by sending their children more punctually to school. 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 their 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 O'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 very 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 have 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 ought to be.

St. Paul de Lavaltrie.—There are four schools in this municipality; one is kept by the clerks of St. Viator; it is not conducted as well as it might be, but it has been too lately established to give an opinion at present. The school under the direction of the "Sœurs de la Providence" is everything that could be wished. The schools are held in handsome buildings, Mrs. Laporte keeps an excellent elementary school in district No. 3. The reading is good, the writing is remarkable for its neatness, and the cleanness of the copy books. School No. 4 is but poorly attended, owing to some difficulty having arisen between the parents and the school teacher.

St. Sulpice.—There are two districts; the school-house of No. 1 is spacious and of a near appearance, but is cold, badly closed, and is kept in bad order. Mr. Michon, a very competent teacher who receives a salary of £68, does not

appear to reap the results which might be expected.

The prodigal manner in which prizes have been distributed has, here as elsewhere, diminished the good effects which should accure from such 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 Curé, 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 honor-She appears to be fond of her profession, and she is both compeable mention. tent 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 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, and 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, but 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 our

best educational establishments is successfully followed here. These sisters have also charge of the Girls' Elementary School, which is kept in one of the halls of the *Presbytèrs* or priest's house; 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 School 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 crown everything the irresolution of those who, if but assuming a bold stand, might more effectually than all else, stifle 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 rightful authorities, loses all energy and becomes totally discouraged and strange to say, the guilty parties are most often the first to complain of the disorder, they, themselves have created.

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 existence but on the other hand the fault greatly lies in the irregularity with which the children are made to attend school particularly, at the very age in which they would most 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 smallness of the school-houses is in many cases a source of very great inconvenience not only as regards the classing of the pupils, thereby impeding their proper advancement, but also the impossibility of following out the monitorial system, one of the greatest advantages in a numerous school. Besides, how can 40 or 50 children crowded together in a room 15 to 18 feet square, 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 districts and of the country.

The school-rates are also paid with more readiness, though bearing a great increase upon former years. The commercial education which is at present found in colleges, academies, &c., is held in high esteem. As soon as

the college of Ste. Anne opened these classes, the demand for admittance augmented 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 immediate and remarkable encouragement. I may also mention the Academy 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 com-

pose my vast district of inspection.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—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; but 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 municipality 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. 4d.

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 arduous 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 regularity 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 8½. 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 having 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 63.

Average cost of each child 17s. 6d.

St. Denis.—Last year this Municipality held 6 active schools. I might say that four of these were excellent, nay even superior schools; 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. Bégin and H. Coté; 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, book-

keeping, elements of the English language, general arithmetic, &c.

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 remuneration 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  $5\frac{1}{6}$ . 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 Miss 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 three, 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 frequently 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 17s. 6d. 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, it occupies 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 1856 10 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 schools 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 fitted

herself for her post. The Misses A. Bérubé 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 materials, and many of the parents remain apparently indifferent as regards the education of their children. Improvements 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: two of them £30; one £25, and another £17. The scholars number 450 of whom 310 attend daily; the scholastic year is of 10½ months, average cost of each child's education is 11s. 9d.

Ste. Heldne.—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 teachers 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 argu ment is that he wants his child to learn how to read, write, and receive religious instruction, and for this purpose, cheerfully pays his share, that being all he can 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, 11s. 6d.

St. Alexandre.—In St. Alexander there were 6 schools held there in the year 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 first. 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 In other respects matters are all right, and the law takes its lead without opposition, probably owing to the responsibility of the inhabitants, who The Teachers' salaries vary from £10, to £27. are in good circumstances. Miss A. Dufour above mentioned receives but £12 10s. In the four lesser schools 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, 10½ months. Cost of each child's education 8s. 4d.

St. André.—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 without a teacher. being that one where so much difficulty arose from the removal of the school-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.

Rivière 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 10½ months; cost of each child's tuition, 20s.

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 Vallée 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 tui-

tion 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 satisfaction, 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 103 months;

average cost of each child 15s. 6d.

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 Bérubé 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 10½ months; cost of instruction to each child, 9s. 3d.

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 to 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 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 schools, 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-treasurer fulfils his duty with care and exactness. Children frequenting school, 464; in daily attendance, 280; period of instruction; 10½ months; proportion on the whole of the population, 1 to 7; cost of instruction to each child, 10s. 2d.

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 and 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 1857. 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 able Teachers, 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 who frequent school, number, 178, in daily attendance there are 126. Period of instruction is of 10 months. Cost of each child's education is 11s. 3d.

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 four though of an inferior description, have not been altogether without fruit. It is to be hoped that matters will go on 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{2}{3}: cost of instruction to each child 10s. 3d.

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 very 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 74. Cost of each child's instruction 11s. 4d.

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 exe-

cutes 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 103. 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 direction 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 year it 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. A little with the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contr

It is evident by the statements of accounts that there has been neglect in their not insisting on the due payment of the school rates, besides which, the Corporation stands under heavy debt. 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 education, 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 a 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  $4\frac{\pi}{4}$ ; cost of instruction to each child, 11s 6d.

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 Commissioners, 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 11½; cost of each child's instruction, 11s.

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 93; on total population, 1 to 393.

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 it will be very difficult for them to obtain the services of any truly capable Teacher 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, 61 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 put 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‡, proportion on those of from 5 to 16 years, according to the report of the Superintendent for 1855, 52½ percent. Probable cost of instruction to each child attending school, comprising books, &c., 14s. 0½. 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 my 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, I particularly appointed the reward, to such scholars as were remarkable for their success in the more useful branches of study, such as arithmetic, grammar, &c., 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 give me respecting them.

A notable and favorable change 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, I invariably ascertained these facts before I would consent to a certificate for any corporation.

The difficulties that heretofore existed towards the carrying out of the schoollaw have almost entirely disappeared within the limits of my district of inspection. Those that do exist are altogether of a local, or territorial nature. I 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 should 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-Treasurer 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 change 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 legal 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 than four schools in operation during the current year, two of which were under the control of the Commissioners, and the two others, of dissentients' 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 only 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 school 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 pay-

ment of the school-tax from the absentees.

Wickham.—In this Municipality there are five schools, three of ancient standing, and two lately established. The shortness 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'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 highest commendation, for their enlightened direction over the schools, during the last year. The new Secretary-Treasurer, 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, pretty 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 for their posts. The fulfilment 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 properly 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 neighbouring 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 property of the Corporation entrusted to irresponsible parties, and therefore obliged to call to my aid 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 at ended. I 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 "Tiercant 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, and 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 Schools, and founded by Mr. Larocque, though still scarcely one year in operation, has nevertheless already effected a great deal of 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 to govern. The parents see this change with unmingled satisfaction. The institution is divided into three departments; a first class numbering 45 pupils, a French elementary class numbering 120 pupils, and an English Elementary class numbering 86 pupils. The Female Academy under the charge of the nuns, "Sœurs 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. rates are paid with regularity and the accounts are in a most satisfactory state! The dissentient elementary School numbers only 45 children; the Teacher gets at 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 handsome 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 in 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.

St. 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 has 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 Commissioners for 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 inhabitants 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 nuns, 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, "Sœurs 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 parish there is an excellent primary school under the direction of Mr. Labonté, a teacher wholly devoted to his profession. Another, under the care of Miss Labonté, 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, "Sœurs de 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 less 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 con-

ducted. The finances of the Corporation are in a satisfactory condition.

St. Barnabé.—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 parcelled 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. Aimé.—This Parish to which I have already alluded, has an Academy under the charge of the religious sisters, "Sœurs de la Présentation," 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.

Ste. 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 has, 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 present a female academy for boys, under the superintendence of the Commissioners, also a primary school superintended by Protestant trustees. These schools are all well conducted; 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, book-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 attached; the Academy is well furnished with Books, Desks, Globes, Maps, and moreover with all the instruments necessary for

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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 de la Providence," they have 260 scholars; to the first class are taught, 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. Eugène Talham, 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 consequence of a defalcation, traceable to the former Secretary-Treasurer, the accounts are in a very straitened condition.

Verchères.—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 sisters, 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-Cœur.—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 much 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, Vercheres, Varennes, &c. 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.

Belwil.—The model school or first-class primary school kept by M. Charles Leroux, at the village of Belwil 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'clock 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 would undertake a

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work of such self-sacrifice. His devoted efforts, 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 Mmc. Leroux the lessons prescribed for elementary schools. These schools occupy a brick building, newly erected, 36 feet 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 scholars, 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 Belœil. 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 attended.

Varennes.—Besides several elementary schools, this parish has founded two educational establishments, 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 Frères 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 book-keeping. The art of caligraphy is also practised in great perfection. The female Academy is under the care of the nuns of the order of "Ste. 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 penmanship deserves especial notice.

I beg leave to close this report with the remark that all the districts under my inspection have 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. Labonté's able opinion in addition to my own, I would recommend Mr. Juneau's Syllabaire, with the grammar used by the "Frères 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 eighteen 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 characte-

ristics, 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 are 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 school. 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 geography, so that they pass examination as common school teachers. The inhabit

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. I have found the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer quite willing to learn their duty from the law and general instructions, and the rate-payers quite prompt in 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, backed by an energetic Board of School Commissioners, has overcome many obstacles, and placed the school affairs 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 been to produce a general compliance to the requirements of the law in the prompt payment 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, arithmetic, 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 remember. 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, which 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 they

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 thereof. The accounts and reports, half yearly, are very clearly and regularly made out by the Secretary-Treasurer, and I 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 advisers 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 actually 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 children 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 well. 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 and very respect-

able 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.

Orford 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 thirteen 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 upon 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 two 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, as

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 respectably 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 Govern-The settlers—French Canadians—began there, six or eight ment, four schools. 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 hardly 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 not so 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.

Durham 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 are 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 shelf of the groups of healthy but ragged children which assemble in them. Such destitution I never 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 the lessons of the "National Series." Their minister has taken an active interest in

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.

Weedon is about being organized. Commissioners 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 30,000, which, I presume, is pretty nearly correct, the number of pupils in attendance in the different schools in the district will be in the ratio of I to 7½ to the entire population. Although this proportion does not come up to that of several parts of Europe, the United States, or even Canada, still, when we contrast 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 4th and 5th 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 Ottawa, 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 materially 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 nearly

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 Mayor'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.

Scigniory 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 municipality 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 duties. 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 private female schools; one of which is first class, and contains several boarders.

Wakefield.—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 so. In

the mean time, I can only report one independent school.

Manioualti.—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.

#### COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Onslow.—There are four schools in operation here, only two of which are under 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.

Clarendon.—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 schools in operation here, numerously attend-

ed 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.

Allumetics.—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 Sheen.—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 for the past five years, and, under his able superintendence, education has 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 that they stand in my Report of last year.

Township of Tring.—Of this Township I am sorry to say, that I cannot 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 her own terms eleswhere. With mistaken economy, the commissioners engaged another in her place at a low salary, who proved to be altogether incompetent, and the School consequently, ceased to present the gratifying appearance it formerly possessed. There are three schools in operation in the municipality and none of the teachers may be considered as

being well qualified. On my last visits I insisted upon the commissioners securing the services of better qualified teachers which they promised to do as soon as

the existing engagements of the teachers had terminated.

This township is now divided into two Scholastic municipalities, and on my last visit, a separate Board of Commissioners was about being elected for each municipality,—of these three Schools in operation, two was in St. Victoire and one in St. Ephreim, during the last year the School Commissioners had been under the necessity of instituting actions against many of the Inhabitants whose assessments had not been paid up.

Forsyth.—Two Schools have been 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 is true that many of the inhabitants are poor and unable to pay much, but it must

also be admitted, that many 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 Secretary-Treasurer 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 a teacher. Her School is numerously attended and very satisfactory progress has been made by the 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 however owing.

as many of the inhabitants are poor.

Broughton.—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 one

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 good teachers, and the pupils made very satisfactory progress and many of them have attained great proficiency in the ordinary branches of elementary education, it is in contemplation to establish two more shortly, one of the teachers for which is already engaged. A dissentient school has also been kept during part of the last year. 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 in 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 children of 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 children of British origin, no great progress has been made. It would require three schools fully to supply the wants of the population, but there is a difficulty of raising the

means to pay the teachers the appropriation being but 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 been the natural result.

St. Calinte 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 semale 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 Preparations for building a large house to be used as a model or superior school 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 advantages, There are also three other schools in operation in this municipality, two of them have male teachers and the other a female 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 sufficient 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 have 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 September last, one school was in operation. The teacher taught both French and The other three teachers were to open their respective schools in a lew 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 school 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 some progress. I trust that the municipality of Ste. Sophie will soon follow the example of St. Ferdinand.

Ireland. In this municipality scarcely anything has been done, during the last year; one female teacher was engaged last winter but she only taught about three months, the Commissioners made consequently no report. The teacher was paid for the time she taught by the inhabitants. The Commissioners say they intend now to proceed by assessment and establish schools, but they have said

so before without doing anything.

Standon.—There is no change in this township since the date of my last report. The present teacher, though in some respects qualified is in many things

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 scholars are making but little progress.

Frampton.—A considerable improvement has taken place in this township. Five schools have been in operation during the last winter under the Commissioners, 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. 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 The present Curé 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 competent, 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, Catéchisme, Instruction de la Jeunesse and Devoirs du Chrétien. 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 Frères is used, in others that of L'Homond

In history, Histoire Sainte and Histoire du Canada.

In Arithmetic, that of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and of Bouthillier. In the English schools the reading books are chiefly the Irish National School Series from the 1st to the 4th Book, 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 (chiefly in the schools of Frampton are used) and 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 School. Uniformity of school 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 enforcing 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 of 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 municipal terms of the municipal terms of the municipal terms of the municipal terms of the statistical tables accompanying this Report will show, that the number of pupils attending school during the last year has been nearly the same as in the

palities, but there has also been a deficiency in others.

The great difficulty of procuring qualified teachers often keep a school vacant 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 the people before the supply, will equal the demand. For the support of these superior solools a special grant will be required. There can be no question but that the establishment of a model school in each of the populous municipalities as provided by law, would do much to give to many, an education superior to what can now be obtained 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 schools in the municipalities.

Very little progress has yet been made in some parts of my district towards the principle 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 Commissioners, have become better convinced of the high mission committed to their charge and with scarcely any exception, gladly accompanied me in my examinations. With myself they have had a better opportunity of judging of the real and apparent progress made by the scholars than can be done in public examinations, where true talent is made to shine; but where also, perseverance and application are often overlooked. Though there are still many schools that remain comparatively stationary, yet a greater facility in reading is more general, hand-writing is more perfect, and in the more progressive schools geography and composition have become favorite subjects of study. However, I regret to add, that arithmetic and grammar, the two most essential branches do not receive any where the attention which they should command. The mando not receive any where the attention which they should command. The management of the scholastic finances of our municipalities, I consider as conducted upon a very defective system, which is the cause every year of complaints and recrimination. This is due, sometimes to the ignorance and incapacity of the secretary-treasurer, at other times to his apathy and indifference, but often, I regret to say, to the want of integrity in this officer.

I have given particular attention to this portion of my duties, and if I cannot flatter myself that I shall see all these difficulties overcome, still I trust that for the future, such a strict watch will be kept by the Commissioners over the secretary-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 concatenation of circumstances tending towards the wise and beneficent views of the Legislature on education, than I 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 very shortly.

The Corporation accounts are well kept.

St. Henri, (Village).—This scholastic municipality has one school under the 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 under a master and the

three others under female teachers.

Côteau St. Louis.—This municipality has four schools, comprising the school for the deaf-mutes, under the direction of Mr. Lagorce. Among the other three, 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 direction 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 Côte has a school under a female teacher, who occupies a house furnished gratis to the Commissioners by the gentlemen of the Montreal Seminary. There are two more at Hochelaga, one of which is very good. Their accounts

are in a very satisfactory state.

Longue Pointe, has a Convent directed by the Sisters of Providence, "Sours de l'ordre de la Providence," a school for deaf-mutes taught by ladies of the same order, and one good primary school. The dissentients have a school under the direction of a female teacher.

Pointe aux Trembles.—The foundation of the Academy at this place is due to the zeal and interest evinced by the Rev. M. Porlier, Parish Priest. It is the property of the Commissioners. This municipality has moreover a Convent under the direction of the religious Sisters "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notic Dame," and an elementary school under the direction of a female teacher. The dissentient model-school is under the direction of Miss. Middletniss. The Commissioners 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 is still in the course of erection, and will be soon completed.

The accounts are in a satisfactory condition. Two of the school-houses are 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 Récollet.—This municipality has five good and efficient schools. Two of the school-houses are built of stone, and have a quarter of an acre of ground attached to each. The municipality of "le Haut du Sault," has but one school. The monetary affairs are in proper order.

St. Laurent.—This municipality possesses an Academy, a Convent and 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 in operation in this municipality, and are very numerously attended. Two of the school-houses are built of wood, and belong to the Commissioners. 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 first 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 the 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.

Rigaud.—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 pupils are 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 Côteau du Lac.—Has five schools, one of which is kept by Mr. Tassé in a very superior style. It is well attended. The Commissioners are 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.

Cèdres.—This municipality maintains a superior model-school for boys, a very efficient Convent school and three elementary schools. The three school-houses 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 schools under the direction of female teachers. It owns 4 school-houses. The accounts 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, one 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 by female teachers. All these teachers are very able and successful in their professions. The Commissioners have raised five very good school-houses. The 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 one 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 one 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 fourteen to 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 direc-

tion of female teachers.

6. With the exception of four schools which are attended exclusively by children of British origin, all the others are attended by children of French-Canadian 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

eause of the progress made in Arithmetic and Geography.

Finally Sir I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my own individual zeal in favor of Education, by which I am induced without the slightest deviation by 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. I kept by Miss Gravel.

Ange Gardien.—This municipality has three schools 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. Fereol. The only school in this barren municipality, is due to the active zeal of the Rev. M. Richard, and promises every success. This parish just now begins to feel the good effects of that education which at first they made strentious efforts to oppose and rejecct.

St. Laurent.—This parish has three schools which seem to satisfy the wants

of the population.

St. 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 direction. In school No. 3, the children make no progress, probably owing to the indifference 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 super-

intends 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 £50. The 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 l'Ile d'Orleans;" for

the encouragement of education. The contributions are voluntary.

Laval.—This is a very poor municipality, it has but one school, and its pupils are rather backward in their instruction.

#### being sever and part COUNTY OF PORTNEUF, except

Ste. Catherine. - By means of voluntary contributions I have in this my second attempt, succeeded in obtaining the establishment of four schools in this municipality, which are all in favorable operation. I have been most ably seconded by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, who is a most ardent patron of progress and instruction.

St. Raymond.—This Municipality sustains three schools, which receive the active superintendence of the Priest of the Parish. They are however deprived of many of the articles absolutely necessary in a school, owing to the very

straitened means of the inhabitants.

St. Basile.—There exists a great degree of poverty in this municipality which is perhaps the cause of their indifference in sending their children to The attendance on either of the two schools is very irregular. I thought it advisable to close a third one, which gave no satisfaction, to which the Com

missioners freely assented.

Cap Sante.—Eight schools are in operation under the superintendence of the Commissioners of this municipality. They are under 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 Priest has established two Model-Schools independent of the Commissioners, one for boys, the other for girls. They are erected in the vicinity of the Church, and under such able superintendence cannot fail of doing an infinity of good!

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, as 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.

St. 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 intention to object to their having a share in the government grant unless they ac-

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. in Letourneau's school is one of the best. It is a boy's school and the pupils it 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 conducted of the nuns "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame."

St. Augustin.—There are four good schools. The school No. 1 Cap Rouge 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 exist 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 under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school under the school

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, the boys school, is under the charge of an Indian of the Huron tribe; the female 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 with advantage.

Ste. Foye.—This municipality is divided into two Districts, and supports an Academy and an elementary school. The teacher at the Academy is a very

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 middling. It is the intention to place the girls' school under the direction of the nuns, "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame."

Stadacona.—Two districts are comprised in this municipality. No. 1 has two schools at "Foulon 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 establishments 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 advised 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 three 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 Lower 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 Crepault.

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

wery well informed and successful teacher directs the Model-School, assisted by Madame Letellier, who instructs the classes in the principles of the English Language. The commission is presided over by Mr. Poirier, who fulfils his office.

with zeal and application.

St. Charles.—This locality has nine Schools, one Model-School, under Mr. Dessaint'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. Villeneuve 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, one 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 Teacher. The Teacher of the model-school for females, is also very zealous 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 learning 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 School-Commission.

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 continue 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 distriction.

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 direction of the St. Thomas Academy. This municipality has also a Female Academy 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 municipality occupies the first rank among the whole of the scholastic municipalities of Bellechasse. The Rev. M. Fortier with Messrs. Forgues, and Leger Launière, form part of the Commission, and to those gentlement 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 two are of very little merit. The contributions are paid up very willingly, and the schools numerously attended.
- St. Vällier.—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 can properly satisfy the demands in respect of education, existing in this municipality.

St. François.—This parish has four schools; one, a model-school, another of comparative merit, and two of inferior 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, "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame," have a

convent in this municipality.

Berthier.—This municipality supports three schools, which are under the direction of competent teachers. The principal of these schools, which might almost be considered a model-school, 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 the 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 duties with zeal and success. Three school-houses have been built, by this Parish.

St. Pierre.—Five schools are in operation in this parish, of which one is a model school for girls; this may be termed a model municipality. The Misses Letourneau 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 and vocal music are taught. The boys academy, under the direction of four of the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne." English, and linear drawing, with both vocal and instrumental music are taught, in addition to all the other branches of a good commercial and otherwise complete education. The schools for elementary education, are eight in number as already mentioned, and are under the direction of competent female teachers. The scholastic commission of this parish in particular, is composed of men of enlightened minds, and to their joint efforts in behalf of education is strictly due the great advancement that it has gained.

L'Isle aux Grues has three schools, one model-school for females and two others for primary instruction. This municipality has ever shown a most laudable and zealous anxiety for the advancement of education. The Rev. Mr. Tardiff though unattached to the school commission, has nevertheless pursued its interests with all possible zeal. Miss Painchaud, who conducts the model school, and who has embraced the profession of teacher, rather through the noble spirit of self-sacrifice in behalf of education, than for any other consideration, renders great and important services to this locality. Pupils make very excellent progress.

under her tuition.

Le Cap St. Ignace.—This municipality has eight schools. They are all little deserving of praise, excepting the school held in the neighborhood of the church by the Misses Talbot: Reading, writing, and a hittle arithmetic are the only branches taught in these schools.

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.

L'Islet.—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. Delâge, 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. I 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 appre-

ciate 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 first-mentioned 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 has eight schools in operation. The tax-payers have raised ten school houses, and intend to build one more, equally as handsome and convenient as the preceding ones.

Among the above-mentioned schools, one only is of poor standing; seven 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 57 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 teachers' salaries 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 parish 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 has 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 and the compound rules to 62, writing is practised by 213 pupils.

The model school, that stood in the neighborhood of the Church, and was in

operation last year, was closed by order of the Commissioners this year. St. Anselme. Of the ten schools in this parish seven are very good and 3 comparatively inferior. They are attended by 337 pupils, of whom 281 are boys, Among these children 153 read very linently and well, 93 pretty and 156 girls. well, and 92 are beginners, 116 learn grammar, 90 orthography, 58 geography, 60 history, the first rules of arithmetic are taught to 103, the compound rules to

31, and writing to 154.

Ste. Claire. - In this parish are nine schools; two are under able masters, and the others are hold by female teachers, 4 of whom are very well qualified for their duties, and the remaining three are of ordinary capacity. The full and undisputed exercise of the school-tax in this parish is wholly due to the unwavering energy of Mr. Gagnon, one of the school Commissioners. The schools are frequented by 302 children, of whom 148 are boys, and 184 girls; of this number, 108 read well, 88 pretty well and 106 are beginners; study grammar, 73, parsing 66, geography 18, simple 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 num-

ber 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 learn how to read. Grammar is taught to 37, parsing to 38, geography to 8, history to 41, the first rules of arithmetic 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 schools there are 336, and of this number 114 read well, 39 read pretty well, and 136 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

58 pupils.

Ste. Marguerite.—This municipality has but two schools, maintained, up to the present time hy Mr. Genest, a merchant of this place, but whose active zeal and efforts have met with nothing but the grossest indifference from the inhabitants of this locality. The only good teacher that has ever done credit to the parish is about to leave it.

Ste. Hénédine.—This parish joins the former, and has only two schools 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 college, where the best education is given to either sex; but I cannot say anything for its elementary schools which are nine in number and are all of a very poor description; they are attended by 225 pupils of whom 100 are boys and 125 gids.

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 boys and 112 girls, 100 read well, 80 pretty well and 95 are beginners. Grammar late taught to 60 children, parsing to 50, to 12 geography, history to 25, the first rules of arithmetic to 65, the compound rules to 30, and writing to 112.

St. Joseph (Beauce).—This locality has nine schools in operation, two of these are middling, the others are superior. They are maintained by means of the school tax which has been enforced, this year, and is consequently the cause of the improvement that exists over former years. The municipal accounts on hibit a disbursement of £307 which proves that the Commissioners have made a wise increase in the item of teachers, salaries.

There are in attendance 377 pupils, 202 boys 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, 65 the first rules of arithmetic, 48 the

compound rules and 134 learn to write.

St. Frédéric. Though this is quite a new parish, nevertheless the school-law is in active operation among the inhabitants of the locality. The Commissioners purpose to open two more schools in the neighborhood of the church; they have but four schools in operation, having considered it advisable for the present to suspend the remaining ones.

The number of children frequenting school is 147; 65 boys and 82 girls. Of this number 63 read well, 32 read fluently, and 52 are beginners. Grammar is taught to 40, parsing to 39, Geography to 25, history to 32, the first rules of

Arithmetic to 18, the Compound rules to 21 and writing to 56.

St. François de la Beauce-In the seven schools of this municipality a good aducation 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 is 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.—This municipality has eight schools which I was unable to visit. Lotbinière.—There are 15 schools in this parish, eleven of these are well and efficiently conducted, the remainder are of a poor description. The Academy for boys, under the kind and energetic superintendence of Rev. M. Faucher parish priest to whose liberality it owes its existence, is not only an honor to himself, but also to the parish. The female-model school also due to the same liberal hands, is under direction of a very able teacher, who is gifted with much success in the art of teaching. The primary schools of this municipality are attended by 557 children. Of this number, 207 are, very good readers, 181 pretty good and 169 are beginning to read. Grammar is taught to 187, parsing to 148, geography to 80, history to 114, the first rules of Arithmetic to 180, the use of the globes to 13, vocal music to 12, composition to 25, fancy needle-work to 30, and finally writing to 287.

St. Jean Deschaillons .- There are seven sphools in this municipality; six are under very good and efficient direction, the seventh is tolerable, the accounts of the Commissioners, are in good order. The children who attend school number 271, of whom are 140 boys, and 131 girls. Of this number 109 read well, 73 read pretty well and 34 are beginners. Grammar is studied by 69, parsing by 53, geography is taught to 25, history to 45, the first rules of arithmetic to 27 pupils,

and compound rules as also writing to 142.

St. Croix.—This locality has always had good teachers. Basides an Academy for girls, it has nine schools, aix of these schools are excellent, and three though of an inferior quality, still are sufficiently good, to meet the present demand of their respective localities. The female Academy is under the charge and direction of the nuns, "Sœurs de la Congregation de Noire Dame," where the education, necessary to young ladies is given to 125 pupils. The children in attendance upon the other schools, number 272, which together make 397 children who are receiving a good education. Besides the convent buppils, there are 101 who read well, 99 read pretty well, and 72 are eginners, 37 study grammar, 75 parsing, 29 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 nevertheless maintains as many 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 are beginners. 30 learn grammar, 15 parsing, 10 geography, 15 history, 48 the first

rules of arithmetic and 40 the compound rules, 62 practice writing.

St. Antoine.—Though this parish is divided into two parts, it still 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; 195 boys and 105 girls. 166 read very well, 96 read pretty well, and 74 are beginners. 104 study grammar, 99 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 vocal music, and 20 are taught various kinds of fancy needle-work.

St. Apolinaire.—This 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. Sylvestre.—This municipality has eight schools in operation, frequented

by about 500 pupils.

Ste. Agathe.—This parish has two good schools attended by 110 children.

#### 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 been one school maintained in this place.

St. Fidèle.—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 contributed to

the erection of another school-house.

Malbaie.—Though there are seven school-houses in this parish, they have but four schools in operation, and the remaining houses are closed. The consequence 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. Agnès—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 make good

and satisfactory progress.

St. Irenée.—The teacher who directed the school at this place, refused to renew his engagement. I sincerely trust that he will be replaced by a person of

as good and efficient abilities as himself.

Eboulemens.—The Commissioners here have opened two new schools in this municipality which added to the four former ones, supply the educational wants of this parish.

detailed the state of the

The teachers of these schools are all provided with diplomas for elementary

teaching.

"Isle aux coudres."—There are here three schools in operation, which are governed by teachers having diplomas. The education given in these schools is deserving of approbation. The Commissioners are very punctual in the duties of their office.

"Baie St. Paul."-Has ten schools, and an academy for girls in operation. There is a building at this place with grounds attached, intended as a college for the youth of this municipality. The schools are very numerously attended. The Commissioners are zealously interested in their duties.

St. Urbain.—There are 4 schools in this Parish in full operation. The last time I visited them, they had a fewer number, having closed some of them. These schools are under good teachers.

Petite Rivière St. Francois."-Little River St. Francis. There is but one school in this Parish, which is under the direction of a young female teacher, who though unprovided with a diploma, is nevertheless very deserving of approbation. Herepupils have made surprising progress in their education and seem happy and zealous of application, under this teacher's direction. for a office for strainings

# 1st Report of Mr. Inspector Meagher.

A great degree of progress is manifested in my district of inspection. The number of schools has increased, and have also increased the attendance of their pupils. The system of voluntary contribution is still practised in the county of Gaspé, owing to the repugnance of the inhabitants for the contrary system 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 district of inspection, have been employed in collecting payment of all arrears, whether of taxes or otherwise, and I am happy to find, that they have succeeded in their task, without being obliged to have recourse to enforce payments by the Courts. The accounts of many of the municipalities are consequently in a most flourishing condition. I may mention in particular, those of Hamilton, under the superintendence of the Rev. Jean Louis Alain, and those of Maria, and of Carleton.

The inspection of schools is every where felt as productive of very advantageous results. I have particularly observed this state of feeling, in the last two mentioned counties of my inspection, where my visit was halled with the most flattering demonstrations, both from the inhabitants in general, as also by the Rev. gentlemen of the Clergy in particular. My only support of recessary School-books that exists subject of regret, is in the great want of necessary School-books, that exists 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

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, prevented me from carrying out this intention. I, however obtained information respecting the school that is held there, and understand that it 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. And Anthony

Gaspe Bay South.—I found but one school in operation in this municipality, frequented by 23 children; the examination I held of it was far from satisfactory. The pecuniary resources at the disposal of the Commissioners are not sufficient to enable them to form an engagement with a properly qualified teacher.

Gaspe Bay North and Sydenham.—This municipality is divided into two districts and has one school only, in operation, which is under the direction of an excellent master. This school is maintained with great difficulty, and indeed the present teacher does not intend renewing his engagement unless his salary is increased, which is not likely as the inhabitants are so poor, that it is with difficulty that they pay the present amount, and the Government pay is in itself too limited to be of any consideration to a good teacher.

Cap des Rosiers, Fox and Griffin Cove, and Douglas—This municipality has three schools. One of these under the direction of Madame Enoug a very able teacher, deserved my approbation. I granted Madame E. a certificate of capacity. The 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 school 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, for 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 replaced by an

able female teacher.

Perce 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 high-

ly qualified master. This school is frequented by 47 children.

Bonaventure Island, and Grand River.—There are thirty 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 had engagements formed with teachers from Montreal, and were in daily expectation of their arrival.

Newport and Pabos.—In this municipality there is no school. Certain of the inhabitants were desirous of having schools, but were opposed to the law. Before my arrival an attempt had been made towards the electing of Commissioners,

but it had met with failure.

Port Daniel.—has three schools in operation. The school of District No. 2 is well and efficiently directed, the two remaining schools are held by masters of

ordinary capacity.

Hope.—This municipality has two schools one of which, is kept by an efficient master, assisted by his wife, and is attended by 62 pupils. I was very 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 satisfactory.

Cox.—There are three schools here. The school of district No. 1 is kept by a good master and is frequented by 62 Children. The examination I made of

it was very gratifying. The school in district No. 2, has for teacher a very young: man who had but just entered upon his duties when I visited the place. I therefore had no opportunity of judging of his capacity, so far as existing proofs of his tuition are considered. 68 children frequented the third school. The examination at this school was satisfactory.

Hamilton.—This municipality has but one school, which is under the direc-

tion of a female teacher.

Richmond—Has three schools kept by poorly qualified female teachers. The dissentients have a school which is frequented by 56 children. 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 a female teacher: These teachers hold certificates

of capacity from the Inspector.

Nouvelle 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 other is of inferior standing,

Mann. There are no schools in this municipality. This lamentable state of things is owing to a spirit of dissension among the inhabitants, arising from the choice that had to be made of the sites for the establishment of their schools. 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 was referred to in the matter; and hope to settle the difficulty which I have now reason to believe will be effected very soon The Indians have a school in this locality which is under the direction of Mr. Dumontier, their missionary. It is attended by 65 young children who already

Matapédia and Ristigouche.—This municipality has three schools in operation; two of these schools are directed by masters and one by a female teacher. The inhabitants of this locality are actively disposed in favor of education, and

intend opening a fourth school

### kst. Report of Mr. Inspector LESPERANCE.

Ste, Anne des Monts. This municipality is divided into three districts, and has but one school in operation. It is almost an impossibility to induce masters to come to this place. The Commissioners have however made many endeavors. to obtain some, but without success. Litrust that there will be less difficulty in obtaining them. for the other two schools which I expected to see opened;

The Commissioners do not own even one school-house

St. Ann's school is frequented by 28 children; grammar, parsing reading, writing, geography and some portion of arithmetic, are the branches taught. The "teachers assistant, the alphabet and the Christian's duties" are among the reading books, used at this school.

### 2nd. Report of Mr. Inspector Desperance.

Sie. Anne des Monts, This municipality has but three districts, but each district is provided with its school. They are under good and able teachers. The population of this municipality is augmenting very rapidly and consequently will soon require new subdivisions and a greater number of schools; but the pecuniary resources at the disposal of the Commissioners 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.

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(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 satisfied 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. Rock.—This school is under the charge of Mrs. McLean and is frequented by 58 children of both sexes. English grammar, 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 Goggie, is possessed of great 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 I found some neglect in the study of English grammar here, but am happy to say that it is at present learned with application and success. Writing with dictation and geography are particular objects of this lady's tuition.

School in the Champlain Wardi. This school is attended generally, by more than 100 children; but the measles and scarlatina have interfered to arrest the progress that was being made. Mr. Lloyd, the teacher of the school, is descrying of the highest approbation for the very good order and discipline which he has established in it. Besides these schools which are under the direction of Protestant Commissioners, Quebec has several others, under the direction of chamisable societies, where instruction is dealt out to a large number of children.

# Report of Mr. Inspector Martine was a fundamental

I have everywhere remarked a great degree of zeal in behalf of education, particularly among the School Commissioners, from which I cannot but august the most happy results.

The following is the state in which I found the municipalities of my district

of inspection;

Laterière.—This municipality maintains two schools, one held by a master, the other by a mistress; both of these teachers hold a diploma. The accounts of this place are in a lamentable condition; the consequence is that the Commissioners find it impossible to fulfil their engagements.

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 two 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 but one school; it is under the direction of a licensed teacher. This school has been opened since the time of my visit

only

These divers schools have been maintained by means of voluntary contributions; 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 these 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 school-houses are falling in ruins.

#### Report of Mr. Inspector Germain.

St. Vincent de Paul.—The Collège of Laval and an academy for females, under the direction of the Nuns, "Dames du Sacré Cœur" 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 collège is under the direction of one superior, a director, and four professors.

Besides these two institutions this municipality has four good schools which give instruction to 215 children. That of district No. 2 is a very excellent school;

it is under the direction of Mr. Jacques Gausse.

St. Martin.—This parish is divided into as many scholastic municipalities as there are schools. This is the cause of creat obstacle to the due march that education would otherwise have here. The brethren of the order of St. Joseph direct the village school with the success for which they are so justly remarkable. The Nuns, "Sours de Ster Croix" have also a school for girls, and obtain a grant from the Commissioners. Their pupils make rapid proficiency.

Ste. Rose.—The school of the village is ably directed, as is also the one at the "Côte des Lacasse," which is kept by Mr. Contant. The other schools of this municipality leave ample room for improvement.

St. François de Salles.—There are three schools in this municipality. The village school is under the direction of a teacher who fulfils her duties with all possible zeal. The school situated at the upper part of the parish is kept by a

teacher 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, "Sœurs de la Congrégation 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. Hetier, 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 locality entertain 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 situated at the "Côte Mascouche," 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 able masters.

St. Jérôme.—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 description; 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 unexperienced female teachers, can be found to accept an engagement.

Ste. Thereise.—This locality is renowned for its college, which is pattodized not only by the youth of the country, for the superior classical course which is followed within its precincts, but also by the neighboring States. Thereis also an academy for girls under the direction of the nuns, "Scurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame," where a good education is given and attention shown to the study of the principles of French grammar in particular.

There is a school at the village, which serves as a preparatory school for boys, who enter at the college. The dissenticits also have a school, which is under the direction of the resident ministers, it is highly deserving of approbation for the order and regularity with which it is kept.

I am sorry to say that the example that is given at the village in favor of education is lar from being imitated in the concessions of this parish, where the

LEFT & STEPPER

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, respecting 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 the classes. I am happy to say that each one of these, displayed a degree of knowledge and aptitude equal to the best expectations that might be formed of them.

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 in general very good, and sufficiently supply the wants of education in their different localities. The dissentients here have two schools, one at the village, and the other at "Grande Frènière." Since the adoption of the teaching of the English language at the college, the number of pupils attending these schools has been greatly diminished. I 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 orphans, for the poor, and all others who by age or infirmity are incapable of providing 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, might with great advantage to their pupils, add to the instruction which they at present give, which so far is purely elementary.

There are six schools in the remainder of the Parish, more or less good. The teachers who are females, are very desirous of fulfilling their duties, but some of them lack proper capacity. The school held at "Cote St. Jean," gave most satisfaction; the remainder are very indifferent, with the exception of the boys school at the Village, which is under the direction of a very able master.

St. Placide.—There are four schools in this municipality, two are middling the remaining two are of inferior standing for a standing for the second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respective second respecti

St. Thomas.—In this municipality, four good schools are in operation, frequented by 268 pupils. The village school ander the direction of Mr. Edouard Corbeil deserves especial mention. I have noted it down on my list as a model-school. It is attended by 101 children of whem 43 are boys, and 58 girls; 73 learn writing, 24 the simple, and 26 the compound rules of arithmetic; 8 are still more advanced; 26 study French grammar, and 15 geography. In each of these branches the pupils underwent their examination in a very creditable manner.

Ste Scholastique.—This parish is divided into three municipalities as follows: the municipality of "Ste Marie" which has one school of middling quality, the municipality of "St. Joachim," which has one school also, kept by Mr. Elie Moinean, 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 instilling 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 schools of South St. Remi, of "St. Joachim," and of St. John are of an inferior description. The school for dissentients, is kept by an able teacher, possessed of a diploma. The convent-school under the direction of the nuns, "Sœurs de Ste Croix," maintains the reputation 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, &c.

St Augustin.—This municipality has seven schools in operation. The village school under Miss Dunn and the other at the "Cote des Anges" are both very efficient. The schools at "Cote St. Louis" and at "Petit St. Charles" are deserving of some merit. The teachers who direct them are very zealous in the exercise of their duties. The schools at Cote St. Jean and at "Petit Chicot" 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 my district is situated in mountainous parts, and is reached with trouble and difficulty. The inhabitants of district no 2, show a great deal of zeal towards the support of their school, which I have always found very well and numerously attended.

Ste Adèle, or Round Lake.—This municipality has but one school very

badly kept.

St. Raphael, ile Bizard.—This parish is divided into two municipalities each having a school of inferior quality. The teacher who formerly held the village school is a very able man, and it is a matter of regret that the pupils parents constantly interfered with him, and were unable to appreciate his merits; he has 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 island.

Mission du Lac.—The Rev. Gentlemen of the Seminary 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 muni-

cipal body established here.

### Comparative statement of the years, 1854, 1855 and 1856, ...

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General statemnt of Statistics having reference to the Counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Lake of Two Mountains and of the Parishes of St. Raphaël and Ste. Angélique.

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St. Vincent de Paul St. François de Sales Sainte Rose St. Martin	1 1 2 8	5 3 7 8	3 1 6 7	3 3 9 8	1 1 3 2	3 2 6 5	499 110 398 552
Terrebonne Ste. Anne New-Glasgow St. Jérôme. St. Janvier. Ste. Adèle. Ste. Thérèse.	1 1 2 3 1 6	5 4 4 9 5 1 6	1 1 4 9 5	5 4 4 9 5 1 8	1 3 7	3 3 1 3 5	443 200 172 452 200 45 470
Mission du Lac.  St. Eustache St. Augustin St. Benoit St. Joseph Ste. Scholastique St. Colomban St. Hermas St. Placide	1 1 1 3 1 1	11 7 6 2 11 2 4	11 7 6 2 12 1 4	12 7 7 3 13 2 4	2 1 1 5	8 7 5 2 9 2 2 4	68 529 269 356 146 604 62 268 201
St. Raphaël	2	2	2	2	1	2	117
Ste. Angélique	1	2	2	2	2		56
Total	40	108	า3	117	34	77	6217

#### Report of Mr. Inspector Painchaud.

#### MAGDALEN ISLAND.

The school of district No. 1 at Amherst 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, nothwithstanding 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 being 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 £40, and fire-wood is added which is furnished by the rate-payers.

The school of district No. 5 or of "Havre 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 Christian 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.

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#### ERRATA.

Page 60,-4th column, 5th line, read 30 "instead of 36."

" 111-Opposite figure 22 read, "counties of l'Assomption, Berthier, &c."

" 115—In the column respecting teachers who are in the receipt of £100 and upwards, of Mr.

Lanctôt's district of inspection, "read, 5 and in the account total read 10, instead of 5."

## RETURN

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,

Toronto, 8th June, 1857.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,

Toronto, 6th June, 1857.

Sir,—In compliance with the address from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of 3rd 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 1853, by order of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HUTTON, Secretary.

ET. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

#### (Copy.)

AUSTRACT OF LETTERS PATENT OF INVENTION, VOL. 1, FOLIO 59.

FREDERICK HENRY BADDELY, Quebec, Lieutenant Royal Engineers.

New and useful "Water Cement."

The said Water Cement consists in the use and employment of a certain rock or rocks in Lower Canada, largely developed 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 expelled under the form of Gas; after which, these fragments are ground into powder, and this powder is passed through a fine sieve, in order to render it as nearly 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.)

Quebec, 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 John Rolph,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

#### (Copy.)

To His Excellency Lieutenant General WILLIAM ROWAN, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada.

The Petition of PIERRE GAUVREAU, of the City of Quebec, Architect,

#### HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioner is one 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 proposes 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 making, vending and using the said cement within the Province of Canada, hath fyled in the office of the Minister of Agriculture a solemn declaration and specifications (in duplicate) according to the requirements of law, accompanied by such specimens 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 Excellency'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 Canadian 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 having iron bars at the base thereof and under which the fire is to be made. When filled with cubes of the above size, the kiln is to be covered over with larger pieces of the same stone to prevent the escape of the Fire is then to be kindled beneath the grating, and kept at such a temperature 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 converted into Hydraulic 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 suggest. This Cement possesses the peculiar property of setting under water in less 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.

The 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 Canadian 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.

> PIERRE GAUVREAU. (Signed.)

Witnesses:-

W. R. WRIGHT. J. B. FUTVOYE.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, personally came and appeared, Pierre Gauvrean, of the City 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 cement, called by him "Gauvreau's Canadian 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 Gauvreau 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. BELLEAU, J.P.

Fiat, No. 9.—1854.

### Crown Law Department,

Quebec, April 5th, 1854.

Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, in favor of Pierre Gauvreau, of the City 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. 79, 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.

### (Signed,) LEWIS T. DRUMMGND,

Attorney General for Lower Canada.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.

Crown Law Department, Quebec, 11th April, 1854.

On Letter of John Rolph, Minister of Agriculture, of the 10th instant, relative to Patent granted to Pierre Gauvreau, on the 5th instant.

I am of opinion that the only point for consideration, by the Executive, is whether or not 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.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Ira Schofield and others, Officers who served during the late War with the United States, beg leave to REPORT;

That on the 27th June, 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, Niagara, 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 fifth 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 Michilmackinaw, Detroit, the Territory of Michigan, and the entire western portion of the United States.

In 1813, the second campaign opened by the invasions of Lower Canada by General Wilkison, commanding the army of the North, at the River Raisin in Michigan, York in the Lower District, Fort George in the Niagara District, Isle

aux Noix, Chateauguay in Lower Canada, and Chrysler's Farm, ending in the defeat 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 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 B:—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 Committee accordingly recommend that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty soliciting that 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 General's Office, Toronto, 8th June, 1857.

Sir, With reference to the information required by you as Chairman of the Committee on the Petition of Ira Schofield, who served in Active Militia Force which was called into the field for the defence of the Province, and served during the war of 1812, 1813 and 1814, I am of opinion that the surviving Officers of that Force of the different grades, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry in both Provinces, do not exceed at the present day, over sixty-five, Lieut. Colonel de Salaberry 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 Street, 15th 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 afforded 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."

(Signed,)

BATHURST.

A true copy.

(Signed) C. Foster,
Military Secretary.

### SCHEDULE OF ACTIONS IN

DATE.	NO.	POINT OF ATTACK.	BRITISH OFFICERS IN COMMAND.	BRITISH FORCE.	AMERICAN OPPICERS IN COMMAND.
1812. July 12. do 17. 18, 19, 20 Aug. 4. do 17. do 27. do 18 Nov. 17 do 25. do 27. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. 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June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. June 5. Jun	1 2 3 4 5 0 7 8 9 51 22 3 51 55 56 7 8 9 40 1 42 3 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 4	Sandwich, U. C. Michilimarinao, U. S. River Canard, U. C. River Canard, U. C. River Canard, U. C. River Canard, U. C. River Canard, U. C. Royango, U. S. Detroit, U. S. Checuston Heights, U. C. Olicitown and Lacolle, L. C. Fort Brie Batteries, U. C. Black Rock, Batteries, U. S. Port Eric, U. C. Lacolle, L. C. River Raisin, U. S. Ogdensburgh, U. S. Vork, (Toronto.) U. C. Miama, U. S. Sacket's Harbor, U. S. Fort George, U. C. Fort Schlosser, U. S. Black Rock, U. G. Beceli Woods, U. C. Fort Schlosser, U. S. Black Rock, U. S. Goose Creek, U. S. Goose Creek, U. S. Lower Sandusky, U. S. Fort George, U. C. Lice anx Noix, L. C. Lake Eric. Fort Detroit & Amherstburg, Moravian Town, U. C. Town of Niagara, U. C. Town of Niagara, U. C. Town of Niagara, U. C. Town of Niagara, U. C. Town of Niagara, U. C. Town of Niagara, U. C. Fort Magara, U. C. 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Dec. 16 do 31		River Thames	.(Capt. Basden	250	General McArthur General Izzard

Appendix (No. 60.)

A true copy from extract written by Lieut. Col. Clark, 2nd Lincoln, and Assis

### THE WAR OF 1812, 1813 and 1814.

20 Victoriæ.

AMERIC'N FORCES.	REMARKS.
2500	First invasion of Canada. Landed near Sandwich from Detroit.
60 1000	Contribution suffering incommendative
200	Three attempts to cross the River Canard repulsed.  An important victory in its results.
2500	Recrosses the Detroit River.
600	Seven actions.
8000	Gen. Hull and army surronder, with Fort Detroit, the territory of Michigan and western portion of the U.S.
1000 10000	Second invasion. Gen. Brock killed by a rifle shot of the enemy. [Wadsworth and forces surrender.
60	Third invasion Cant King and leftred without any decisive action. Gen. Sheaffe resumes the battle. Gen
200 & artii	American battories of Block Book Book Street, and Sure batter, aveache batteries and Fore Erie, and sur-
3000	Fourth invasion. Gen. Smyth, of proclamation notoriety, attempts to cross the Niamara, but did not effect a Fifth invasion.
1000	Type Hyssion.  [Indiang.]  [Indiang.]  [Indiang.]
500	Americans retired Munifican of tree chineses to UOI. Proctor.
8550	Eighth invasion. After opposing the landing of the enemy, Gen. Vincent retires to Burlington. [retreat. Night attack, hard fighting, near ½ of troops engaged killed and wounded, two Gens. made prisoners, onemy Americans' surrender, due to the gallant conduct of Fitzgibbon and hard fighting of Caughnawaga Indians of Stores destroyed. Provisions brought away.
700	Americans' surrender, due to the gallant conduct of Fitzylibon and hard deliting of Cambon made prisoners, onemy
300	Stores destroyed, Provisions brought away.
000	Enemy retired, barracks and stores destroyed, enemy rallied and Lt. Col. Bishop was wounded and Capt. Fryen killed, an unfortunate affair.
500	No impression made on American Fort. Con Proctor retires to him I in the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line
}	Winth invesion Battle of Menty. In consequence of Barciay's defeat on Lake Eric, Proctor evacuates Det.
8500	The flect surrenders to Com. Perry. In consequence of Barclay's defeat on Lake Eric, Proctor evacuates Det. Minth invasion. Battle of Moravian Town: defeat of Gen. Proctor. Gallant conduct of Tecumsch, who was killed. [action is due to the Chippawa Indians under Black Bird. This action took place in the recovery of the army medicing close at Cases! Chem. The control of the army medicing close at Cases! Chem. The control of the army medicing close at Cases! Chem. The control of the army medicing close at Cases! Chem. The control of the army medicing close at Cases! Chem. The control of the army medicing close at Cases! Chem. The control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the
	This action took place in the recovery of the army medicine chest at Cassel Chons. The success of this relativasion. Gen. Covington wounded and retires leaving the field in possession of Capt. Murray. Gal-After a repulse by Col. De Salaberry. Gen. Hampden retires.
8000 8000	renth invasion. Gen. Covington wounded and retires, leaving the field in possession of Cant. Murray Color
1500	After a repulse by Col. De Salaberry, Gen. Humden retires, leaving the field in possession of Capt. Murray. Gal- Gen. Maclure burns the Tower, recrosses the river, leaving his tents and camp equipage behind.
	constitute burns the lower, recrosses the river, leaving his tents and camp equipage behind.
600	Fort Niagara surrenders. Public stores to a large extent captured.
J.	
2500	militia of W. District in return for the destruction of Niagara.  Made a slight defence.
į	
4000	Elebenth invasion. Being repulsed, retired to his own lines.
	British landed from their shipping, Gen. Brown retires, British demolish stores, &c, &c. Twelfth invasion. No defence, garrison surrendered.
5000	Fen. Riall, after stacking enough patrion surrendered.
	Gen. Shaft, U. S. Militia on ———————————————————————————————————
5000	After a well fought hattle Amer'ns were repulsed and retreat up Niag. River [Ret. from Ft. St. Geo. to Chip.
· ' '	After landing, enemy are repulsed and retire to shipping.
1500	Enemy retire and Col. Murray succeeds in his enterprise of destroying stores, shipping, &c.
3000	Lt. Col. Drummond repulsed and retreats to batteries. t. Wolsey R. N. captures two American schooners, Lake Michigan.
1100	After a little sharp shooting, Gen. Bissell retires.
800 (	After a little sharp shooting, Gen. Bissell retires.  Chirteenth invasion. Long Woods, W. District. Invaders retire, fen. Izzard having reinforced Gen. Brown's force to 8000 at Fort Eric. retired to his own territory for winter iir Geo. Provost, Comu ander-in-Chief of the British force with 12 000 men. the flower of the Telling of the British force with 12 000 men.
2000	ir Geo, Provost. Comu ander in Chief of the Suited board with a contract to his ewn territory for winter
E	ir Geo. Prevest, Comr ander-in-Chief of the British forces with 12,000 men, the flower of the British army, ttempted a demonstration upon Platsburg. U. S., which unfortunately eventuated in the loss of our fleet make the platsburg of the British army, to Lake Champlain, and loss of the gallant Downie killed. Our faithful fulian allies are not enumerated, but to their bravery is the successful defence of Canada to be attributed, in common with the militis and explain forces with whom they were allies. It will be seen by this statement that different that the militis and
ļ	on Lake Champlain, and loss of the gallant Downie killed. Our faithful Indian allies are not any more than
15	nue to their prayery is the successful defence of Canada to be attributed, in common with the militia and
}r	egular forces with whom they were allies. It will be seen by this statement that different invasions were nade and fifty actions fought during 1812-13-14, and at the peace of January, 1815, not an acre of her soil was
(i	n possession of her invaders.

tant Adjutant General Militia, Niagara Frontier, during the war 1812-13 and '14. SAM L WOOD, Secretary Militia.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

## 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 ONTARIO, 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 submit; 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 sought. 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 cut 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, and 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 recognized 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 opening 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 submit 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.

JOSEPH HARIMAN, Chairman.

9th June, 1857.

### MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

#### JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esquire, in the Chair.

WEDNESDAY, 27th 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.

#### FRIDAY, 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 Committee, the following Statement, prepared by him, giving a descriptive and succinct view of the work under consideration, and the cost of construction:—

#### STATEMENT OF ROWLAND BURR.

#### 1st.—The necessity of a Ship Canal.

The enlarged Eric 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 Canal 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 1 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 engigrated 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 8 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 years 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 75 millions of inhabitants. But our own 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 population as Great Britain now does.

I refer you to a map of No. 3, now shewn, and if a Canal is not made through Canada, there must of necessity be one made across the Peninsula of Michigan, of 220 miles, and cut through a great height of land, and another around the Miagara Falls, from Tandewanda to Lewiston, which is now partly chartered; and will go on if one is not made through Canada.

## 2nd.—Of the practicability of making the Georgian Bay

The only difficulty is the deep cut, to which I refer the Honorable Members of this Committee to the diagram of the survey on map No. 1, which I now produce

serve armilier dimin

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 7½ 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, 2 cent per ton per mile to send 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 11 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 other excavations, so as to form a straight line from Toronto to the Georgian Bay, and through Lake 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 Canal 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 millions 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 for the Canal, 1 of a cent per mile per ton on the 450 miles so saved, that is 1 dollar and 121 cents per ton, allow 1 dollar for toll, making 20 millions of dollars a year, the 12½ cents amounts to 2½ millions of dollars, that will do the towing of Vessels and repairs, and pay the yearly expenses. ‡ 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 121 feet water, carries 3000 tons burden; the Locks of the Lake Superior and Huron Canal are made large enough to allow these Steamboats to pass through, they will carry freight 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 fine 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 41 millions; allow for custom duties on consumable goods, I dollar each, which would be an income to the Government of 44 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 Eric 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 1 of the expense of the Railroads; 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.

#### 6th.—Different Routes.

The Chatham Route 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 Buffalo 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 proposed 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 inducement to enlarge the Erie Canal, or cut a canal around the Niagara Falls, and by that means take away the remaining half of the St Lawrence trade and ruin the Grand Trunk and Northern railroads, with no advantage for opening up 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 Canal. 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 cut, which will not cost more than \$7,500,000; it requires the two canals for vessels to pass from Lake Huron 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 Harbour; 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 prac-

ticable, 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 traffic; 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.

## Estimate of the Cost of the Georgian Bay and Toronto Canal.

	\$ cts.	١,
Engineering and levelling, \$10,000 per year for 10 years,	100000.00	·
Salaries of Clerks, Agents and Officers, office-rents and expenses,	100000.00	
Land purchase,—a piece of land, of 20 rods wide, through York, Vaughan and	1 1	,
King, 120 lots amounting to 1,200 acres, at \$80 per acre,	96000.00	
11 miles through the City of Toronto, amounting to 30 acres, at \$8,000 per acre,	240000.00	٠.
Through Tecumseth, Essa and Vespra,—120 lots, 1,200 acres, at \$20 per acre,	24000.00	. 4
Clearing and stumping 1,200 acres, at \$40 per acre,		1 3
Deep cut,—8 miles to average 75 feet deep, 120 wide in the bottom, 270 feet wide	وراده البعير الم	ر.:
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	. 5
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Carried forward	7708000.00	ik

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Excavating and digging from Barrie to Georgian Bay,-20 miles, \$10,000 per mile,	
7 Roads in York, 7 in Vaughan, 2 in King, 8 in Vespra and Sunnidale, 6 in Toronto,	1
in all 25, all stone arches and bottoms, 12 feet high and 12 feet wide, with	
in all 20, all stone arches and outcoms, 12 feet high and 12 feet wide, with	100000.00
side walls, at \$4,000 each,	
6 Swing Bridges, at \$3,000 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 121 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
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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 three 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 121 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 a 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 exhausted, 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 vessels 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 Ship 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 Lake Superior 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. 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 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 through 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, 121 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 Toronto Route, and no other line will answer but the one I have levelled, and of which you have the profile; 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 11 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 Commissioner'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; and have thoroughly examined the Western States, 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 often 2 and 3 fast on the différent 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 knew 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 routes, from the 220 mile route in Michigan to the Ottawa route, and say, without fear of contradiction, that the Georgian Bay and Toronto is the only route that will do the business that will be required, and will pay the stockholders and the Government; and this, I believe, can only be done by a land grant of 10,000,000, or more, of acres of land north of the great Lakes.

ROWLAND BURR.

City of Toronto:

## APPENDIX.

PETITION OF ROWLAND BURR, OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

## To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Rowland Burn, of the Crry of Toronto, humbly sheweth:
That Your Petitioner has had his attention directed, for several years past, to
the necessity of a Canal across the Peninsula of Western Canada, to connect Like
Huron with Lake Ontario, of a capacity to admit the usual sized Ocean Shifing
Vessels and Steamers, and Your Petitioner has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the position of the various routes in contemplation, and of the probable cost, as well as the income of the different routes, and the advantages
arising to the Province by one being built, and with that object in view has made
himself acquainted with the localities, size, cost, lengths, capacities and returns of
all the Canals of the State of New York and Canada, also, the costs and proceeds
of all the Railroads in these two countries, so as to judge between the two, as to
costs and income. Your Petitioner has, with a view of demonstrating the necessity, as well as the practicability of constructing such a Canal, 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 Canal, connecting the waters of Lake Ontario, at Toronto, with the Georgian Bay, 80 miles in length, 120 feet wide at the bottom, 136 feet wide at the water's surface, with a side slope on the banks 1½ slope to 1 foot in height, and water 12 feet deep all through, 64 double locks, 50 feet wide in the clear by 250 feet long, all of squared Ohio stone or other as good, and all leading roads, including two Railroads south of the deep cut, 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 climate, 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 Canal will greatly increase the income of the Northern Railroad, as all passengers, valuable merchandize, 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 1½ 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 City 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 Canal a sufficient height to allow locomotives and their trains, carriages, and waggons, to pass under the Canal; and also allowing 2 locks at each of the principal cross-roads, so as to allow stone arches to be built under the Canal 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 through in much less time than they would travel the same distance through a crooked Canal.

And Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROWLAND BURR.

TORONTO, March 23rd, 1857.

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## GENERAL STATEMENT

OF THE

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FROM THE

Period of the Union of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to the year 1856, inclusive.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL,

CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

1857.

20 Victoria.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENfrom the period of the Union of Upper and Lower Amount collected from each source; the Net Amount classified under different Heads.—Extracted from the

#### REVENUE.

Year	Cus	Ex	CISI	3.	TERRI	ror	IAL,	Sales o mar i Lands, i ar under Vic., o	Scho U ada 4	ool pper ., & 5	Sales, &c., of in Upp nada, U. Com School under I cap.	f L for C. mo F	ands Ca- the on und, Vic.,	JESUITS' ESTATES.				
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1842	278930	7	81	88991	6	91	53365	4	1	1597	1	9				8095	18	7
1843	241572	8	0	80741	8	62	97862	16	111	1101	10	8		•		5751	1	6
1844	441881	15	11	83846	19	02	66636	11	3	1506	10	73				4227	7	0
1845	449960	1	71	37002	9	21	114064	8	0	1555	18	9				8476	16	6
1846	422215	16	84	81068	9	81	97261	18	8	2074	2	7				5230	2	11
1847	414688	5	62	56965	10	21	26284	14	0*	1668	14	5				6762	0	8
1848	334029	8	9	48961	10	4	55137	0	6	4479	  13	0				6018	12	10
1849	444547	5	1	41161	5	5	37603	7	10	2704	17	8				•	15	0
1850	615694	18	8	28320	10	4	56188	3	2	8244	12	6				9318	8	2
1851	788931	17	1	23248	8	0	74313	4	4	2864	4	2	1045	5	2	6625	11	5
1852	789158	9	0	25743	19	4	66391	16	4	8774	8	5	4548	10	11		15	- 1
1858	1029782	15	4	26582	10	8	93770	4	2	8422	18	0	22182	9	10		19	٠. ا
1854	1226988	6	11	19704	8	6	102899	6	11	4483	12	0	28086	0	2	8452	-	9
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1856	1106888	12	3	28424	8	10	111457	6	6	4309	10	5	30482		6		12	9

<sup>\*</sup> 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 ascertained.

DITURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, Canada, to the year 1856, inclusive; shewing the Gross after deducting Expenses of Collection; and the Expenditure, Public Accounts laid annually before the Legislature.

#### REVENUE.

Year	Fees on Timber received in Office of Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, under 8 Vic., cap. 49; and 9 Vic., cap. 16.	Tolls, &c., on	Casual Reve- nue, (includ- ing Interest on Public Depo- sits.)	BANK TAX.	Lunatic Asylum Tax, UpperCanada, under 2 Vic., cap. 11.	and amending		
1841	£ s.d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ a d.		
		18286 14 84	•••••	568 1 8		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
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1845		41039 9 91	7646 8 11	18020 17 1	2788 17 8	8107 2 6		
1846	•••••	61486 14 13	4586 8 6	15899 1 1	2667 0 11	9771 4 2		
1847	••••	83335 15 0	8940 0 8	16006 7 2	2608 9 10	74860 15 10		
1848	••••••	80421 18 9	6715 15 10	12473 1 0	8426 18 8	14548 10  0		
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1850	•••••	99888 7 0	6966 16 7	18812 5 0	8962 8 4	11884 89		
1851		00057 6 1	11171 15 8	15832 7 7		12884 17 9		
1852	14241 0 8 1	21947 11 1	22468 10 4	18989 2 10		11554 15 10		
1853	11422 15 7 1	28049 14 9	1 1 1	23053 19 4				
1854	15730 4 4 1	11109 11 2	1 1 11	26770 10 5		10860 10 18		
1855	18716 6 8 1			22459 9 10	11944 2 8	18597 11 8		
1856	12450 10 8 1			2214214 2	12548 16 4	4582 19 0		
!}	the state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second st	Light, John and J. Littler of Principal Commentation	to a secretaria del dependenti de mai del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretario del secretari		14020110 4	4874 5 10		

<sup>\*</sup> Made a part of the Upper Canada Building Fund, by 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 68, and repealed altogether by 20 Vic., cap. 8. This Account was not included in the Public Accounts till 1844.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Canada to the year

#### REVENUE.

			T	o n n	A	G E	יטם	ΤI	ES	J.			TAV		LICEN ES.	NCE			
Year	For mainte- nance of Light Houses in Upper Ca- nada, under 7 Will.			Sick I NERS Lower nada, 6 Wil	Lower Ca- nada, under			provement of St. Law- RENCE, under 45 Geo. III, cap. 12; (re-			For support of Quebec RIVER POLICE, un-			R CA- DA. icable	!	DA. cation-	Marriage Licenco Fees.		
	IV, cap. 95; cap. 35, and amend-by 14 & 15 ing Acts.		Vic.,	pealed by 12			14 & 15 of the Rebel				ij	ons, c.)							
	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	đ	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	8.	d.
1841	543		11 <del>1</del>			11	"		4	~	8.	u	-	8. u.		s. u.			u.
1842	560	15	8	1885	14	10	1820		4								161	16	10
1848	604	1	2	631	13	9	1857	14	5								2270	5	0
1844	604	19	10	2904	3	9	1866	4	9		<b>.</b>	• •					2547	5	0
1845	708	8	1	1944	10	5	2429	9	5								2911	10	0
1846	805	16	5	1928	7	5	2394	6	10			••					2487	11	10
1847	878	2	4	2494	12	10	2031	19	11				ļ		• • • • •		8097	o	0
1848	1029	2	5	2807	0	7	1830	14	8		• •			• •	• • • • •		8052	O	0
1849	1016		!	427	8	8	1950	7	7		• •	••	••••	• •		• •	8176	0	0
1850	1020		1	1947	13	8		• •	• •			• •	9141	15 6	8082	6 10	8564	0	0
1851	987	6	10	2270	4	8		••	••	746	15	10	17692	8 10	4961	7 6	4279	0	0
1852	• • • • •	• •	•••	2067	9	9	<b> </b>	• •	• •	3022	19	0	17833	7 0	4617	12 0	4704	5	0
1858		•••	•••	2306		1	•••••	••	$ \cdot $	1817	4	5	19482	5 9	4871	16 2	5215	o	0
1854	•••••	•	•••	2602			••••	••	••	2069			*	••	4145	18 8	6151	6	0
1855	•••••	••	•••	1442		7	••••	•	••	1282	5	2		••	4088	4 0	6550	.0	0
1856	••••		•••	2027	10	2			••	1586	2	2		•- •-	2770	7 10	7188	0	0

<sup>\*</sup> 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 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 94, to the payment of the Principal and Interest of the Debentures issued for the erection of the Montreal Court House.

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper 1856, inclusive, &c.—(Continued.)

### REVENUE.

Year	<u> </u>	Fend	ees,	Forfe	nd	res,	Upper und Vic.,	und Cai er	, nada 12 3 63	Canad 9 Vi 88, to for mode Su	pay Eff,0 Soc Upp la, u c., o pro	ment 00 l to cicty, per inder cap. ovide m- i of	Ban Court	F Car	ees, nada, 7ic.,	for of Court and House at Ka and under cap.	ds erec Mon Co s & mou Ayl 12	Fund tion treal ouse, ourt Gaols raska mer, Vic., and
. !	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£,	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841	508	11	7	2762	0	7		-										, Y'
1842	809	8	41	8546	0	94		İ			1							
1848	102	5	0	8296	6	10	į .				}							, ,
1844	48	15	0	3220	11	11	'									, ,		
1845	58	15	0	8691	15	21	 						818	15	8			
1846	48	10	0	8606	15	104	,				.		546	0	7	1.,		,
1847	48	8	8	2448	14	24					.ļ		528	18	4			
1848	41	10	0	1878	10	8	,	  •••	• • •				701	16	9			5.15
1849	21	5	1	1888	6	5	115	8	0				420	19	9			1.7
1850	16	5	0	1270	19	11	8960	12	11					• •		968	7	<b>5</b>
1851	8	2	6	1401	2	5	4052	12	2	721	9	10	• • • \ .			5238	7	.11
1852	41	4	2	2921	18	2	4648	0	5	860	15	2				1116	16	- 4
1858	9	6	8	4619	16	9	4169	11	11	704	0	i				4648	2	. 6
1854	18	14	2	5921	0	4	4688	17	8	857	1	4				5872	J. 🏋	8
1855	•••••			5791	8	0	6717	9	5	1801	18	5				4125	l' "I	. 1
1856	11	5	0	7688	16	9	6914	4	8	1427	16	9			•••	8819	100	μ <b>-</b>

<sup>†</sup> Subsequently paid to Municipalities.

20 Victoria.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Canada, to the year

				]	R I	V E	NUE	•	,	e W	' '		DEDU	CTI Rep	ONS airs,
Year.	Law Fel Lower for payr Salaries cers con with Adn tion of cunder 1: Vic, ca & 16 V	Car nen of nne nini Jus 3 &	t of Offi- cted istra- tice, 5 14 37;	Re-payn advance cancelle ran	s; d V	and	Miscella	inec	ous.	TOTA GRO REVE	នន		Custom Exci	,	nd
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
1841	<b> </b>					••••	<b> </b>			846829	12	113	18437	0	81
1842	]]			1701	17	74	1814	16	2	429152	4	62	14820	12	01
1843				2675	8	113	<b></b>			445578	18	101	18404	14	61
1844			• • • •	709	1	2		••		635630	14	82	18902	7	11
1845	<b> </b>			7786	14	11	<b></b>			708447	3	81	82962	1	11
1846	<b> </b>			5255	12	.7	48	4	4	669881	19	101	82780	12	9
1847				539	18	8	225	18	9	703844	1	8	86147	19	62
1848				402	14	6	869	17	8	577815	11	1	36918	2	6
1849										675427	14	81	84067	12	1
1850		١		137	17	4			• • • •	867891	4	2	88008	7	11
1851	17208	11	8			••••				1047982	5	6	363 <del>4</del> 3	3	4
1852	14330	6	9							1105076	0	2	34593	6	1
1853	43779	13	11					<b> </b>		1474727	5	8	48790	19	11
1854	16680	16	10					<b> </b>		1645706	18	9	58240	12	9
1855	16758	2	8	]]		<b></b>	• • • • • •	١.,	١	1351898	3	1	70648	4	8
1856	15423	10	4	ļ		<b> </b>		ļ.,		1577089	19	11	75878	7	6

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper 1856, inclusive, &c.—(Continued.)

Year.	Territ (includi entire of of the Lar Depart	ng expe Cro	the enses wn	Public	Wo	rks.	Casual a		4	Return ar Moneys	ıd ,		NI REVE	ET	N.
١.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
841	18946	18	87	5475	7	114	1090	17	45	890	0	8	312489	7	11:
842	27202	12	. 8	7862	18	7	1436	11	0	789	9	8	377040	0	7
843	60485	9	7	8393	6	21	2125	5	10	361	15	4	860808	7	4
844 <sup> </sup>	58459	9	4	22816	3	74	1061	12	8	2061	10	8	582829	11	8
845	104872	7	2	18481	6	61	1703	18	. 7	721	1	8	549706	8	8
846	78206	11	8	12975	2	7	771	15	5	1354	4	11	548848	12	8
347	526	18	6*	40504	7	102	1205	18	4	1041	4	113	624417	12	(
348	51955	19	8	56425	2	2	1687	5	3	1128	2	9	429700	18	٤
349	28034	13	3	49780	16	6	8577	13	1	905	17	5	559061	2	4
350	31473	4	6	46084	4	5	2935	11	8	2503	12	10	748886	2	10
351	54351	18	6	33407	10	8	3777	8	10	2864	4	4	917237	19	10
352	34143	8	9	41764	4	10	3489	4	8	3114	9	0	987971	11	10
353	83948	13	9	44901	19	6	6086	17	9	8717	5	5	1842281	9	. 4
54	82954	0	4	53861	16	4	4578	8	6	8397	5	. 0	1492674	15	10
355	61851	18	8	66972	5	5	15808	7	6†	6416	5	6	1180206	] 1	9
56	88492	3	7	61292	16	5	5833	19	11	5921	13	7	1840170	18	11

<sup>\*</sup> The net Receipts only of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1847 are given in the Accounts, therefore the amount of the Deductions cannot be ascertained.

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger$  This includes the cost of a Bill of Exchange for £11,919 18s. 7d., transmitted to London to the credit of the Librarian of the Assembly, for the purchase of books.

11857.

1857.

20 Victoria.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Canada, to the year

#### EXPENDITURE.

Year	Gove		1	Secr and		is	Prov Secre Depar	tar	y's	Regis Depart (incle Free Transle th	tme udi: nch uto: ne	nt, ng r to	Reco Gen Depar	era	l's	Inspe Genera partu (inclu Audi Bran	l's nen din tor	De- t, g	Exec Cov Off		1
,	£	s.	d.	£	g.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	đ.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841	6701	13	4	2110	11	8	4545	6	51	885	13	4	1918	8	71	1808	18	114	8227	7	13
1842	7708	10	3	2831	0	2	5447	14	3	1673	10	8	2152	15	62	2571	4	8	8098	19	81
1843	7777	15	7	3072	15	9	5278	14	2	1194	8	10 <del>1</del>	2152	15	62	2846	16	11	8620	10	11
1844	7777	15	7	1883	14	4	4335	11	7	1499	19	10	1668	1	8	1989	16	0	2092	0	5
1845	7397	6	8	1915	15	4	4391	11	11	1436	2	4	2164	8	8	8101	10	4	2902	19	7
1846	6978	7	8	1269	13	4	4619	13	8	1433	6	4	2155	10	9	8405	0	8.	2411		0
1847	7777	15	4	1660	14	6	4513	11	5	1556	6	10	2439	14	6	8684	2	7	2495	11	4
1848	7777	15	4	1935	8	4	4528	6	11	1499	6	4	2032	7	7	4283	0	в	2847	4	4
1849	7777	15	4	1841	16	4	4485	}	!	1499	6	4	1911	2	2	4336	13	8	2847	4	4
1850	7777	15	4	824	6	4	4506	19	8	1514	3	10	2427	2	10	4577	13	4	2822	1	9
1851	7777	15	4	786	16	4	4506	19	8	832	13	4	2166	U	0	4890	3	4	2420		8
1852	7777	15	4	1687	14	73	5142	1	1	1091	15	4	3250	7	91	4812	3	103			111
1853	7777	15	4	1720	8	11	5899	3	10	1476	19	4	3464	6		5812		l	3305 	1	'
1854	7777	15	4	1869	2	0	6888	8	5	1804	2	2	4444	5	8	6867	-	1	8772	ļ	
1855	7777	15	4	2457	16	10	7673	2	7	1728	10	6	5822	4	11	8149	1	5	5691	1	
1856	7777	15	4	2394	14	2	7908	5	6	2170	11	8	5471	15	10	10048	6	8	4816	16	0

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper 1856, inclusive, &c.—(Continued.)

### EXPENDITURE.

Year	Bo	of		Post ( (inclusion) Occursion Steam defici Post ( Reve	an ner d enc f	s, y	* Bu Agr	f icu an	l- d	Cro La Dep	ıw art		Super Cull Que	f ers	,	Pub	s o	f Of-	UI	oper nada.	ION	Low Cana	er	<del>-</del> ;
	£	s.	<b>d</b> .	£	g	d.	£	_	d,	£	٩	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d,	£	s. d.	-	£	8.	  a.
1841	1698															6854			-	63068	11 51 8			]
1	2094	,	11													7068	8	-		68848	10	0		
1843	2094	8	11													6769	2	5	-	46164	18	01	1	,
1844	2094	8	9												••	5 <b>44</b> 3	2	3		55209	0.	6	٠.	1
1845	2046	18	6				Ì							••		7295	0	7	1, 4	5450	3 0	11	'	
1846	1898	17	0										••••			7244	19	1		59858	6.	6		. 4
1847	2024	7	1	32	0	0	ļ					••				7809	10	6		6403	.8	.7		
1848	2599	19	- 5	75	0	0		٠.	••	••••		••		••		7419	6	6	( )	6906	13	6	,	
1849	1867	7	10	75	0	0			• •	• •,••			• • • •	••	••	6061	6	1		7388	14	6.		
1850	1426	18	0		••	••	75	0	0	500	0	0		• •	• •	8583	19	0	86010	11 6	11-6	7685	19	8
1851	1497	12	11	9141	18	4	119	17	11	481	18	, '		••		6256		- 1	38220	1 1	11		l	-
1852	2489	19	9						i. I	1			13241				i	. [	36827	i li	11	2771		ĮŤ,
	3438			1, 1		, 1	2154	1	1			-	11242				1		35745		il	5858		
	4647		1	H	i	i l	1	i		1	i i		17011		i	1	!!		1	11 2	11	86911	i	
- 1	!			50028		!				. '		- 1	!			1	1	1	46648	11	11	5949		
1856	7944	2	6	77255	∄9	6	3135	2	4	2230	18	10	14108	11	6	1542	8	9	51084	2 1	11.8	6162	15	9+

\* The Bureau of Agriculture was established in 1852. The payments prior to that year are those connected with the Board of Registration and Statistics.

† Not included in the Public Accounts until this year.

‡ Including £4,261 9s. 6d. for Quebec Court House, in 1854; £519 11s. 3d., in 1855; and £1,111 16s. 11d., in 1856.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Lower Canada, to the year

#### EXPENDITURE.

	11									<del></del>			1				. 4					
Year	House Gaol Co House Aylm Kame ka, credi	urt s a ourt ses our our our	and at and as- of	Pen	iter	-	Legis	Late	ire.	(inc Printi Distr	ng, lud ng ibu of	ng and tion	Sta incl Ex Pri	pen of	es, ing ise	Per	esio	ns.	Ant Aid t	ınd	ies, esti	
	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	ď.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	
1841				11271	0	0	27828	13	91	8855	11	71	722	4	5	8597	11	6				1
1842			٠.	8500	0	0	19778	10	0#	9018	15	10	776	5	0	8566	1	81				.    .
1848		٠.		6525	12	6	29878	0	101	938	10	4	1650	0	0	8695	1	,0				1
1844	••••	• •	• •	10901	8	5	19762	16	4.	5741	5	8	2346	, 5	0	8645	8	4				1
1845			••	18000	0	0	41531	5	10	8882	18	0	2400	0	0	8668	5	0				
1846			• •	15850	0	0	41929	11	8	8587	0	8	1887	10	1	8475	10	8				∥.
1847	••••			12762	1	8	88654	18	2	11636	12	2				8006	17	0	İ			
1848	• • • • •	••		15000	0	0	25914	1	11	5333	8	11.				7066	19	1	7815	l 01	0*	
1849	••••			13800	0	0	53510	.5	7	-9191	8	6				8091		'	7105		0	
1850			••	9950	0	0	46096	4	9	5051	15	10.				9965			19885		.0	
1851	19297	7	2	5767	19	6	44681	11	0	8927	4	9				9547			19603			
1852	16704	9	5	6700	0	0	45423	10	7	5188	  15	6				10634	- 1		8112		-	
1853	11108	18	7	7000	0	O	61448	19	9 1	8360	9	1				11648		2	8155	7	0	,
1854	18984	11	8‡	5000	0	0	108879	2	0	6089	1	0				10708	1	· · · /	8897		- (1)	
1855	16682	6	s	15000	0	- 1	l i	. !	1	10344		8			i i	11459	i	- 4	9926	. 1		
1856	24190	14	0	15740	7	8	107839	0	0	8718			8480	9	.	9820	8	0.	8780	0	0	110
- ]]					1				- 1		7	-		1			٦	*:	3100	4	٠,	1,5

<sup>\*</sup> The previous years' Annuities were paid by the Crown Lands Department, and form part of the Deductions from Territorial Revenue.

† Including £11880 15s. 4d. repaid to the Military Chest for Indian Annuities on lands ceded

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper and 1856, inclusive, &c.—(Continued.)

#### EXPENDITURE.

	EDUCATION.	Emigration				Literary	
Yea	r Lower Canada. Canada.	and Quarantine, (including Marine and Emigrant Ilospital, Que- bec.)	Militia.	Agricultu- ral Societics.	Census	Scientific Institu- tions, (including Obser- vatories at Quebec and	Exhibitions in London, Paris, and New York, and Crystal Pa- lace at Sydenham.
				1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Toronto.)	11. 1
1	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841	1 18194 15 64	11768 8 61	6651 9 11	2408 14 5		650 0 0	
1842	1	18449 7 9 <del>1</del>	6118 0 0	2661 10 0	781 1 2	750 0 0	13x 4
1848		12910 1 8	8156 1 21	2650 12 7		100 0 0	The He
1844		18791 14 11	5712 18 11	8849 15 6	4594 17 8		- 14 1 3 T
1845		11364 2 4	6898 12 0	7582 14 10	96 17 10		
1846		17871 9 0	7860 11 6	8913 2 6	1 1 1 1	1216 12 4	
18 <del>1</del> 7		129787 2 9	6805 6 8	8446 14 9		1061 8 0	
1848 1849		24125 5 2	5644 17 4	9876 9 6		900 0 0	- Ser No.
	72541 0 6   80619,14  8   46686 18  4	16468 5 2	6891 9 2. 2325 14 10	8585 4 9		1100 0 0	de la et la
	32886, 6 11 40714 10 4	10957 11 4   1175× 6 7	!!	18086 8 4 12917 12 1			2000 0 0
	31168 0 5 87517 4 9	11201 17 8	1.1.4!		1 1 1 1 1 1	1600 0 0	
	59681 8 8 56795 8 1	10622 5 9		15011 15 4	18349 13 8 2826 15 4		1500 0 0
	40482 9 8 49824 9 4		l l li	18168 0 9			2800 0 0
	60875 8 10 61288 18 6		! i !!	17660 10 0			
	82589 9 8 65057 16 7			17955 13 8	710 0		2000 0 0
							2000 0

<sup>£286 1</sup>s. 7d. of this was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on account of the Court House at Aylmer.

20 Victoria.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the and Lower Canada, to the

#### EXPENDITURE LUNATIC ASYLUMS. § Aid to inhabi-Interest on tants of Public Public Debt. Quebec, Hospitals Montreal, Works, (in-Ottawa, Public and on and Pembroke, cluding Year Buildings. and Turnpike Road Upper Lower Chicoutimi Towage on other Debentures, for Fire Canada. Canada. Charities. Losses, and St. Lawrence) to Gaspé, Lower Canada &c., for ScedGrain. £ £ £ £ d. 8. d. d. S. S. S. 8. 0 0 66383 9 41 19427 15 4657 16 51

1841 8940 17 14 1000 7 11 1842 218108 4480 14 2 1848 2608 15 11 972 96854 18 111 550674 13 2067 18 01 5 9 1844 2755 772 5 5049 11 11 124641 12 81 707671 19 1845 5548 6 11 1658 8 8 9958 19 9 7000 0 143738 7 0 551756 18 1 4502 18 8 6518 18 10 6 8 1 1846 7 5162 2 5 7620 11 1889 8 8 225840 9 2 1847 9 151145 6420 9110 4121 7 8 4917 3 3 521 0 169187 10 6 208677 4 3 11919 8 6 1848 15869 8 6137 12 9 7808 6 1000 0 182727 19 11 20578 5449 17 3 1849 5 1850 7! 3 3905 7 2 7610 1 10 826 202181 12 5 133212 0 10354 6495 19 8 6851 9 7857 8 298850 8 11 1851 116614 18 1852 12425 17 0 4046 0 0 9564 18 6 2766 8|10 288474 .1 0 128049 2 81 8230 18 2 18480 3 10 2234,12 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 15 1 128460 7 1854 11925 19 11 7442 12 9 85647 11 81 282 800066 11 7 247250 1855 18786 19 2 8074 5 0 18257 6 6 5800 804621 18 6 289218 4 2 61608 18 6 5 15245 8 0 \* Including cost of erection, defrayed out of Lunatic Asylum Tax.

Including a grant of £20,000, sterling, to the "Patriotic Fund," during the Russian War. In addition to Debentures issued to sufferers in Quebec and Montreal, by way of loan.

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper year 1856, inclusive, &c. - (Continued.)

Year	Light 1	ıd		Fish	of erion	es St.	Geold	_	- 1	Remo of Seat Gove men	of ern	•	Seigni Tenu (Com sion, muta Fund,	re, mia Co tion	s- m-	(inclu	din Con	g nmi	Loss Expens ssion.) Lov	ver	1	Brun Bour Li Con	swi ida ne imi	r <b>y</b>
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	g,	d.	£	s.	đ.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
1841	8477	4	101		••	••	• • • •	••	••	1266	9	5												, '
1842	5488	8	2		••	••	60	0	0												.	<u> </u>	ji.	
1848	4552	10	11		• •	• •	295	10	8		• •	٠.		• •	,.		••				• •	100	0	0
1844	7261	0	11		••	••	1097	1	6	8147	5	10		••			٠.				٠٠ĺ	407	1,7	6
1845	5685	5	4		••	••	1905	15	11	543	11	1					٠,			.,	••	781	2	10
1846	6866	18	7				1849	11	11	207	10	0		••		11000	0	0						• "
1847	4964	17	11		••	• •	1948	8	0			• •				10202	6	8	487	8	7		1	, '
1848	5318	18	8	• • • •		••	2160	11	4		,					8200	0	0	561	14	8			
1849	5582	18	2	• • • •			1971	17	8	7974	4	2				1600	0	.0	458	8	11		3, 10	
1850	8108	1	7				2684	6	8	14049	8	1				109	12	8	25845	16	8			1
1851	7589	19	10			• •	1955	15	в	10568	16	2	75	n	0				8856	12	1	, ,	i k	
1852	8976	18	5	1505	10	6	1965	11	2	683	2	5	1991	18	2	55	6	11	486	11	8			
1858	56958	ъ	6	645	4	8	1486	12	10				827	7	10	2	2	2	1156	8	7	4819	15	4
1854	87089	1.9	2	2498	7	8	2757	0	2				837	15	0		• •					2692	14	6
1855	69908	12	<b>:1</b>	5741	4	7	1574	19	11	18131	2	10									أذر	2766	12	8
1856	86684	:6	∉∴ <b>8</b>	2209	48	7	5481	14	7	9215	8	11	56171	8	2							1271	0	0

<sup>†</sup> Including Interest on Debentures issued jointly for the Lunatic Asylum and Normal School; . Toronto.

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, £14,550. In 1853, £2,000 in Upper Canada, and £2,593 0s. 3d. in Lower Canada. In 1854, £12,625, and £26,706 19s. 9d., respectively. In 1855, £20,908 14s. 9d., and £6,234 2s. 7d. And in 1856, £13,155 16s. 9d., and £4,000. The amount expended this year, and paid in Debentures, is not included.

20 Victoria.

#### EXPENDITURE.

Year	Exp atte other mis	ndii C	ng mi	Missic Lon Washi and the Provi	do ng	n, ton, owei	Trans	on,	1	Gratui spo	cia	i'	Tay Licence paid c Munici	e F	ees r to	Reg Office Book Regist	8 i	ind . nd .
	£	8.	d.	£	8	. d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
1841				• • • • • •	٠.										<b> </b>	413	16	0
1,842	2434	15	31		٠.		<b> </b>			500	0	0*				111	2	8
1848	1266	10	51			••••	807	0	9		<b> </b>					∥	ļ.,	li
1844	271	14	6		• •									•		2158	5	7
1845	1708	2	0	<b> </b>	• •					1000	0	ot				1077	11	10
1846	8269	10	10	<u> </u>	٠.	ļ				5000	0	o‡			• • •	1681	8	4
1847	905	0	11				•••••			200	0	0*			•••	1224	13	1
1848	1691	14	6			• • •						• • •		.	• • •	208	5	0
1840	4862	6	8		• •					250	0	0*				27	18	0
1850	1807	17	0	257	5	0	1763	16	8	650	0	0	10196	7	0	27	18	0
1851	2007	8	11	648	10	0	1252	1	4	8357	9	6	20598	18	4	247	17	0
1852	898	11	8	461	8	6		••			.		19156	ا 10	8	816	1	10
1858	948	4	11	200	0	0	782	14	8	625	0	6¶	20178	8	6	227	17	6
1854	2219	2	9	35	0	0	•••••			1503	15	0¶[,	**2165	14	2			
1855	1273	۲	6	271	18	4				50	o	0	498	4	9			
1856	1505	16	11			•••		••	· .	75	0	0	454	10	0	274	18	11

<sup>\*</sup> Aid towards the publication of Literary Works. † To Colonel FitzGibbon, in lieu of land.

PROVINCE of CANADA in each year, from the period of the Union of Upper 1856, inclusive, &c.—(Continued.)

#### EXPENDITURE.

Year	Re-payme	ent	s, &c.	Special	Ser	vice.	Linbil Municipa cils, Can	l ( Lov	Coun- ver	Miscell	lane	ous.	TOT EXPE	IN.	DI-
	£	s.	d.	£	B.	d.	£	s.	đ.	£	s.	d,	£	8.	d.
1841			 	1871	2	8				767	18	6	291898	*	]
1842		<i>.</i> .	<b> </b>	555	11	- 1	 			887	18	51	515682	! !	-
1848										676	7	11	886754	10	
1844		• •	••••			••••				858	8	8	1096596	8	14
1845	5858	7	1*				<b> </b>			955	18	8	1018176	16	9
1846	• • • • • • • •						2804	6	8	666	15	9	858680	11	2
1847	1800	0	O†				7108	0	0	. 629	11	8	816278	12	4
818	•••••						6840	0	0	606	7	11	697856		10
1849	47610	1,1	4‡	8544	10	' o	5260	0	o	1156	18	8	628192	- 1	8
1850						• • • •				581	5	4	747776	ŀ	1
851	20590	8	48				• • • • • • • •			157	5	0	895170	- 1	7
852		$\cdot \cdot  $								828	18	7	900082		4
858			• • • •							222	1	9	1044685	- 1	7
854		$\cdot \cdot  $			.  .					8664	3	4	1205249		9 *
855					٠. .			.		1754	8	4	1896074	i	
856		.		,	.					478		10	1470805		

<sup>\*</sup> Claims on Seigniory of Lauzon.

<sup>£1,500</sup> for arrears due Mr. Speaker Papincau; and £500 to Lutheran Congregation of Williamsburg, in lieu of land.

Including an allowance of £500 to the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.

T Paid to the sufferers by the affray at the Indian Stream Settlement.

\*\* No Return for Upper Canada after 1853, the Licence Fees appearing to have been, from that time, paid direct to the Municipalities.

<sup>†</sup> Debt due Lessee of King's Posts.

<sup>‡</sup> Re-payment of advances made by the Commissariat Department.

<sup>§ £16688 1</sup>s. 3d. of this being the balance of a loan advanced to the Government of Lower Canada, from the Imperial Treasury, in 1837.

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